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PLATE VI.



James Ferguson Lith.

VIEW OF BODMIN CHURCH AND ST THOMAS'S CHAPEL FROM THE EAST

# PAROCHIAL AND FAMILY HISTORY

OF THE

## PARISH AND BOROUGH OF BODMIN,

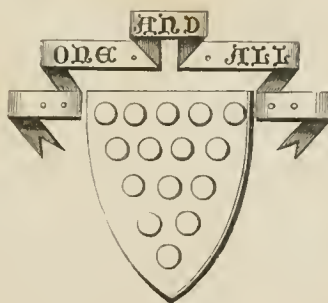
IN THE

### COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

BY JOHN MACLEAN, ESQ., F.S.A.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, ETC.

"If there be any who desire to be strangers in their own country, foreigners in their own cities, and always children in knowledge, let them please themselves, I write not for such humours."—*Camden*.



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1870.





TO  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
THOMAS JAMES AGAR-ROBARTES,  
BARON ROBARTES OF LANHYDROCK AND OF TRURO,  
THIS  
HISTORY OF BODMIN,  
THE COUNTY TOWN OF CORNWALL,  
IN WHICH HE IS SO WELL KNOWN AND HIGHLY ESTEEMED,  
IS,  
BY PERMISSION,  
MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED  
BY THE AUTHOR.



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## P R E F A C E.

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THE AUTHOR of the "History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor" has great pleasure in submitting to his Subscribers for the Parish of Bodmin only, this History, in a separate form, of that ancient Borough and Parish, which forms Part II. of the larger work. It was originally thought that the History of Bodmin might be comprised within 100 pages; but the great antiquity and importance of the town; the various changes which, in the course of centuries, it has undergone; the great number of objects of interest it contains; and the many ancient families which from time to time have been its inhabitants, several of which are now extinct and quite forgotten; have rendered it impossible to do justice to the subject within that space; and the work has consequently extended, notwithstanding every effort to compress the matter, to 250 pages. It would have been easier to have written a work of double the size, had it been consistent with the scope of the Author's design, but he believes that nothing of importance has been wholly omitted, though he could have wished, had he received adequate support and encouragement, to have printed, verbatim, as a supplement, the ancient charters granted by successive sovereigns. The substance of them is, however, given in the text.

The Author apprehends that some few of his early Subscribers to this Part may feel that the cost of the work is greater than they were led to expect. He trusts, however, that when they see the amount of matter, and the number and character of the illustrations which it contains, they will be far from dissatisfied with the cost. The Author would, however, observe that he does not seek for himself any profit or remuneration. He simply desires to be re-couped the bare outlay for paper, printing, &c. The present number of Subscribers will not nearly cover this expense, and the Author's loss would have been still greater had not certain gentlemen interested in some of the pedigrees printed in this Part, with much liberality, voluntarily offered to bear, respectively, the cost of printing such pedigrees.

The preparation of this Part has been a work of great and anxious labour. The Author has conscientiously endeavoured to ascertain from public records, original family documents, wills, deeds, &c., actual historical facts. Very little has been drawn from printed books, and scarcely anything taken upon trust. The Author has, in all cases, endeavoured to verify from original sources the statements of others, casting aside what would not bear the test of such investi-

gation. He has sought to avoid everything approaching flattery of persons or families. His aim has been to state the honest truth. If the accounts given of some families be shorter than those given of others, it has arisen from various circumstances necessarily incidental to such an undertaking.

Whilst thanking his friends at a distance, and the comparatively few inhabitants of Bodmin who have favoured him with their support in this laborious undertaking, he begs that they will kindly make allowance for the difficulties inseparable from such a work. Notwithstanding much anxiety and care, it is impossible that a book like this, comprised mainly of names and dates, should be free from errors, and the Author trusts they will be viewed with indulgence. Many mistakes have been corrected in the *Addenda* and *Corrigenda* sheet at the end, but the Author fears many still remain unnoticed. He will be glad to have them pointed out to him for correction hereafter.

The Author would ill requite the kindness he has received did he not acknowledge the obligations he is under to a large number of friends for more or less assistance in the prosecution of his researches. As the number is too great to mention each separately, it might be deemed invidious to name any; but he must express his thanks, particularly, to two whose skill and taste have greatly enhanced the attraction of the book. The Heraldic drawings on wood for the engraver were executed by G. T. Romilly, Esq., and those for the other wood engravings by the Rev. W. Iago of Bodmin.

The Author wishes also to express his thanks to the Clergy, generally, for their kindness in allowing him access to the Registers of their respective parishes; and further to Lords of Manors and Landowners for permitting him to refer to their Court Rolls and Deeds. Among the latter he would mention the Right Hon. the Earl of St. Germans, the Hon. George M. Fortescue, Sir John Salusbury Trelawny, Bart. M.P. (who has personally taken much trouble), the Trustees under the will of the late Sir William Molesworth, Bart., William Morshead of Lavethan, Esq., the Rev. C. M. Edward Collins of Trewardale, William Collins of Lanke, Esq., F. J. Hext of Tredethy, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Treffry of Place, Fowey, R. Hambly Andrew of Tredinnick, Esq., and Mrs. Hooper of Penhargard. He would also thank the Mayor and Common Council of the respective Boroughs of Bodmin and Liskeard for giving him access to the Municipal Records of those Boroughs, and to the Town Clerks of the same, Richard Bray and J. Jago, Esquires,  
J. M.



## HISTORY OF BODMIN.\*

THE parish of Bodmin includes the borough, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Egloshayle and Helland, on the east by Cardinham, on the south by Lanhydroek, and on the west by Withiel and St. Broock. The river Alan enters the parish at the Helland boundary, and runs through it for a distance of two miles.

On an actual survey made in 1840 for the purpose of the commutation of the tithes, the parish was found to contain 6,191 acres 2 roods 24 perches.

The only outlying hamlets are St. Laurence and Naustallan, of which we shall speak hereafter.

The following table shows the number of inhabited houses, and of persons enumerated at the several dates at which the Census has been taken, within the present century:—

	1801	1811	1821	1831†	1841	1851	1861
Inhabitants .....	2,299	2,383	3,278	3,782	4,643	4,705	4,809
Inhabited houses .....	325	315	523	641	804	793	864
Increase of persons .....	...	84	895	504	861	62	104

\* Various definitions have been given of the name of this place, but none of them are very satisfactory. Leland derives it from Bosmanna or Bosmanach, the *mansion of the monks*; and, Whitaker adds, the name is found actually so written in the charters. We have seen many ancient charters relating to this place, but not one in which the name appears as *Bosmanna* or *Bosmanach*. Tonkin professes to have no difficulty, and very confidently says that the name is Bodman—"bode" and "man"—the preacher "man." In mediæval records the name is sometimes written in this manner. Dr. Bannister, in his new Glossary of Cornish Names, follows Leland and calls it the monk's house (manach) and Bodman (maen) the *stone* house. In a note he suggests several other meanings. Is not the name, however, rather derived from Bod-mynydd, the *dwelling in the hills* or *under the hill?* which exactly fits its situation.

### † SUMMARY.

The parish beyond the borough .....	78 houses.	407 persons.
The borough beyond the town .....	35 „	179 „
The town .....	528 „	3,226 „
Total .....	641 „	3,812 „
Deduct soldiers.....	...	30 „
Returned to Government .....	...	3,782 „

N.B. Forty-two houses uninhabited. See Bodmin Register, pp. 50 and 51.

It will be observed that a great increase in the population occurred between the years 1811 and 1841. During this period a flourishing trade was carried on in the town in shoemaking, which has of late years dwindled away, and has now, for some time, almost ceased to exist as a staple: no other branch of industry has arisen to take its place. This may, in some measure, account for the fact that since 1841 the population has been almost stationary.

The town consists chiefly of one street, about a mile in length, running east and west, which becomes somewhat straggling at the western end, whilst the eastern, especially, lies in a low valley, having a high hill on its southern side. Several pleasant villa residences have been erected in the suburbs within the last half century: *e.g.* St. Petrock's, the residence of Mrs. Wallis, St. Nicholas, the residence of John Hiehens, Esq., Berryfield, the residence of Mrs. Edyvean, and others.

From the character of its situation Carew considered the town to be very unhealthy;\* but his description would seem to have been greatly exaggerated. The place is not, we believe, more insalubrious than other Cornish towns. It is true that in the year 1351 it suffered very severely from the plague which raged with fearful violence throughout Europe and most parts of the world. At this time 1,500 persons died in Bodmin, which shows that it must at that early date have been more populous than it has ever since been, and it is probable that from that time it has never attained the importance which it previously held in the county.

Great mortality also occurred in the years 1563, 1575, 1581, and 1590, particularly in the autumnal months of those several years. More especially in the year 1575 † did the pestilence rage in Bodmin, as is testified by the parish registers. In the four months ending 31st October in that year, ‡ no fewer than 354 persons were interred, raising the total number of burials in the year to 424, being more than four times the usual average.

Great improvements in drainage and other sanitary arrangements have taken place since those dates, and during the prevalence of cholera of late years, fewer deaths were registered from that fatal epidemic in proportion to the population than in most other towns. Of 922 persons buried between 1813 and 1830 the ages of twelve exceeded ninety years, and of 3,812 living in the borough on 30th May 1831, the date of the Census, the ages of twelve ranged between eighty-five and ninety-four.§

The surface of the parish, generally, is undulating, like the surrounding neighbourhood. The Beacon hill on the south side of the town rises to an elevation of 763 feet above the level of the sea, and is about 515 feet above the level of the church stile—Castle Canyke, or Kernick, is 5 feet higher.|| The soil, which generally is unprolific, rests upon a substratum of argillaceous schistose slate, in which Mr. C. W. Pease discovered *encrinites*; ¶ but in some parts, especially near the town, is found some rich meadow land, producing an abundance of grass. More than one-half of

\* Carew's Survey of Cornwall, 123.

† The plague in this year was very dreadful in Paris and in England. In England 57,374 persons were swept off.

‡ The registers being ante-dated one year the entries will appear therein under the year 1576.

§ Bodmin Register, p. 62.

|| Bodmin Reg. 338.

¶ Report of British Assoc. 1841.

the whole area, however, consists of arable land, and there is a considerable extent of common and coppice-woods. The stone, if quarried to a sufficient depth, divides into large slabs traversed by parallel joints, and with little labour is well suited for building purposes, though some of it is so soft that it quickly disintegrates.

From the summit of the Beacon hill, a favorite resort in fine weather, an extensive panoramic view may be had. Mr. Wallis says that the circumference of twenty-eight parishes may be easily traced. On this hill was erected in the years 1856 and 1857 an obelisk in memory of the late Lieut.-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, an eminent native of this town, who was created a Baronet in 1849 for distinguished services in India. From its elevated position it is a prominent object from many parts of the county.

Although Bodmin was a town of great importance at an early date, and continued so for several centuries, it would seem to have been at all times (except for a few years) defective in roads of approach. There is an old proverb, "Out of the world and in to Bodmin." During the Roman period it would seem to have been cut off from the great highways. Dr. Borlase tells us that that energetic people had two great roads into Cornwall. One entered the county by Saltash, and passed by Lostwithiel,\* St. Austel, and Grampond,† to Truro. The other road he conjectures entered the county at Stratton, passed by Bude Haven to Camelford, but further he does not trace it, saying it is sufficient to show that the Romans had a way in the north of Cornwall. He mentions, it is true, part of a stone causeway leading from Bodmin to Lostwithiel, the remains of which existed about midway between the two towns, and which tradition ascribed to the Romans. This he supposes might have been a road intended to connect the rivers of Alan and Fowey; and thus the two seas.‡ Lysons, however, conjectures this to have been rather a rampart on the frontier of the Cornubii against their invaders the Damnonii, completing the fortification from the sea to the river Alan, and defended by three undoubted British posts at Pencarrow, Castle Canyke, and Castledor.§

However this may have been, until the middle of the last century the whole county of Cornwall, and Bodmin in particular, was very defective in roads. After the construction of the Bodmin and Launceston turnpike in 1769 || it became the chief highway through the county, so that a great part of the traffic passed through Bodmin. In 1716, when the summer assizes were first removed from Launceston to Bodmin, the magistrates were called upon to issue warrants

\* The Roman Uzella, according to Ptolemy. Camden remarks that it has not quite lost its name, being called at this day Lestuthiell, from its situation. For it was upon a high hill, where is Lestornin, an ancient castle, though since it is removed into the valley. Uchel, in British, signifies high and lofty. Camden, Brit. i. 18.

† According to Ptolemy, the Voluba of the ancients. *Ib.*

‡ Borlase's *Antiquities*, pp. 304-307.

§ Lysons, *cxxxviii.*

|| In this year an Act of Parliament was obtained for repairing and widening several roads leading to and through the borough of Bodmin, which, it is stated, are "ruinous in many places, narrow, and inconvenient, and cannot be sufficiently amended, widened, and kept in repair by the ordinary course of law." A body of trustees was appointed for twenty-one years, and power was given them to erect turnpike gates. In 1786 (26 Geo. III.) this Act was amended, and the trust was continued for a further period of twenty-one years. At the expiration of this period, in 1811, a further Act was obtained to continue the trust for a further period of twenty-one years, which was again amended in 1829 (10 Geo. IV.), 1833 (3 Will. IV.), and 1835 (6 Will. IV.)

“to level the roads and ways from Lanson to Bodmin (*viâ* Camelford), and to have the trees and hedges cut fit for the travelling with coaches, &c.” In 1836, two coaches from London ran daily through the town.\*

Upon the construction of the Cornwall Railway in 1859, Bodmin became again, in some measure, isolated, as the railway passes at more than three miles and a half from the town; but an Act has now been obtained for making a branch line from the Cornwall Railway to Bodmin.†

In 1796 (37 Geo. III.) an Act of Parliament was obtained for making and maintaining a navigable canal from Guinea Port, in the parish of St. Breock, to Dummere Bridge, in the parish of Bodmin, and also a collateral cut to Cotton Wood near Ruthen Bridge. Sir William Molesworth was the principal promoter. It was a part of the project to continue the canal to Lostwithiel, but it being found impracticable to do so without a tunnel, which it was thought would have too much increased the expenses, the execution of the work was delayed and finally abandoned. Mr. Rennie, afterwards so eminent, was the engineer.

In 1832,‡ however, an Act was obtained for constructing a line of railway from Wade-bridge to Wenford Bridge in St. Breward, with a branch line to Bodmin, the whole 14½ miles in length. This line was executed under the direction of Mr. Roger Hopkins, C.E. and was opened for traffic in 1834, being one of the first railways made in England to be worked with locomotive engines. It was in 1845 conveyed by the original shareholders to the South-Western Railway Company, and is intended, it is understood, to form part of a large railway scheme contemplated by that Company.

Several buildings of a public nature have been erected at Bodmin within the last century.

In 1756 a large workhouse was erected at the expense of Sir William Irby, Bart.§ then one of the representatives in Parliament for the borough, on land granted by the corporation, being a portion of the lands of the “Grey Friars.” After the passing of the Act 4th and 5th Will. IV. cap. 76, creating Poor Law Unions, this house was insufficient, and a new union workhouse was erected on the north-west side of the town.

The old church of the Grey Friars, which for many years had been used for holding the summer assizes, being found very inconvenient for the purpose, in 1837, upon the removal to Bodmin of the spring assizes, it was determined to build a new assize hall. The old church was therefore pulled down, and a new building of ashlar granite was erected on the site, and also a large house near it for the accommodation of the judges. This house is called the *Mayoralty*.

#### COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This institution was proposed in 1812, and a site near the prison fixed upon for its erection. A large subscription was raised.|| It was not until 1815, however, that any definite progress was made. On the 17th and 18th October in that year meetings of the subscribers were held, and it

\* Bodmin Reg. pp. 89-336.

† 27 and 28 Vict. cap. 170 (1864), Extension Act, 28 and 29 Vict. cap. 53 (1865), Further Powers, 30 and 31 Vict. cap. 119 (1867).

‡ 2 Will. IV. Royal Assent 23 May 1832; amended by Act 5 Will. IV. Royal Assent, 30 July. 1835.

§ Created Baron Boston, of Boston, co. Lincoln. 1761. d. 1775. || Lysons. Corr. Add. MS. 9420, 133.

was resolved to request the co-operation of the county upon the basis that four-elevenths of the amount required should be provided by subscriptions, on condition that the county should contribute the remaining seven-elevenths. This proposal was accepted, and in October in the following year a contract was entered into with Messrs. Gribble and Hellyer for the erection of the part known as "the Radiating Building," for the accommodation of 100 patients, at a cost of 16,019*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, of which 10,194*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* was paid from the county rates, and 5,825*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* from voluntary subscriptions. The architect was Mr. Foulstone of Plymouth.

The mayor and burgesses of Bodmin granted as a site nine acres of waste land just without the town on the western side, on one part of which the gibbet used for executions stood.

The accommodation being found insufficient, in 1842 an addition was made to the building by the erection of the "High Building," at a cost of 3,757*l.*, of which 2,000*l.* was paid by the county, and the remainder raised by voluntary contributions.

In 1847 still further accommodation was found to be required, and an addition was made of the "New Building," for the accommodation of pauper men. This building was erected in 1847-8 under the direction of Mr. George Wightwick of Plymouth, architect, (as had been the "High Building"), at a cost of 6,000*l.*, and, inasmuch as no private or subscription patients were to be accommodated therein, the whole of the cost was paid from the county funds.

In 1867 a further enlargement took place by the erection of the "Carew Building," so called after William Henry Pole-Carew of Antony, Esq. Chairman of the Asylum Committee. The county paid the cost of the erection of this building on condition that private patients should be withdrawn from the wards of the "High Building," which was thenceforward to be appropriated to the use of paupers only. The architects of this building were Messrs. Norman and Hine of Plymouth, and the cost was 6,662*l.*

By this latter arrangement, the private and the pauper patients are entirely separated. Each establishment is perfectly distinct, having its own grounds and offices.

Purchases of land have been made from time to time for these improvements.

A chapel was also built between the years 1859 and 1861 for the use of the inhabitants of the asylum. At present it consists of an apsidal chancel, south transept, and south aisle. The latter is of three bays. The present building is designed for the accommodation of 170 worshippers, but it is now being enlarged by the extension of the nave and south aisle towards the west, and the erection of a vestry, whereby 250 persons will be accommodated, being about one-half of the population of the asylum. The estimated cost of this enlargement is 400*l.*, which has been raised by subscriptions. The county was not called upon to defray any portion of the cost of the original building, which amounted to 1,115*l.*; 281*l.* of which was raised by subscription, and the remainder from the balance standing in the private patients' account.

Heretofore the asylum has been inconvenienced at times by an insufficient supply of water. An Act of Parliament has, however, recently been obtained \* for enabling the asylum to construct its own waterworks, and excellent water is now conveyed by pipes from Penquite which is

\* 18 May, 1866, 29 and 30 Vict.

abundantly sufficient for all purposes. In case of fire the pressure from gravitation is adequate to throw the water over the buildings from a hose, without an engine. A sum of £2,500 has been granted by the county for the purchase of land and the construction of other works.

The number of persons admitted into this valuable institution during the twenty-six years (1841-1866 inclusive) was 2,023, of whom 768 recovered, 210 were relieved, 77 unrelieved, and 717 died.

The gross income for the year 1868 was 11,575*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, and the gross expenditure was 11,196*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*; 537 persons were treated in the asylum during the year. The weekly average charge for pauper patients is about 9*s.* The private patients pay at various rates ranging from 10*s.* to 21*s.* a-week.

The management of the asylum is vested in a committee of visitors appointed in quarter sessions, consisting of magistrates of the county and of subscribers to the institution. Subscribers nominate their own representatives on the committee. The present medical superintendent is Dr. Richard Adams, and the chaplain the Rev. W. Iago.

#### THE ASSIZES.

The assizes for the county of Cornwall were from ancient times almost invariably held at Launceston,\* but Richard King of the Romans, having built a palace at Lostwithiel, transferred the assizes to that place. On a petition, however, from the men of Launceston, and the payment of a fine, they were re-transferred thither. The inconvenience of Launceston as the assize town was long felt. As early as January 1664 a representation was made to the King by way of a petition from the gentlemen of Cornwall then serving in parliament, praying for the transfer of the assize courts from Launceston to Bodmin. The Petitioners state that at Bodmin is a public hall and all necessaries, whilst Launceston is at one end of a county eighty miles long, is inconvenient to witnesses, jurors, and suitors, and improper in taking the deputy-lieutenants and their officers so far away from some parts of a county exposed on two sides to the sea. At the same time there was a counter-petition from the mayor, &c. of Launceston, representing that the assizes and gaol delivery of the county were held there by ancient charters, and were the chief support of the town, and praying that they might not be removed, as proposed by some gentlemen of the county, to Bodmin, a mean town lying twenty miles further within the county, and inconvenient for the judges by the badness of the ways. Both petitions were referred to the attorney-general.† His report is not traced, but some years afterwards we find the matter unsettled. In the year 1671 there appear in the town accounts several charges relating to the purchase of a mare to carry Mr. Warden Kestell to London on the subject of the assizes, and other charges in connection

\* They were held at Bodmin temp. Henry III., and 4 Edw. II. They were again held at Lostwithiel 11 Edw. II. and at Bodmin 4 Edw. III.

† State Papers, Dom. Corr. Chas. II. vol. cxi. 46, 47.

with the same business.\* Notwithstanding the trouble and a considerable expense incurred, the application turned out unsuccessful, for the assizes continued to be held at Launceston until the year 1715,† when an Act of Parliament passed by which it was enacted that, after the 20th May, 1716, the assizes should not be confined to the town of Launceston, but be held in such place within the county as the Lord High Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal for the time being, with the advice of the justices of assize, might appoint. This Act was obtained upon the petition of the high sheriff, justices of the peace, freeholders, and inhabitants of the county, and was based chiefly upon the central position of the town of Bodmin and the inconvenience and expense occasioned by suitors and others having to proceed to Launceston, a distance of eighty miles from the Land's End.

This Bill having become law, the judges nominated Bodmin as the place at which they designed to hold the ensuing assizes, and, accordingly, a letter was addressed to Mr. Thomas Hoblyn of Penhargard, then town clerk of Bodmin, requiring him to apply to the justices of the peace to issue warrants, or take some effectual care that the roads and ways from Launceston to Bodmin be levelled, and the trees and hedges cut fit for travelling with coaches, &c.‡ It was also notified to him that both the judges were to lye in one house, and that furniture and bedding, and other accommodation, were to be provided accordingly.

The arrangements made seem to have given general satisfaction to the judges, barristers, and gentlemen of the county; which, having been represented to the Earl of Radnor, then Lord Lieutenant, he assured the mayor and burgesses that so long as he held that office the summer assizes should always be held at Bodmin.§ This pledge seems to have been kept, for the summer assizes continued to be held at Bodmin until the year 1727, when they were again removed to Launceston, and the alternate arrangement was not resumed until the year 1738, after which date it obtained until 1837.

	£	s.	d.
* 1671. May 10. Paid Mr. John Webber for the town mare .....	9	0	0
To Warden Kessell to go to London.....	5	0	0
Aug. 24. Paid Warden Kessell for his paines and horsehire to ride to Mr. Penhallow about the mare .....	0	5	0
Paid Warden Kestell for labour and paines to ride to London about the assizes .....	5	0	0
Paid by myself towards the charges of the carrying on the business of the assizes at London .....	5	0	0
There was five poundes disbursed by Mr. Humphrey Williams towards the charges carrying on the bnsines of the assizes at London .....			
Alsoe Mr. Richard Opie disbursed tenne poundes on the same.			
Received for the towne mare clear of all charges .....	4	0	0

—Mayor's Accountts.

† Act 1 Geo. II. cap. xlv.

‡ We find in the Corporation Accounts under the date of 25th July, 1716, the following item:—

	£	s.	d.
" Given to John Alford for rideing to Polson Bridge against the judges to shew the way.....	0	10	0
" Repairing the Great Hall against the assizes and other necessary charges before and at the assizes .....			
Total .....	£278	2	0."

§ Bodmin Reg. pp. 81-91.

## THE GAOL.

The above arrangement naturally led to improved gaol accommodation. Until late in the last century the common gaol for criminals was within the castle of Launceston, and had been so from time immemorial. The accommodation therein, which had always been bad and insufficient, had, from natural decay and other obvious causes, gradually become quite inadequate for the requirements of the county. It was necessary therefore that some course should be taken, and the central position of Bodmin and its natural advantages of healthy air, good soil, and abundance of pure and wholesome water naturally led to the selection of this town as the site of the new gaol,\* and an Act of Parliament † was obtained for its erection. This building was to contain not only a gaol for criminals, but also a ward or prison for debtors, and a house of correction for persons guilty of minor offences. ‡

The land required for the erection of the gaol was granted by the corporation, being a part of Berrycombe, otherwise Burcom, situate about half a mile from the town. It lies on the slope of a steep hill facing the south. This building was designed and executed under the direction of John Call of Whitford House, esq. one of the justices of peace for the county, Mr. Jones of Exeter assisting as an architect. Mr. Call was an eminent military engineer, and had held several lucrative offices in the presidency of Madras.§ About the year 1855 the original gaol was by degrees entirely removed, and a new gaol was erected on an extended site in the same situation from designs by Mr. Porter of London, architect. It contains cells for 250 prisoners, a debtors' ward, chapel, &c. within the walls, and without are residences for the governor and chaplain.

Under the powers given by the original Act for the construction of the gaol a copious stream of pure water was brought through the fields from Fairwash. Pipes have recently been laid for carrying it into a tank above the governor's house, whence it is carried through every ward for the supply of baths and other purposes, and afterwards flows off through the sewers.

Bodmin gaol has thus become one of the most perfect in the West of England. The local prisons at Falmouth, Penzance, and Helston have recently been abolished, and all offenders are now brought to Bodmin for imprisonment, the gaol establishment at Launceston having been finally closed in 1829.

The present governor is Capt. Colvill and the chaplain the Rev. W. F. Everest.

\* Mr. George Browne records in his diary, under date of 7th Aug. 1776, "Dined with the Grand Jury at Hawkins, when it was agreed to build a new gaol at Bodmin."

† Act 18 Geo. III. cap. 17.

‡ These two latter had been situated in Bodmin for many years, the former in Prison Lane, now called Union Street, and the latter at the Church Stile (where Mr. Wright's Brewery now stands).

In 1686, however, we find that prisoners were confined at Lostwithiel, as appears from entries in the registers of that parish, *e.g.*:—

"Walter Cock, a prisoner, was buried 6 Jan."

"John Caunter, a prisoner, was buried 14 Jan."

§ He was the eldest son of John Call of Lanneels, in this county, esq. and was created a Baronet in 1791. Arms: Gn. three trumpets fessways in pale or.



## ASSIZE COURTS AND MAYORALTY.

In the year 1837, upon the removal of the summer assizes from Launceston to Bodmin, it became desirable to provide additional accommodation for the courts.\* Accordingly the old church of the Grey Friars (usually called the Refectory) was taken down, and new courts with convenient accommodation for the grand jury, &c. were erected on the site. The front is built of granite ashlar, and, though plain, has a good and substantial appearance. At the same time the judges' lodgings were rebuilt in a similar manner from a design by Mr. Joseph Pascoe of this town. The expense was borne by the county. The architect and contractor was Mr. Burt of Launceston.

## THE TOWN HALL.

The Town Hall, which is a convenient building, although in its present form of no great antiquity, is situate in Fore Street. It is not unlikely, however, that it stands on the site of the ancient house of St. Petrock,† which was in this street.

## THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Very commodious new buildings, with playgrounds annexed, were erected in 1864-5, on a site given by T. J. A. Robartes, Esq. in the new road leading to the Beacon. The buildings were designed by Mr. Goodyear, architect, of Bodmin, and the funds for their erection, amounting to about 1,150*l.*, were raised by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants and non-resident proprietors, assisted by grants from the Committee of Privy Council on Education, and the National Society. The schools will accommodate 300 children and are supported by subscriptions, &c. &c.

## MEETING-HOUSES.

There are several meeting-houses of Dissenters in the parish, all of which have been erected within the present century.

*Wesleyan Meeting-House.*—The earliest is that of the Wesleyan Methodists, which was

\* An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1836 intituled "An Act for building new Courts of Assize at Bodmin for the County of Cornwall, and for providing Judges' Lodgings, and other Purposes connected therewith." (6 Will. IV. Sept. 1836.)

† "Item. I paid to John Helyer for taking downe of the Roife and ffronte of the house of Seynte Petrock in the forestrett: xx*d.*" Accounts of Receivers-General of the Town, 18 and 19 Hen. VII.

Note. There are many other charges during this year for materials and labour in rebuilding this house.

erected in Fore Street, in the year 1803, as appears from a deed dated 18 June, 43 Geo. III., enrolled in the Exchequer;\* whereby Edward Peter Schobell vested in trustees, "to be exclusively appropriated for the Wesleyan form of worship, a newly-erected meeting-house, with a yard or garden attached." This building has been converted into a day and Sunday-school. A new and more commodious building was erected under a deed dated 22 February, 1839, which will accommodate about 800 persons. To this was attached a burial-ground, which has now been closed against interments. The Wesleyan body at present in connection with this building consists of 188 members.

*Lady Huntingdon's Meeting-House.*—In the year 1804 the Independents erected a meeting-house in a small court in Honey Street, which some time afterwards was transferred to the trustees of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. Formerly some portions of the Book of Common Prayer were used by the minister, vested in a surplice, but this practice has for many years been discontinued. Interments have taken place in the court-yard adjoining this building. The old building having become dilapidated and the accommodation being very small, a site has been secured in Fore Street, whereon it is intended to erect a new building in a Gothic style of architecture, capable of accommodating about 450 persons on the floor; underneath which it is intended there shall be a convenient school-room. To carry out this object funds are being collected.

*Meeting-House of "The Bible Christians."*—This sect is usually known as "the Bryanites," but we understand they do not accept the designation. It was founded about fifty years ago by a Mr. W. O'Bryan, a native of Luxulyan, and a local preacher of the Wesleyan connexion, who separated himself from that body and drew after him many followers. The number increased so rapidly that in 1819 it was considered proper to hold a conference for the formal organization of the society. It soon became manifest that Mr. O'Bryan desired to rule the society according to his own will, notwithstanding the decisions of the conference, and in 1829 a schism occurred between him and most of the ministers; soon afterwards he departed to America. It was now necessary that some name should be adopted for the purpose of distinguishing this from other dissenting bodies, when the designation of "Bible Christians" was determined upon.

The "Bible Christians" have existed in Bodmin from their first establishment, and their meeting-house not affording sufficient accommodation, a new one, which will seat 300 persons, with a school-room underneath, was erected in Bore Lane in 1851.† The present number of members is sixty-five. There are twenty school-teachers and ninety children.

*United Methodist Free Church Meeting-House.*—This is situate in Pool Street, sometimes called Back Street,‡ and is built on the site of an older meeting-house erected in the beginning

\* Exch. Pleas, 43 Geo. III. Trinity m. 13 d.

† Deed enrolled in Chancery.

‡ In a deed dated 24 Feby. 1724, by which Stephen Marshall of Bodmin, perruke maker, conveyed to William Northey of the same place, baker, a garden in Back Street, such garden is described as being bounded on the east with a new-erected house, "commonly called the Meeting-house or Conventicle." Deed in the collection of the author.

of the eighteenth century, but for what denomination of Dissenters we are ignorant. The present building was erected in 1842,\* and will accommodate nearly 300 persons. The same denomination have another meeting-house at Fletcher's Bridge in this parish, erected in 1837.

The Roman Catholics have a chapel at the west end of the town, near the asylum.

### THE MARKET-HOUSE.

In the year 1815 a Bill was brought into Parliament to empower the mayor and burgesses to inclose and sell common lands within the borough for the purpose of repairing the church and providing a new market-house. The project for the inclosure of the commons was so unpopular among the townspeople that it caused considerable rioting and disturbance, and eventually that portion of the Bill which related to the commons was withdrawn, and an Act was obtained for providing a market-house only. Nearly twenty-five years elapsed before the project was carried into effect; but in the year 1839 a new and convenient market-house was erected in Fore Street, from designs by Mr. William Harris of Bristol, at an expenditure of something more than 3,000*l.* which was paid from the funds of the mayor and common council. Previously to the erection of this building the corn market was held in the assize hall.

In 1679,† a "butter house," or market, had been erected in Fore Street at the angle between Honey Street and St. Nicholas Street, whilst meat, vegetables, fruit, &c. were exposed for sale in the street and on Mount Folly. On the erection of the new market-house, the butter market was taken down, and a clock turret erected on the site to contain a clock presented to the town by Capt. Collins, R.N. of Trewardale.

### THE GILBERT MONUMENT.

We have already alluded to this structure. It was erected by subscription at a cost of upwards of 1,500*l.* in memory of Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Baronet, in the years 1856 and 1857; the town council, at a meeting held on the 24th May 1854, having undertaken that the whole area of the Beacon, consisting of 17½ acres, should be kept uninclosed, for the use and recreation of the public. It consists of an obelisk 144 feet in height, standing on a square plinth or pedestal, all of granite, and from its lofty altitude is a conspicuous object at many miles distant. On the several faces of the pedestal are the following inscriptions:—

\* Enrolled in Chancery.

† In the mayor's accounts we find the following item relating to this building: "1679. Paid to M<sup>r</sup> Bullocke for liberty to draw stones for the Butter House, 2*s.* 6*d.*"

On <i>North face</i> of Pedestal.	On <i>East face</i> of Pedestal.	On <i>West face</i> of Pedestal.
WALTER . RALEIGH . GILBERT.	BORN MARCH . 18 . 1785.	DIED 10 <sup>th</sup> MAY . 1853.

[On *South face* of Pedestal, cut on a projecting tablet or oblong slab, supported by two brackets. The obelisk, the pedestal, tablet, and brackets being all of granite. Thirty-one lines on tablet, besides those on brackets below it.]

*Inscription.*

To the Memory of  
**WALTER RALEIGH GILBERT,**  
 Lieutenant-General in the Bengal Army,  
 who, after sharing as a Subaltern  
 in the Campaigns of 1803 and 1804 under Lord LAKE,  
 greatly distinguished himself in 1845 and 1846  
 as Major-General commanding  
 the second division of the Army in the Battles of  
 MOODKEE, FEROSHA, and SOBRAON,  
 in the SUTLEJE;  
 and subsequently in 1849 in those of  
 CHILLIANWALA and GOOJERAT,  
 in the PUNJAB.  
 And having eventually compelled the Sikh Chiefs  
 to surrender themselves to him at RAWUL PINDEE,  
 with their whole Force of 16,000 Men and 41 Guns,  
 drove their Afgan Allies across the Indus,  
 and thus brought the WAR to a triumphant conclusion.  
 For which distinguished Services  
 the Queen conferred on him the dignity of  
 a Baronet and the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath;  
 the Houses of Parliament twice voted him thanks;  
 the Court of Directors appointed him to the Supreme Council in India;  
**AND THIS MONUMENT,**  
 raised on this spot,  
 at the earnest request of his fellow-townsmen of BODMIN,  
 has been erected by Companions in Arms and private Friends,  
 in testimony of their admiration  
 of his eminent Public Services as a Soldier  
 and of their regard and respect for his  
 Estimable Personal Qualities.

Erected in  
 1856  
 and  
 1857.

[Inscriptions on Brackets.]

E. Gilbert  
 Hamley,  
 Mayor.

## BODMIN RACES.

In the last century races were held at Bodmin. The course was partially on Cardinham Downs, the winning-post and principal stand being near Council Barrow on Bodmin Downs. These races were discontinued in consequence of quarrels among the county families, and the ill-feeling engendered on account of the election contest between Sir John St. Anbyn and Mr. Gregor in 1790. In 1806 the sports were resumed through the influence of the late Lord de Dunstanville, then lately become the patron of the borough. The course was now set out wholly on Bodmin Downs, the grand stand and winning-post being placed near Holton Gate. The nobility and gentry of the county gave their cordial support. From an advertisement in the Taunton Courier of 27th July 1809, it appears that in that year the races were to be held on the 22nd and 23rd August, and that horses had been entered by Lords Mount Edgembe, Falmouth, Eliot, and de Dunstanville, and by several of the principal gentlemen of the county. Ordinaries were provided, and there was a ball each evening. These races continued to flourish until the peace; but upon the opening up of the continent to English tourists after the cessation of the war, from which they had been debarred for many years, English gentlemen sought their amusements abroad, and Bodmin Races gradually declined in interest, until they wholly ceased about the year 1825. They were again resumed in 1833, through the instrumentality of Colonel Gilbert, afterwards Lieut.-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Baronet, and continued until that distinguished officer left England for India in 1842.

## WATERWORKS.

Heretofore, in dry seasons, Bodmin has suffered much inconvenience from a scarcity of water, almost the only supply for the whole town, in such circumstances, being the unfailing spring of St. Petrock's well in the churchyard; but this is a mile distant from the western part of the town. Measures have been recently adopted for supplying this prime necessary from a spring called "Butter Well," close to the river Alan, near Dunmere. The water is forced by means of double-action pumps worked by a water-wheel 15 feet in diameter and 8 feet in breadth, impelled by water from the river, to a perpendicular height of 451 feet, and is carried to a reservoir on the "Beacon," 150 feet higher than the highest part of the town. The pumps will raise 200,000 gallons daily, and the reservoir will contain 250,000 gallons. From the reservoir it is carried through pipes for the supply of the houses in the town, and it is also, occasionally, used for watering the streets by means of a hose.

## PRIMEVAL ANTIQUITIES.

There are within the parish of Bodmin two considerable encampments or hill castles, the most important of which is Castle Canyke, about one mile south-east of the town. The other is situate in Dunmere Wood, about two miles on the north-west side. About one and a half mile

still further on the north-west, at Pencarrow, is found another similar fortification, a fourth about a mile east of Dunmere at Penhargard, and a fifth very near Penhargard on Lower Helland. These camps have the appearance of having been constructed at a very remote period, and their object has been assumed to have been a defence of the valley of the river Alan and of the country lying between that river on the north and the river Fowey on the south. It has been conjectured that this line formed the frontier between the rival tribes of the Damnonii and the Cornubii. If this theory be correct, we may consider that in connexion with these entrenchments were the important works known as Castle-an-Dinas, near St. Columb, about nine miles west by south of Castle Canyke; Cardinham Bury, about four miles on the north-east; Bury Down, about nine miles on the south-east; and Castle Dor, in the parish of Lanlivery; and also Kelly-rounds about two and a half miles north-west from Pencarrow; whilst Michaelstow Beacon, a rectangular encampment, lies about eight and a half miles due north from Castle Canyke. Many of these forts command a view of each other, and, supposing the theory to be correct, might have formed a most important chain of fortifications. Their irregular, detached, and somewhat isolated positions would lead a modern strategist, perhaps, to doubt the design attributed to them, whilst several of them are nevertheless too close to each other to favour the hypothesis that they were the strongholds of local rival tribes.

We shall here proceed to give a short description of the two first mentioned as being within the parish of Bodmin. Those at Pencarrow, Kelly-rounds, Penhargard, Lower Helland, and Michaelstow will be noticed under the parishes within which they are severally situate. The other three are beyond the compass of this work.

*Castle Canyke.*—This entrenchment, which is situate on the crest of a hill, contains in area about 18 acres; and is nearly circular. (See Pl. V. fig. I.) There appear to have been two ramparts, but they are now nearly obliterated. The entrance seems to have been on the south side, but so many breaches have been made in the rampart that it is difficult to speak with precision. About 300 yards on the west of the camp was a tumulus, which was probably a place of sepulture. Such tumuli are frequently found near the camps in Cornwall.\*

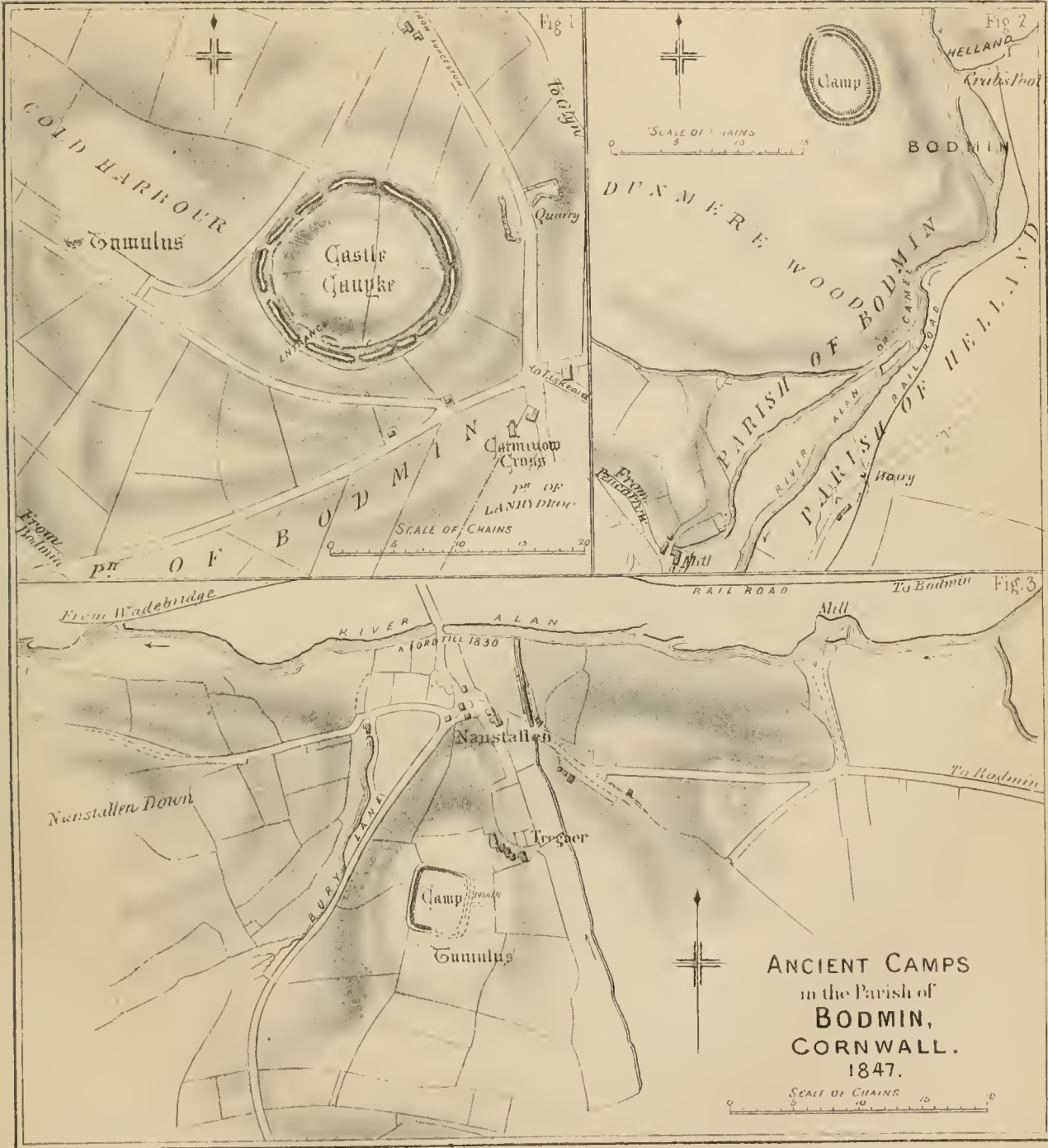
The land upon which this camp is constructed was common until within the last forty years, about which time it was inclosed, and hedges have been made to intersect the castle itself. The height of this castle above the level of the sea is 520 feet, being, Mr. Wallis observes,† the exact height of the great pyramid of Egypt from the ground. It commands an extensive view. In the valley below, on the south-west, close to Halgaver Moor, is a ravine called the "Dragon Pit."

*Dunmere.*—This entrenchment has a single vallum of an irregular oval form (see Plate V. fig. II.), and a ditch varying from 8 feet to 18 feet in depth, having only one entrance, which is on the north-east. It commands the valley of the Alan. On the eastern side, for nearly one-half of its circumference, it is skirted by an ancient road or track, leading on the north towards Pencarrow, and extending on the south in a south-easterly direction. Of this more presently.

*Tregaer.*—Near the village of Nanstallan, about two and a half miles from Bodmin, and about 450 yards from the river Alan, were discovered, about the beginning of the present century,

\* M'Lauchlan, Report of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, 1849.

† Bodmin Register, 403.







the remains of a small Roman camp. Two copper coins of Vespasian and a brass ounce coin of Trajan, the latter in excellent preservation, had been previously found in a stream-work near the spot. The site had the appearance of an oblong field, as the ditch was filled up, in clearing out which for the purposes of manure, urns of common clay, and some also of fine red pottery ornamented with leaves, were found and *broken*;\* as also some coins of the Emperors above mentioned. The farm on which the camp stands is called Tregaer—"the place of the camp."

The situation of the camp is on a gentle declivity, having the river in front, and a small stream on two sides. The form is a parallelogram, with sides about 330 feet and 260 feet. The hedges on the north and west and on the south are the remains of the rampart. The east has been destroyed, though traces of it are still apparent; but this side would not seem to be at right angles to the other two. The corners are rounded off. The entrance appears to have been about the middle of the north side. (See Plate V. fig. III.)

There was formerly a tumulus near the entrance to the camp, about 5 feet high, which has been taken away for manure; and, where the ground appeared to have been enriched by some animal or other deposit, several holes have been dug for the same purpose. The tumulus was formed of stones, which appeared to have been taken from the bed of the river; and in the centre was a compartment containing some ashes, showing it to have been a place of sepulture.

This camp commands the ford across the river at Nanstallan.

#### ANCIENT BRITISH ROADS AND TRACK-WAYS.

An ancient track or road leads through the dense wood in which Dunmere Camp is situated from the direction of Penarrow, and, after skirting about one-half of the camp, continues in a south-westerly direction towards Dunmere Bridge, when, sweeping around to the west, it is, for a short distance, lost in the cultivated meadows. We quickly find it again passing up over the rough pastures above Boscarne, in the direction of "Kelly-rounds."

Branching from this road, at the north-east corner of the field numbered 2665, are traces of another road, consisting of a broad track, running due south. It is continuous with the road through Boscarne to the ford of the Alan, not far from Tregaer. Probably, however, Tregaer Camp had no direct connection with this system of roads, but was constructed at a later period by the Romans to command the passage of the river. After crossing the ford below Boscarne, and passing through Pendewey, it probably occupied the site of the present road, and proceeded by the Asylum to Castle Canyke. Whether it passed through the present town or skirted the Beacon along a line of ancient hedges, breaking out of the cultivated meadows near the Militia Store-house, is uncertain. From the Storehouse a rough lane or track leads directly to the Castle, passing it on the south side, and leading on to Carminow, where the Cross is (No. 14), though it is not now traceable to the Cross itself. From this road another branches off which skirts the Castle rampart on the west side. From Carminow the ancient road appears to have proceeded towards Fletcher's Bridge,

\* Bodmin Register, pp. 51, 404.

and there crossing the valley, perhaps, proceeded over Pinchla Down to Cardinham Bury. The ancient track leading from Carminow to Fletcher's Bridge was preserved as a road when the commons were inclosed some forty years ago, but it is now almost impassable. From Castle Canyke there were also probably communications with Castle Dor and Bury Down. Further investigation will, we hope, enable us to confirm these conjectures and make additional discoveries respecting the British roads in this neighbourhood.\*

### BARROWS.

Although barrows are abundant, generally, on the high lands of Cornwall, there seem not to have been many within the parish of Bodmin. We have noticed one in connection with Castle Canyke. This was half destroyed in 1849 when M'Lauchlan made his plan, and can scarcely now be traced. Three small ones on the Beacon are shown on the Ordnance Map. These also have disappeared. One at Tregaer we have mentioned as having been taken away for manure. There seem to be indications of some along the line of ancient road over the high ground of Boscarne; and one still exists, as shown on the Ordnance Map, on Penaliggen Down (in the inclosure called "Higher Park," marked 2796 on the Tithe Map), near the conjectural prolongation of the said road towards "Kelly-rounds."

\* It is due to the Rev. William Iago of Bodmin that we should here express our sense of the great obligations we owe him for very valuable assistance in these searches, and, generally, in the investigation and delineation of the antiquities of Bodmin.

## EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS.

There are also in this parish many wayside crosses worthy of notice, but less attention would seem to have been paid to them than to those in the parish of Blisland. Several of the latter had been engraved in Mr. Blight's valuable book on "The Ancient Crosses, &c. in the East of Cornwall," but one only of the Bodmin wayside crosses found a place therein, viz.:—

No. 9, which is described as being near Berry Tower. The symbol on this cross is of the Greek type. The cross formerly stood where the three ways meet near the ancient building now used as a barn at Berry. It has, within the last few years, been removed from its original site, and is now placed within the cemetery close to the tower. This cross stands 4ft. 3in. in height, and is 1ft. 7in. in breadth at the head. In the annexed engraving the doorway of the old Berry Tower is shown at the back, and the new workhouse appears in the distance.



No. 9.

No. 10. This is the head of a cross representing on its principal face the Crucifixion within a sunken panel with a foliated head, the figures of our Lord, St. John, and the Blessed Virgin being in bas-relief. This cross also has been figured by Mr. Blight, but in his engraving the figure of our Lord is not shown with the legs crossed. At the ends are sculptured figures of bishops, and at the back is a recess in which probably was a group similar to that described, but the slab is lost: some portion of the cement with which it was fixed yet remains. This stone is 1ft. 6in. in breadth at the lower edge, and 1ft. 5in. in height. On the lower face the stone is smoothed for three inches from the edge, but the middle remains rough as if for fixing. It was doubtless fixed on a shaft, and probably formed a churchyard cross.

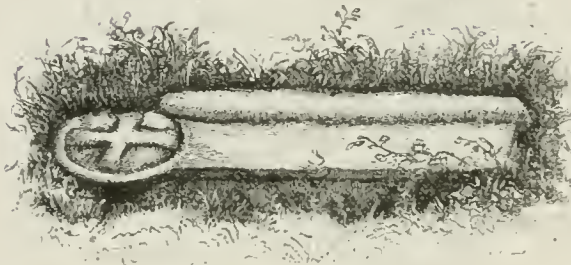


No. 10.



No. 11.

No. 11. Set up in the churchyard is a fragment of the shaft of a cross. It stands 3ft. 4in. in height, is square, with the angles chamfered off, and tapering towards the top. The sides average in width 7 inches. It was formerly used as the hinge-post at the door of the well at "the Bore." On the sides are sculptured figures, some of them under crocketed canopies. In workmanship it very nearly resembles the cross-head last described, and may have formed a portion of the shaft of that cross. There are, however, difficulties in the way of this conjecture.



No. 12.

No. 12 is a fine round-headed cross fractured on one side. The symbol is of the Greek type. This cross formerly stood by the wayside at the top of Castle Street Hill, close to the corner of the inclosure marked 1096 on the parish map; but when the fence of the more modern inclosure was built, about 40 years ago, the cross was removed and laid over a well in the adjoining meadow, where it still remains.\* The length of this cross is 6ft. 4in., breadth of standard 1ft. 3in., diameter of head 2ft.



No. 13.

No. 13. In a field numbered 1130 on the parish map, near the turnpike gate at Callywith, is a round-headed cross with crucial projections. The symbol, which is surrounded by a circle, has parallel sides and equilateral arms. This cross is now close to a modern hedge near the corner of a more ancient inclosure. Height 5ft. 3in., breadth of the standard 1ft. 3in., breadth of the head 1ft. 9in., thickness 9 inches. Reverse the same as the obverse.

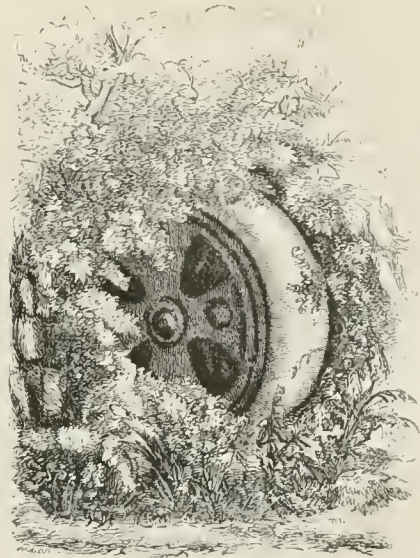
No. 14. *Carminow Cross*.—This cross is situate on the boundary between the parishes of Bodmin and Lanhydrock. The tenement in which it is found has probably taken its name from the cross, which is doubtless

\* This information was obtained from Stephen Roseveare, aged 82, who resides in one of the cottages adjoining the meadow, who remembered the removal of the cross, and pointed out to the Author its original site.

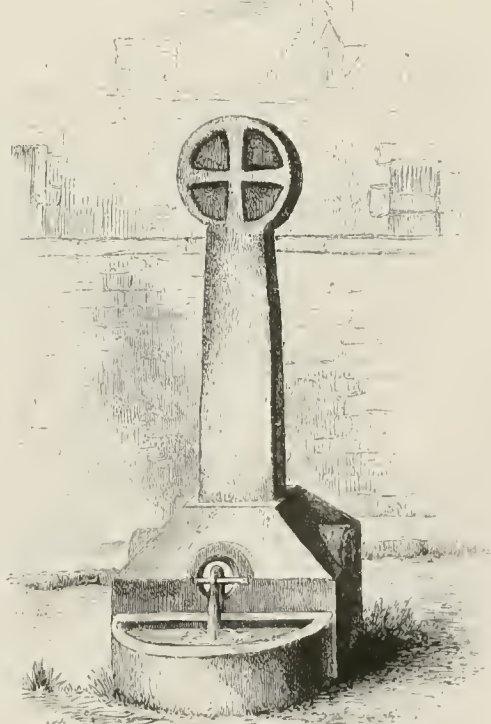
of greater antiquity than the inclosures. The family of Carminow formerly held the manor of Lanhydrock, and it is possible that the name may have been given to the cross in comparatively modern times when the tenement on which it stands was inclosed. The cross, though short, has a very fine head, measuring 3 feet in diameter, pierced with four holes. It stands transversely to the hedge which has been built nearly over it, and consequently it is very much concealed. It will be found on the north side of the inclosure numbered 1325 on the parish map.

No. 15. This is a tall elegant cross 7ft. 8in. in height, breadth of the standard 1ft. 3in., breadth of the head 2ft. 2in. The symbol, which is narrow, is of the Greek type, and is set in a sunken panel. The reverse is the same, except that there is a small pit in the centre. The cross is now set up upon a modern drinking-trough near the gaol, which in the annexed engraving forms the background.

It is probable that there was formerly a cross at Naustallan, for we find there several closes adjoining the village called respectively, "the Cross," "Cross Park," &c. We have failed to discover the cross itself; but as three ways meet contiguous to these fields, we have little doubt the site of it was at this junction. It is remarkable how many proofs exist in Cornwall of the Christian worship having succeeded the Pagan. The worship of Diana was, in early ages, very general; and as *Trivia*, which was one of her many names, she was commemorated almost everywhere where three roads met, and very frequently we find that the Christian symbol of the cross has succeeded the Pagan altar in such situations.



No. 14.



No. 15.

## ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

## PRIORY OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN AND ST. PETROCK.

In the account which we gave of the parish of Blisland we treated of the manor and lordship before we noticed the advowson and the church, because the latter arose out of, and were dependent upon, the former. In writing of the parish of Bodmin we propose to adopt a different course. The priory of St. Petrock was settled here at so early a date as to take precedence of all other institutions—the manor, the borough, and also the church, were for centuries dependent upon the prior and convent.

The early history of the priory is covered with a cloud of thick darkness, which many learned men have attempted to remove, but their utmost efforts have enabled them to do scarcely more than to lift the veil and to give us a shadowy glimpse of what is behind. We shall not enter into the controversy as to whether Bodmin was or was not the seat of the ancient bishopric of Cornwall.

It is an undoubted fact that the British race accepted Christianity at a very early period, some say as early as the second century at least, and they must, of necessity, have had bishops to rule over them and to transmit the orders of their clergy. Accordingly we find three British bishops at the Council of Ariminum in A.D. 359.

We have no written records of the early church in Cornwall, though we venture to think abundant lithographic evidence exists, in the numerous crosses which everywhere abound, that the Cornubii were a devout Christian race. We must, therefore, be prepared to accept, as a consequence, that they had bishops of their own, isolated as they were from the other Celtic tribes in Britain; and this fact is supported by incidental notices in the Welsh Triads, which state that Cornwall was the seat of an archbishop. Our difficulty is in determining at what place his throne was erected. That difficulty arises from the circumstance that, contrary to the usual practice of the church, the bishops had the designation of Bishops of Cornwall, instead of taking their titles from the places at which their thrones were set.\* The 62nd and 64th Triads show that the seat of the Cornish Archbishop was “Celliwig in Cornwall, where Arthur was supreme king.” But where was Celliwig? Some conjecture Callington, which in old deeds is called Kellyton, and others suppose it to be Calliwith, near Bodmin, though in the parish of Helland.

It is shown, by the late learned Dr. Todd,† that the practice of the Celtic race in Ireland, in respect to their episcopate, was very singular. Bishops were very numerous, often existing in groups of seven, and generally without distinct sees—frequently attached to clans, and sometimes even to monasteries. When one of the petty kings or chieftains embraced Christianity he provided a bishop, sometimes more than one bishop, and other clergy for his sept. The district

\* This practice still obtains in our colonial churches and other dioceses of the Anglo-Catholic communion, *e.g.* New Zealand, Newfoundland, Barbadoes, Jamaica, St. Helena, and the Orange River State.

† Life of St. Patrick.

which owed allegiance to the chieftain became the proper field of labour for his bishop and clergy, and this was the first approach to a territorial jurisdiction in the church of Ireland.

This practice may afford a key to the difficulties which exist in respect to the British bishops of Cornwall. Instead of having a fixed seat, they may have been, in a measure, migratory. The British Church, it is well known, maintained its independence for several centuries after the arrival of St. Augustine in England, and, consequently, until the conquest of Cornwall by Æthelstan in A.D. 926 the Cornish bishops were not subject to the see of Canterbury. The submission of Bishop Kenstec to Archbishop Ceolnoth (833—870) is the only known exception.

So much for the British bishops. With regard to the episcopate for the Saxon period we are disposed to adopt the conclusion arrived at by the late Rev. John Carne,\* who, after much patient and independent research, seems satisfactorily to have established the fact, that, during the greater part of the tenth century, the Saxon bishops of Cornwall were seated at Bodmin, and we think it may be fairly concluded that they simply filled the places of their predecessors. On the conquest of Cornwall by the Saxons the British bishop Conan made his submission to Archbishop Wulffhelm and was recognised by King Æthelstan, who formally nominated him to the Cornish see at Bodmin, 5th December 936, and probably he was reconsecrated, as his former consecration would be regarded as uncanonical. Including him, we have at Bodmin during the Saxon period the following succession of prelates:—

1. Conan, 5th December 936.
2. Æthelgar, time of King Edred, 941—955.
3. Æthelstan, before 966.
4. Wulffsie, 966 or 967.
5. Comore, time of King Edgar. During his time the Cornish see was removed to St. Germans,† Bodmin having been destroyed by the Danes.

It seems to be admitted by all the disputants that towards the close of the fifth century, St. Guron, afterwards the patron saint of Goran, had established a hermitage in the wooded valley in which the town of Bodmin is situate. Here he lived a recluse life beside a copious spring of water which rises near the west door of the present church.

The circumstances which led to the foundation on this spot of the monastery of St. Petrock have been variously related in respect to detail, but no doubt exists as to the general historical correctness of the tradition. The founder Petrock was indisputably of the British race. Some writers say he was the son of one of the kings of Wales; others, which is more probable, that he was a Cornish man, the son of Clement, a Cornish prince or chieftain. All agree that upon the death of his father he refused the dignity of chieftain, to which he had been elected by his people, determining to lead a life of religious seclusion, and it is probable that he took up his abode with St. Guron in the Bodmin valley.

\* Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, vol. ii.

† The Cornish bishops seated at St. Germans were, 6. Eldred, 980-993; 7. Ethelred about 1001; 8. Burhwold between 1002-1016. The sees of Cornwall and Crediton were united in 1042 in the person of Lyving the successor of Burhwold, and the seat of the united bishopric was removed to Exeter in 1050 when Leofric became the first Bishop of Exeter.

At this time Ireland was the most famous school of learning and religion in Europe, perhaps in the world; and of all the religious houses in that island no one was more celebrated than the monastery of Clonard, in Meath. Thither, about the end of the fifth century, or the beginning of the sixth, Petrock proceeded for the purpose of studying theology and the Holy Scriptures. He spent a few years at this place; but whether on leaving he proceeded, in accordance with the devotional feelings and custom of the religious men of the age, immediately on a pilgrimage to Rome and Jerusalem, or whether he returned first to Cornwall, is uncertain. We are inclined to adopt the first suggestion, and conclude that he went direct to Rome and to the East to visit the tombs of the most eminent saints and martyrs, and more especially the scenes of Our Lord's sufferings. On his return to Cornwall, accompanied by Credanus, Medanus, Dechanus,\* and other saintly followers, he landed, it is said, at Padstow, and there founded a religious house which was called Lauffanac (Lan-Manach), the church of the monks, and afterwards, in memory of its saintly founder, Petrocstowe, contracted into Padstow.† In consequence, however, of this place being greatly exposed to the ravages of Saxon and other pirates, it is said that the monastery was removed further into the interior of the country, and probably St. Petrock's affection for Bodmin, as the place of the retirement of his youth, had no small share in determining upon that place as the site of his new house, St. Guron resigning to him his hermitage.‡ Leland says that Constantine, the successor of King Arthur, and Teudurus, another chieftain of renown, aided Petrock in his work, and gave him a suitable site for the monastery which he built.§ Here, then, at Bodmin, he founded his monastery, adopting the rule of St. Benedict. It is not unlikely, however, that a cell was still retained at Padstow.

It is stated by some writers that St. Petrock|| died at Padstow and his body being removed to Bodmin a church was built to his memory, which King Edward the Elder, in A.D. 905, made the seat of the episcopal see. All are agreed, however, that St. Petrock's bones found here their last resting-place; and Leland says, that, upon King Æthelstan's conquest of Cornwall in 926, he found here British monks following the rule of St. Benedict, to whom he granted such great privileges and endowments that he is accounted the founder of the monastery. Leland says: "The late priory of Blake Chanons stode at the est ende of the paroch chirch-yard of Bodmyne. St. Petrocus was patrone of this, and sumtyme dwellyd ther. There hath bene monkes, then nunnys, then seculare prestes, then monkes agayn, and last canons regular in St. Petroke's chirch."

These variations should be received with some caution; nevertheless it is certain that the house suffered much from various causes during the first two or three centuries after its foundation. The place was devastated by the Danes in the year 981, at which time the Bishop's see was

\* Leland says all these three saints were buried at Bodmin. De Script. Brit. 61.

† Padstowe is almost invariably called Aldestowe in the early records.

‡ Leland's Coll. i. 75.

§ De Script. Brit. 41.

|| St. Petrock was greatly venerated by the British Christians. Many churches are dedicated to him. In Cornwall we have, Bodmin, Padstow, Little Petherick, *alias* St. Petrock Minor, and Trevalga; and in Devon, West Austey, South Brent, Clannaborough, St. Petrock in Exeter, Hollarcombe, Lidford, and Petrockstow.



removed for greater security to St. Germans; and the priory suffered much also from the alienation of its lands both before and after the Conquest.

We should here advert to the very valuable MS. copy of the four Gospels which formerly belonged to the church of Bodmin. It was purchased by Mr. Rodd, a London bookseller, at the sale of the Wheatley Park Library, near Uxbridge, a few years ago, and was sold by him to the British Museum for thirty guineas.\* After the Gospels follow the entries of forty-six manumissions of serfs or villans, which took place at the altar of St. Petrock between the years 941 and 1016. An examination of the names of the persons mentioned in the manumissions goes far to establish the fact of the ascendancy, thus early acquired, of the Saxon over the British race; indeed, it shows that the conquest of Cornwall formed no exception to the rule that the people of the conquered race were despoiled generally of their possessions, and reduced to slavery. The names of most of the clergy and witnesses are Saxon, whilst those of the serfs are nearly all British. The entries commenced in the reign of Eadmund, who himself, on two occasions, granted serfs their freedom on the altar of St. Petrock.

Æthelstan is said to have been a great benefactor to this priory; but the earliest grant of which we have any distinct knowledge is one of Eadred,† who granted and confirmed to the prior and canons of Bodmin and their successors for ever the manor of Newton,‡ with its appurtenances, in the county of Devon, free of all services, except prayers to God. Two of the manumissions above referred to were for the restoration to health of this King, who died in 955.

In the time of King Edward the Confessor the church of St. Petrock held no fewer than 25 manors, which never paid tax except to the church itself. These manors were—

* Bodmine,	now supposed identical with Bodmin.
* Lanwenehoe	„ „ St. Enedock? in St. Minver.
* Rieltone	„ „ Ryalton.
Lanchehoe	„ „ Lanhydrock.
† Tiwarthel	„ „ Tywarnhayle.
† Elhil	„ „ Trelill? in St. Juliot.
† Calestoch	„ „ Callestock, in Perranzabuloe.
† Cargav	„ „ Cargol, in Newlyn.
† Trelloi	„ „ Treloy, in St. Columb Minor.
† Heglosenuder	„ „ St. Enoder, in St. Enoder.
† Boteimmi	„ „ Bossiney of Tintagel.
† Tremail	„ „ Tremeal, in Davidstow.
† Polrode	„ „ Polrode.
Turgoil	„ „ Treearrell? in Lezant.
Fosnewit	„ „ Forsnewth, in St. Clere.
* Elil	„ „ Trelill, in St. Kew.

\* Addl. MS. 9381.

† This grant is referred to in a charter of 57 Hen. III. (*see* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, last ed.)

‡ Hence afterwards called Newton St. Petrock.

* Widie, now supposed identical with	Withiel-Goose, in Withiel.
* Tretdeno	Trenewith, in Tintagel.
Cudiford	Codiford Farlegh, in St. Wenn.
† Tregon*	Tregonan, in St. Ewe.
† Trefornoc	Trevornock? in St. Columb.
† Trenhal	Trenhale, in St. Erth.
† Talcarn	Talcarn? in Northill, or Minster.
† Tremhor	Tremoore, in Lanivet.
† Nanchert	Lancartffe.
† Trionee	Treniwick, in Gorran.

Of a large portion of these lands the church had been despoiled during the troublous time of the Conquest, for it appears from the Domesday Survey, that at that date the only manors held by the priory in demesne were the manors marked thus (\*). Those marked thus (†) had been seized by the Earl of Moreton and were held of the church, and those marked thus (‡) had been taken away altogether and were held by the said Earl, or his sub-feudatories. Of the four remaining manors Cudiford had been taken away and was held by the king. Lanchehoc was held by Berner of St. Petrock, Ricard held Tregoil, and Machus Fosnewit, † in the same manner.

Of the manors which at the time of the Domesday Survey remained in the possession of the elnreh of Bodmin it will be necessary to notice, particularly, on the present occasion, the manor of Bodmin only, of which the following is the record:—"Saint Petrock has one manor which is called *Bodmine*, which the same saint held on the day on which King Edward was alive and dead. In it there is one hide of land which at no time paid tax. This four ploughs can plough. Upon that land there are five villans who have two ploughs and six bordars and five acres of small wood and thirty acres of pasture, and in the same manor St. Petrock has sixty and eight houses and one market, and the whole together is worth by the year twenty-five shillings."

The Earl, in addition to the manors beforementioned, had taken away unjustly from St. Petrock one hide of land, "because of which King William ordered that it should be held to judgment, and that the saint should be again restored to possession, according to justice."

As these spoliations must have very considerably diminished the revenues of the priory, we cannot be surprised that it was necessary to re-organise, if not to re-found, the house. This was accordingly done by William Warelwast, Bishop of Exeter from 1107 to 1136, who settled therein regular canons of the Order of St. Augustine. † Under the auspices of Bishop Warelwast, it is said, by Leland, Algar, § a nobleman, erected the conventual church || and assisted in the endow-

\* The Priory of St. Petrock held also two manors in Devon, Holecorna (Hollacombe in Black Torrington) and Nietona (Newton St. Petrock), the latter having been granted by King Eadred as above stated.

† Fosnewit (Fosnthe) was restored again to the priory, and just before the Dissolution was granted to John Tubbe of Tregoffe, esq. (See deposition of William Bere, gent.)

‡ Their founder, St. Augustine, died Bishop of Hippo on 28th August, 430. His order of regular canons dates its origin after his promotion to the episcopate, about the year 396, and that of his hermits about eight years earlier.

§ In the time of King Edward Algar held Tewarthal of the church of St. Petrock, and also Henliston Calestock, Trehinock, and Berge. This could not be the same. || Collect. i. 76.

ment of the establishment.\* A dole of one shilling was given weekly to the poor for the benefit of the founder's soul; a custom observed until the dissolution of the priory. In its temporal and spiritual welfare his successors in the see of Exeter invariably manifested a special interest.†

*William* is the first prior of whom we have any record. He witnessed a deed of Robert Chichester, Bishop of Exeter between 1138 and 1155, and his name occurs again in 1171.‡

*Roger* was prior in 1177, in which year Martyn, one of the canons, secretly carried away the body of St. Petrock and fled with it to the abbey of St. Mevenus,§ in Bretagne. With the powerful intervention of the king, and by the use of strong threatening in case of refusal on the part of Roland de Dinan, justiciary of Brittany,|| Prior Roger obtained from the abbot and monks of St. Mevenus the restitution of the body, and returned to England with his precious charge inclosed in an ivory shell. At Winchester it was brought into the king's presence, who, having seen and adored, permitted the prior to return with it in peace to Bodmin.¶ In the same year, 1177, Roger is referred to in a deed at Tregothman.

King John, in the first year of his reign, confirmed \*\* to the prior and convent of Bodmin all their lands and tenements in woods and plains, in meadows and pastures, in ways and footways, in waters and weirs and fisheries, in mills and ponds, in ports and markets within boroughs and without, and in all places, to hold in peace and quietness to the said church of Bodmin, as it was freely and quietly held in time of the king's great-grandfather (Henry I.), and of the king's father (Henry II.), with see and sac, toll and them, and infangenethef, and with all other liberties and customs as held in the time of the said kings; and the King granted to the said canons the fishery upon the Alan, and the wood of Bodan, with appurtenances, to be held of the King and his heirs in free, pure, and perpetual alms; dated 13th Dec. 1 John.†† The Bishop of Exeter was patron of this priory. We find a precept issued to the Sheriff of Cornwall on 8th April, 1215, commanding him to permit the bishop to have the priory, and not to molest him therein until the bishop should have showed the King the king's charter and the charters of his ancestors concerning the same, which the bishop had promised to do in a short space of time.‡‡ It is probable this was during a vacancy in the priory.

*Baldwin* was prior about the year 1240. He is cited in a deed of 1308 as formerly prior.§§ He is also a witness, together with Osbert, son of Osbert the Propositus of Bodmin, to a grant of land by William Roussell, which he held of Walter le Beera.||||

*Richard* was prior in 1255, when he levied a fine of Joynan de Tregrenan of one acre of land in Hensens, and a moiety of the advowson of the church of St. Minver;¶¶ and in 1269 the

\* De Script. Britan. p. 61.

† Oliver's Mon. Exon. p. 15.

‡ Tregothman Muniments.

§ He is often called St. Meen, and was a native of South Wales. He was appointed by his relation and master St. Sampson to be abbot of St. John Baptist's Monastery (afterwards called St. Meen's) in the diocese of St. Malo A.D. 500. He died about A.D. 617. (Oliver.)

|| Of the family of Dinham of Cardinham. Roland died s.p. and made his nephew Alan his heir.

¶ An account of this outrage is given in Davies Gilbert's *History of Cornwall*, vol. i. p. 97; see also "Bodmin Register," pp. 11, 356.

\*\* For this confirmation they gave the King 20 marks of silver. Rotuli de Oblatis, A.D. 1199, p. 39.

†† Charter Rolls, 1 John, printed ed. 63.

‡‡ Close Rolls, 16 John.

§§ Tregothman Muniments, No. 1924.

|||| Ibid.

¶¶ Pedes Finium, 40 Hen. III. Mich. No. 12.

grant was confirmed of the manor of Gargaul, with the advowson of the church of St. Newlyn, which had been made by Roger de Valletort, son of the Lord Roger de Valletort, and brother of the Lords Reginald and Ralph de Valletort. This charter was dated at Bodmin on the Sunday next after the nativity of our Lord in the year of grace 1269.\* Prior Richard is also mentioned in another deed, dated in 1277.†

At the assizes at Launceston, 11 Edw. I. (1283), the jury presented Henry Canel and Luke de Penhal, for having, in the second year of that king's reign, taken the Prior of Bodmin, and imprisoned him until he should have settled with them by the payment of 40s., which they received. The sheriff was ordered to arrest them, and they came and acknowledged that they took the prior, but pleaded that it was by order of a certain Richard de Meyton, who was the sheriff; and the same was proved, and it was found that they had not taken anything from the prior for their own use.‡

Bishop Bronescombe ruled with a high hand. We find that he excommunicated this prior because he had destrained the servants of the bishop's official for fishing in the river Alan. He also excommunicated the bailiff of Pidreshire for taking the cattle of the prior of Bodmin in his lay fee for an amercement; and when the bailiff died, caused his body to be cast out of the churchyard until his brother paid a fine of forty shillings. He also excommunicated Eudo de Trevail, the King's sheriff in Cornwall, for taking distress by the King's command in the lay fees of the bishop and of the prior of Bodmin for a debt due to the King, and held him excommunicated for two years, until he gave a bond to the bishop for a hundred pounds. We are ignorant of the date of this prior's death.

*Edmund* is mentioned as being Prior of Bodmin in 1296, and again, in the year 1302, § as having been sometime prior, in a suit in which William Herbard, junior, was plaintiff, and Thomas Le Nelder defendant, || concerning fifteen acres of land in Koesmadoc; and, at the same assize, the then prior was summoned and replied to the King of a plea quo warranto as to his claim to have gallows and pillory, soc and sae, toll and team, view of frankpledge, correction of broken assize of bread and beer, markets and fairs in Bodmin, and waifs in the whole hundred of Pidre, and also as to assize of bread and pleas de vetito namio in Aldestowe (Padstow); and also free

\* Bronescombe's Register, fos. 35 and 36.

† Tregothnan Muniments.

‡ Assize Rolls, 11 Edw. I.

Note.—In Pope Nicholas's Valuation the priory was taxed as under:

	£	s.	d.
Manerium de Elinton q'd tax. ....	8	11	0
Apud Bendeny* q'd tax. ....	3	18	0
Apud Wydiel† q'd tax. ....	4	2	0
Manerium de Bodmin q'd tax. ....	7	5	0
In d'nico de Redderth de redd' .....	1	0	0
Apud Fosnewit ‡ de redd' .....	0	8	0
Apud Lenydret § de redd' .....	1	0	0
Summa.....	£26	4	0

§ Assize Roll, Mich. 24 Edw. I.

|| Assize Roll, Mich. 30 Edw. I.

\* Pendevy.

† Withiel.

‡ Fosnewth.

§ Lanhydrock.

fishery throughout all the waters of Alan and Eyle. He had judgment in his favour, as having held these privileges from beyond the memory of man unto that day without interruption.

*Gervasius* or *Germanus*.—This prior has left behind him an excellent character. In 1302\* he suffered a fine of Silvester de Treganaran in the advowson of the church of St. Minver. In 1308 he was enfeoffed in a tenement of land by Adam Searlet of Bodmin.† Being oppressed by age and infirmities, in May 1310 he resigned his office, and was allowed, on his retirement, the chapel of St. Margaret, at which place the priors of Bodmin had a residence, cum dominicis et obventionibus ejusdem, the portion of two canons for his table, and an annuity of six marks; and a grave canon was assigned to him as a companion.‡

*John de Kilkhampton* was confirmed as the successor of prior German on 20th May 1310. In the same year, at the assizes at Launceston, a case was heard whether John prior of Bodmin, brother Gerinan de Bodmin, and brother Reginald de Corboys, canons of the same priory, John de Treiagu, John de Tregusson, William de Tenacl, Robert de la Quisine (called in another record de la Cuisine), Thomas Aurey, Brian le Clerk, Henry le Long, Stephen Begga, Nicholas Ayra, Adam de Neuton, Robert Watta, and Walter de Penhirgard, had unjustly disseised Robert Galahan of certain common of pasture on 500 acres of land in Halgaver down, which the said Robert claimed as belonging to his free tenement in Lauhydrock. The jurors state that Halgaver down is not a village nor a hamlet, and that the pasture in view is situated in Bodmin, therefore the prior and others are discharged.§

This prior met bishop Stapledon at Lostwithiel Bridge on the Saturday after the feast of St. Leonard 1314, and stated that about two years before one of his canons, Odo Denisch, in an affray had wounded a secular clergyman, even to the effusion of blood; that though the conventual church and cemetery had in consequence been desecrated, yet the community had gone on with the usual services and interments as if nothing had happened, and he now implored the bishop to reconcile the premises. The bishop appointed Sunday the 16th for the ceremony, arrived on the 15th, summoned the community to the chapter-house, and fined them twenty pounds payable on demand. In 1318 another case was heard at the assizes at Launceston to ascertain if John Prior of Bodmin, brother John Waleys, and brother William de la Hyde, canons of the same church, and Hamelin de Restyr, had unjustly, &c. disseised John Launedwen of his free tenement in Launedwen. The prior pleaded that the tenement was in Bodmin, and not in Launedwen, and the jury found accordingly.|| Later in life this prior suffered the convent discipline to be greatly relaxed, and the community to be burdened with enormous expenses and debts. This drew from Bishop Grandison a severe reprimand and injunction, dated 1347.¶

During the time of this prior great strife arose between him and the inhabitants of Bodmin. Whether this occurred in consequence of a rising spirit of independence and lawless resistance to authority on the part of the inhabitants, or whether in consequence of unjust oppression on the

\* Pedes Finium, 30 Edw. I. Mich. No. 13.

† Tregothuan Muniments. This was probably the tenement in which is situated a well of exceedingly pure water, called "Searlet's Well," about a mile from Bodmin lower down the valley. *See post.*

‡ Stapledon's Register, f. 51.

§ Assize Rolls, 8 Edw. II.

|| Assize Rolls, 11 Edw. II.

¶ Grandison's Reg. vol. i. p. 145 b.

part of the prior, or in his asserting his just right in an arbitrary manner, is not very evident; but certainly much contention took place. In 1345 the prior complained\* to the king that William Skore,† Richard Skore, Jocus Bere, John Taillour, Roger Taillour, Stephen Pyehermaker, John Baby, and others, disturbed the free fishing of the prior in the river Alan, at Rusnyleyn, and fished by force, and took there the fish, nets, and other engines for fishing, to the value of 100*l.*, and carried them away; that they also besieged the priory many times, so that the prior's servants did not dare to go out to procure victuals and do other services for the prior; that they also made an assault upon the men and servants of the prior, so that some of them were maimed, and the prior lost their services for a long time.

The prior also lodged another complaint\* at the same time, that, notwithstanding that he and all his predecessors had had, from time out of mind, the view of frankpledge within the town of Bodmin, with all things pertaining thereto, and the right to determine pleas, transgressions, citations, and detentions arising from all residents within the town in his court there, Adam Martyn, mayor, William Peny, bailiff, William Scor, John atte Pole, Roger Carburra, John Caballa, and many others whom he named, had disturbed the peace and resisted the right of the prior, preventing the inhabitants from answering before him their pleas, to the injury of the prior of 200*l.* and the disinheriting of his church of St. Petrock. Commissions of oyer and terminer were granted by the king at Redyng on 6 July, 19 Edw. III.\*

In the year 1348 Bodmin suffered from a visitation of the plague, to which the prior and all the canons, save two, fell victims. The priory being thus vacant, the friars Roger de Honiton and William de Tregawithan, as canons of the priory, addressed a letter to the bishop, dated 17 March, representing that all the other canons, their brethren, in the time of the pestilence in the midst of them, being struck down, they only surviving, left as orphans, and that it was necessary for the preservation of the priory that a prior should be quickly provided. An inquisition was taken at Lostwithiel on the following day, March 18, 1348-9, before John Dabernoun, keeper of the fees of Edward Prince of Wales, by virtue of a writ addressed by the prince to the said keeper. The jury found that the priory of Bodmin was an ancient religious house, founded from time immemorial by one of the kings of England, whose name was unknown to them; that from time beyond the memory of man, the Bishop of Exeter for the time being held the patronage of the same priory with its custody in the time of vacancy; that the Prior of Bodmin and his convent held no lands or tenements in chief of the said Prince Edward; that the whole of the manor of Realton, and the bailiwick of the hundred of Pydreshire belonging to the same manor, and the manors of Pendevy,‡ Raunledee, and Kells, with the town of Bodmin and the town of

\* Pat. Rolls, 19 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 23 and 31, *à tergo*.

† Many of the persons named were of the principal families of the town, and held the highest offices of trust and responsibility. William Skore had been burgess in Parliament 11 Edw. III. John Baby, perhaps the father of the person complained of, was burgess 26 Edw. I., Roger Carburra in 6, 12, and 21 Edw. III., and John Caballa in the ninth of the same King's reign.

‡ In the time of King Edward the Confessor the manor of Pendavy was a member of the manor of Blisland, and consequently ancient demesne, but had been taken away at the Conquest, and at the time of Domesday Survey was held by Boia the priest of Bodmin under the Earl of Moreton. *See ante*, p. 28.

The priors of Bodmin had a chapel at Pendavy dedicated to St. Nicholas. Stafford's Reg. vol. i. 69.

Petroekstow (Padstow), and all other their lands and tenements, were held in free, pure, and perpetual almoigne. Also that no king, earl, or any one who had the state of king in the county of Cornwall, took, or had, any government or profit during the vacancy of the said priory; and that John (de Kilkhampton), prior of the house aforesaid, died on Friday next after the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedra,\* then last past.†

It is not probable that the bishop was influenced by the finding of the jury. There was not sufficient time for him to have become acquainted with it, but, acting upon the right which the jury found he possessed, on the 19th March, he wrote a letter to the Prior of Launceston, stating that the canons of Bodmin had represented that they had been deprived of all their brethren, they only remaining, and had transferred to him the full power to appoint a prior (without the usual election); and, appreciating their inability to help themselves, he had made choice of Friar Ogericus Bant,‡ Canon of Launceston,§ so that he might preside over the priory of Bodmin usefully and profitably to the honour of God. His election was accordingly duly perfected.||

*Ogericus, or Augerus, Bant* was inducted into the priory on the 22d March, 1348-9. He seems to have been rather a zealous litigant. His name occurs as plaintiff in several suits at the court of the Stannary of Blackmoor, held at Lostwithiel, on Monday next after the Feast of the Ascension of Our Lord 1356.¶ Some time afterwards this prior incurred suspension; but, upon his proper submission, his seal of office was restored to him on 20th March, 1361-2. In 1362, under the designation of "Augerus, Prior de Bodmyn," he was one of the defendants in an assize of novel disseisin, at the suit of one Ralf Colyn de Treguntulyan, for having disseised the said Ralf of his free tenement in Treguntulyan, near Trewyhelek.\*\*

*William Carnellow, alias Carminow*, occurs as prior May 29, 1373.†† On 1st August, 1379, we find that a sum of 2*l.* was issued out of the Exchequer to the king's serjeant-at-arms, sent into Cornwall to arrest this Prior, John Trevarthian, and John his son, and others, for certain misprisions by them committed against the king's peace.‡‡ It is presumed that, upon examination, it was not found that he had been guilty of any great offence, for soon afterwards the king granted to the prior and convent a charter of confirmation, reciting by *inspeximus* a charter of 17 John, in which the king takes charge of the priory, and orders the sheriffs to protect it as the king's own demesne; recites also the confirmation charter of 13 Edw. I., in which are recited a charter of 1 John, and also a charter "scriptum nuper factum" of Richard Earl of Cornwall (without date), in which the earl grants to the prior and convent of Bodmin that *their* burgesses shall be toll free, and may buy and sell every kind of merchandize throughout all the towns of Cornwall, and have a guild merchant, as they then had and had been accustomed to have, on the annual payment of 40*s.* and 40*d. attornato suo*: and that when any one in the town, having been duly presented to

\* The feast of Peter in Cathedra at Antioch was observed on 22nd February. † Grandison's Reg. vol. iii. p. 165.

‡ The name of Bant is still not uncommon in the neighbourhood of Launceston.

§ He is mentioned as Canon of Launceston in an Assize Roll of 17 Edw. III. (1343), and appears then to have been the senior canon under Prior Adam de Knolle, who resigned in 1346.

|| Grandison's Reg. vol. i. p. 140.

¶ Court Rolls, Augmentation Office.

\*\* Assize Roll, 35 Edw. III.

†† Brentingham's Reg. vol. i. p. 35.

‡‡ Issue Rolls of the Exch. Exeter 3 Ric. II. Devon, p. 213.

the guild, had remained there for a year and a day without denial, according to the custom of the town, he should afterwards, if questioned, abide in the liberty of the town. This is the first confirmation of the guild merchant.\*

During the government of this prior great quarrels arose between the prior and convent and William Cornwall, vicar of Egloshaile, respecting a claim made by the former to a pension of 40s. a year, payable to the convent out of the vicarage, and also a claim made by the vicar to certain "hearths" in the wood of Vymme, as due to the vicarage. These suits seem to have been pursued with great animosity both in the ecclesiastical and secular courts; and so great was the enmity engendered between the parties, that the vicar complained to the Bishop of Exeter (Edmund Stafford) that he did not dare to reside, personally, on his vicarage, on account of the corporal injuries, &c., to which he was subjected by the prior and convent, and their retainers and abettors. The bishop, considering that the vicar was only faithfully defending the title of his vicarage, dispensed with his residence as required by the canon on condition of his appointing a fit curate to serve during the time of his absence. The vicar, however, presently (1400) exchanged with Richard Coventre of Bathenester; and it is presumed that his successor yielded to the demands of the priory, for the pension of 40s. a-year out of the vicarage of Egloshaile is found among the revenues of the priory at the time of its dissolution.†

Prior William Carnellow's name occurs in the Assize Roll for 1396.‡ He died at an advanced age on 10 Nov. 1403. The proceedings taken upon his death are set forth in the Episcopal Registers, and a brief abstract of them, as illustrative of the course pursued in such cases, will not, it is believed, be without interest.

Only four days after the prior's death we find the bishop deputing to the superiors of the

\* Chart. Rolls, 13 Edw. I. No. 78. m. 3.

† We have no date for this paper, but, inasmuch as Edmund Stafford was consecrated in 1395 and William Cornwalle resigned in 1400, it must be between those years.

‡ Assize Roll, 20 Rich. II.

Note.—In the latter part of the fourteenth century the church was greatly disturbed by the proceedings of the Lollards and Wickliffites, whose zeal and piety commended them generally to the people. William Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury, immediately upon his elevation to the metropolitanical throne, summoned a council in London for the purpose of investigating their tenets, when they were pronounced to be heretical, and vigorous proceedings were taken to suppress them. These zealots extended even into the far west. In 1382 a commission was directed to the Prior of Bodmin and others by Thomas Brentingham, Bishop of Exeter, reciting that it had come to his ears that a certain Laurence Bedeman of Bodmin, who goeth in vestments (that is, as a priest), and, having entered the bishop's fold secretly with fraud and stealthily under the feigned image of holiness, with foxlike craft, endeavours in his public and private discourses to turn aside the bishop's sheep, and to lead them into various errors and heresy; therefore, "being desirous to chase away such fox from our fold lest he worry our sheep," the bishop commissions the prior, &c., and firmly enjoins them with authority carefully to enquire wheresoever and what things the said Laurence in church, or in other places in Cornwall, may have preached, said, or proffered to the Bishop's sons and subjects, and also to enquire, generally, for heretics both in places where the said Laurence Bedeman had preached openly, or lectured secretly, as elsewhere, and to certify the same to the bishop by the Feast of St. Michael by their letters patent containing the series of things, and also what things the said false prophet Laurence, or any other, may have preached against the Catholic faith and the articles thereof, and also the names and surnames of all who might have fallen to the heresies of this man or others; and further instructing them to cite the said Laurence to appear before the bishop at his manor of Clyst, on the Thursday next after the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.—Brentingham's Reg. vol. i. f. 101.



priory, and to Noel Patreda, seneschal of the bishop's lands in Cornwall, the custody of the priory; that the priory, as well in spiritual as in temporal things, might sustain no damage, its custody during a vacancy of right pertaining to the bishop.\* On the same day he wrote to the superiors of the convent, referring to their letter transmitted to him through Friar John Sperton of their house, signifying the death of Friar William Carnellov, late prior, and requesting permission to elect a new prior; and stating that the bishop was pleased to grant their request, and beseeching them to proceed to the work, laying aside all earthly favour and hatred.† The canons accordingly proceeded to the election, and made choice of brother Alan Kenegy. The decree of the election was presented to the bishop, in the chapel of his manor of Chudleigh, by brother John Harry, senior canon of the priory and procurator in this business, on 14 Dec. The prior elect was then examined by the bishop in literature, and, being found sufficient, on the same day it was commanded to Sir John Rescarreek, rector of St. Mabyn, and Sir John Stephyn, vicar of the parochial church of Bodmin, to certify to the bishop on the 22 Dec., and proclamation was accordingly made of the same and the election was confirmed.‡ On the 22 Dec. the bishop communicated to brother Alan Kenegy that he had examined the return made by the convent and found it to be correct; that he, the said Alan, had been truly elected, and that the bishop confirmed the same; and, on the same day, letters mandatory for the induction and installation were accordingly issued.§

*Alan Kenegy* being thus confirmed as prior on 22nd December 1403, on the 14th February in the same year (1403-4) we find a licence granted to him to have the divine offices celebrated in his presence in the chapel of St. Nicholas within his lordship of Pendevy, in the parish of Eglos-haile,|| from which we conclude that he was occasionally resident in that manor. On the 23rd May 1405 he was granted leave of absence for three years to visit Oxford for the purpose of study.¶ Prior Alan held his office for thirty-three years, when, in consequence of age and infirmity, he resigned. A notification to this effect was made to the bishop on 10th September 1435, by brother William Mulling, sub-prior, and on the sixteenth licence was given for a new election, the sub-prior and John Cock, seneschal of the bishop's lands in Cornwall, meanwhile being constituted guardians of the priory. William Vyvyan, a brother of the house, was elected prior in the room of Alan Kenegy, and the election was duly confirmed.\*\*

*William Vyvyan* succeeded on the 8th October, 1435. During his superiority a Robert Oliver signalized himself amongst the benefactors to the priory. By deed, dated 24 April, 1451,†† besides giving a sum of 100*l.* in hand, he was at the expense of 5*l.* for a new window and of its entire glazing in the conventual church, and spent other 5*l.* in removing and setting-up the rood there. He further contributed 8*l.* and upwards for masses to be said during the period of four years, and gave a chalice, vestments, and other ornaments for the altar under the north side of the rood-loft, where those masses were to be celebrated, as also a bell to ring for such masses. This prior must have died late in 1461, or early in 1462.

*Thomas* [Courtes] occurs as prior in three deeds dated in 1462.‡‡ On 8 Nov. 1463 he

\* Stafford's Reg. f. 71.

† Ibid. f. 72.

‡ Ibid.

§ Ibid. f. 73.

|| Ibid.

¶ Ibid. f. 75.

\*\* Lacy's Reg. f. 136-8.

†† Ibid. vol. iii. p. 445.

‡‡ Nevyl's Register, f. 51.

addressed a letter to Bishop Nevyll, undertaking to maintain for the remainder of his days John Polstak, who, in consequence of extreme old age and increasing infirmity, was anxious to resign his benefice of St. Cuthbert. On this pledge the bishop accepted John Polstak's resignation.\* Prior Thomas is further mentioned in a grant, dated 7 Oct. 1474,† of a pension of four marks, payable out of his demesne and manor of Pendevy, to Thomas Eyre, gent., and Leo his son, for good counsel, &c., rendered, and afterwards to be rendered, by the said Thomas to the prior and convent. The prior's surname, however, is not given in those documents; but we find him, in 1478,‡ described as Thomas *Courtes*, prior of the house and church of St. Petrock of Bodmyn, as complainant against Richard Conyell, in a plea of debt. Prior Thomas must have died soon afterwards, for we find that—

*John Wylliam* appears as prior on 30 Sept. 1480. Although in holy orders he seems to have been of a turbulent disposition. It is shown in the court roll of the Stannary of Blackmoor, held at Lostwithiel on the day above mentioned, that this prior, described also as a clerk, together with Richard Nakes and John Valty, canons of the priory church; John Best, of Bodmin, tailor; Thomas Lawrans, of Wythiel, yeoman; Robert Curteys, of Bodmyn, groom; and many other malefactors unknown, numbering more than sixty persons, arrayed in the manner of war with cross-bows, arrows, swords, jacks, helmets (sallettes), brygadines, &c., were found by the jury, riotously, and against the peace of the prince, to have come to the tin-work of Polgurtes, in the moor of Enysworgy, and to have entered the mine there contrary to the franchises and customs of the Court of the Stannaries.§ A precept was issued to the bailiff to attach the prior and his associates, and during the next two years we find him appearing continually before the court to answer for his conduct in this matter.|| When he ceased to be prior we have no knowledge. Dr. Oliver says: ¶—"We meet with him again in 1503," but he omits to quote his authority. It is with great diffidence we question the accuracy of this usually careful author, but we cannot help thinking that, in this case, there must be some mistake, for we find that the first witness to a deed, dated 20 February, 9 Hen. VII. (1494), (whereby Richard Flamank, Esq. and John Watty, merchant, convey certain premises in Brysshute Lane), signs himself—

*Willielmo John Priore prioratus Bodmyn.* These two names so closely resemble each other as to induce the suspicion that they refer to the same person, but from various circumstances we are led to believe that they were distinct. Under the date of 1508 we find the act of confirmation of Thomas Vivian as prior of Bodmin, upon the death of William *John*, last prior.\*\* This must be the same prior mentioned by Dr. Oliver as William *Jones*, as having died in the spring of 1508, whose admission, he says, is not recorded.††

\* Nevyll's Reg. f. 21.

† Boothe's Reg. f. 77.

‡ Court Roll of the Stannary of Penwith and Kerrier, 17 Edw. IV.

§ An extract from this record was printed by Edward Smirke, esq. Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, in the appendix to his report of the case of *Vice v. Thomas* (1843).

|| There are many other cases within this period in which this prior occurs in these Court Rolls both as plaintiff and defendant, *e.g.*: 21 Edw. IV. "John Wylliam, prior of the house and church of St. Petrock of Bodmyn, complains concerning William Ostler in a plea of trespass." Again: "Richard Boscawen and David Tregarrek complain concerning John Wylliam, prior of the house and church of St. Petrock of Bodmyn, and Richard Skewys in a plea of seizing goods and chatels."

¶ Mon. Dio. Exon. p. 17.

\*\* Oldham's Register, p. 22.

†† Mon. Dio. Exon. p. 17.

*Thomas Vivian*, the sub-prior, was elected prior on the 13th April, 1508, and confirmed by the bishop at Clyst.\* In 1516 he procured the institution of his brother,† also called Thomas Vivian, to the vicarage of Bodmin; and soon afterwards Prior Vivian was consecrated Bishop of Megara (in partibus infidelium), to enable him to act as suffragan to Bishop Oldham. In that capacity he held an ordination in Exeter Cathedral on the 30th May, 1518. On 16th June, 1519, he consecrated the chapel of St. Christiana de Stowe, in the parish of Kilkhampton. His signature occurs to a deed of award made at Bodmin on the 24th September in the same year, “p me Thomam Megarensem Ep̄m.” The seal appendant represents him in a supplicatory posture before the Virgin Mother and the Divine Child. He held many ordinations in the conventual church at Bodmin.‡

It has been said§ that Prior Vivian, in order to support his episcopal dignity, was preferred to several benefices. The motive thus attributed for his preferment is not, however, altogether borne out by the facts of the case. We find that he was collated to the vicarage of Egloshaile on the 31st August, 1509,|| little more than a year after his installation as prior, and ten years before he attained episcopal rank. In 1523¶ he was instituted to the Bodmin prebend in the church of Endellion, which was in the patronage of his house, and it is perhaps worthy of notice that on his death in 1533\*\* William Vyvyan made the next presentation, *pro hac vice*, by virtue of a grant from the prior and convent of Bodmin. Besides these preferments Prior Vivian was instituted to the rectory of Withiel, the patronage of which benefice was also vested in the prior and convent of Bodmin, and he is stated to have rebuilt the church and parsonage-house of that parish.††

Prior Vivian is represented to have been a man of an arrogant and arbitrary temperament, covetous in acquisition, though lavish in expenditure. He, as we have noticed, engrossed to himself several ecclesiastical benefices, but liberally expended large sums, probably to the impoverishment of the priory, in buildings and restorations. Besides Withiel church and parsonage, which we have noticed, he rebuilt the manor-house of Rialton in St. Columb. The greater part of his work was destroyed by fire shortly before Borlase wrote, but a considerable portion still remains, which is now occupied by a farm-house. In many parts the carvings of his arms and his initials T. V. bear evidence of his munificence.

We have seen that the burgesses of Bodmin were inclined to be insubordinate and unruly at a much earlier period than that with which we are now dealing, and strife soon arose between them and their haughty lord. The spirit of self-will and impatience of control which in our day are so rampant had thus early begun to show itself. The burgesses resisted the authority of the prior, and endeavoured by petition to the King to subvert certain rights and franchises of the priory and its authority over the town, which had been derived from royal charters and from immemorial usage.

\* Oldham's Reg. fo. 22.

† So it appears from a petition of the townsmen, *see post*.

‡ Vesey's Reg. vol. i. It is believed that the last ordination held here was on the 16th March, 1538-9, by William Bishop of Hippo. Oliver, Monast. Exon. p. 17 n.

§ Mon. Exon. p. 17.

|| Oldham's Reg. f. 34.

¶ Ibid. f. 17.

\*\* Ibid. f. 67.

†† Cornwall Reg. p. 419. Lysons, 129.

Among the corporation muniments are copies of three petitions or memorials from the townsmen to King Henry VIII. against the prior. As these documents have been printed in extenso by the late Rev. John Wallis,\* it will suffice to state here thus much.

The burgesses rejected the authority of the prior, calling themselves "the King's burgesses and no man's else;" they claimed against the prior certain lime-pits in Berrycome, alleging that the mayor and burgesses had received them as the gift and grant of one Roger Martyn, sometime a burgess of Bodmin; they stated that Dymmure Wood was ever open for all burgesses and inhabitants of Bodmin till then of late, as well for all manner and kind of their beasts to common therein, as to have the burden wood to bear and carry away upon their backs of lop, crop, and bag wood without contradiction, let, or disturbance of any manner of persons; always reserving to the prior and his successors the stems of the trees for their fuel and building, and that the burgesses never knew of any prior there that ever sold, coaled, or cut any wood in Dymmure, saving only this prior.

The burgesses further complained that the town of Bodmin, being but one parish and containing 1,800 houselying people, the prior had the parsonage appropriated to his house, and there being in the town two chapels, one of St. Thomas† and the other of St. Leonard, to the intent that some of the parishioners, being far from the church, should have mass in the said chapels on Wednesdays and Saturdays for ever, and that there had been lands, of about the value of ix<sup>li</sup> a-year, given to the predecessors of the said prior so that they should cause the said masses to be sung there: and that this prior received the profits of the lands and found no priest to sing there.

That whereas the vicar of the parish, *brother of the prior*, was departed from the vicarage and lay in London, where, by citation, &c., he procured unjust vexation against the inhabitants, the prior, in the absence of the vicar, had appointed one Sir Thomas Hayly, a priest of ill-living and disposition, to serve the cure.

That one Roger Martyn, ancestor of Trefusis and Wynter, was seized of lands in Byrecombe as burgage land, and devised the same to the mayor and burgesses to be prayed for in the parish church of St. Petrock, of which lands the prior made claim.

That the prior was a great farmer of benefices, and of other temporal lands, and a great incloser; and that he misused himself in speaking slanders and opprobrious words against the township.

These fragmentary extracts are of course *ex parte*, but they will serve to show the state of feeling which existed in the town towards the prior.

Prior Vivian died on Pentecost Sunday, June 1, 1533, and, according to Leland, was buried "before the high altar of the priory, in a high tumber of a very darkesche gray marble."‡

*John Symons* was by the brethren of the house elected prior in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary within the said priory, and was presented to the bishop for institution by the hands

\* Bodmin Reg. p. 298 *et seq.*

† This would seem to imply that there was another chapel dedicated to St. Thomas besides that in the churchyard, and this is apparently confirmed by the number of guilds.

‡ Leland's Itin. vol. iii.; Vesey's Reg. vol. i. f. 67.

of Matthew Colyns, notary public and proenrator of the brotherhood, and was by the bishop duly confirmed and appointed prior on 6 July, 1533. He is stated to have resigned in the following spring upon a pension of forty pounds a-year.\* He would seem, however, to have died before the dissolution of the priory in 1538, as his pension is not found as a charge upon the revenues of the house. During the short period of his superiority he made grants of the next presentation to the vicarage of Bodmin, and to the Bodmin prebend in the church of Endellion, to Sir John Chamond, Knt.,† who was steward of the priory lands.‡

*Thomas Wandsworth* was confirmed in the priory May 10th, 1534. His reign was a short one, and not without trouble and anxiety. The house seems to have been in a very disorderly state, as is shown by a MS. in the Cottonian Collection in the British Museum,§ in which the prior, writing to a Mr. Lok 25th May 1536, complains that his canons had for long continuance lived unthriftilly and against the good order of religion, to the great slander of the same, as all the country could tell; and he states, that for the reformation of those abuses the bishop at his late visitation had given certain injunctions, which he had commanded the prior strait to see observed; but which, the prior observes, are no harder than the brethren were bound to by their own rule and profession. He complains of the conduct of one Mr. Roger Arundell as a great inciter and maintainer of his brethren against him, and who, the prior was informed, had obtained a commission to pull down a weir belonging to the priory which had stood for more than 500 years.

This prior granted to the mayor and burgesses of Bodmin, for a term of 99 years, renewable for a further term of the same period, at a rent of 4*l.* per annum, the court leet and view of frankpledge which for centuries had been a cause of irritation and heart-burning between the prior and the inhabitants; he also granted them a licence to build a market-house in the town and to hold a fair or mart at the Bery. In consideration of these grants the mayor and burgesses, on behalf of themselves and the inhabitants, renounced all of their privileges in respect to the wood at Dummere, and bound themselves to duly use and keep the said leet and view of frankpledge, and all other liberties conveyed, during the said term, so that prior should suffer no loss by forfeiture in consequence of non-user or misuser.||

Thus the foundation was laid for greater future harmony, but the storm was at hand which swept away the prior and all his arrangements. It did not, however, approach so suddenly that it was not foreseen. As early as Midsummer 1537 the prior assembled all the canons in the chapter-house and declared to Richard Oliver, the sub-prior, “and the other bretherne there assembled to gither that he did here that the king<sup>es</sup> Ma<sup>tie</sup> wolde take his pleasure upon theire house, and therefore he thought it good to give vnto suche as beene good to the house some leases or other preferments to thintent they shulde be the better to them hereafter.”¶ This circumstance reminds us of the parable of the Unjust Steward. There was, however, this wide distinction, that,

\* Oliver, Monast. Exon. p. 17.

† Voysey's Reg. ff. 108, 139.

‡ Bodmin Reg. f. 297.

§ Cleop. vol. iv. f. 116, printed in Dugdale's Monast.

|| A fragment of this deed remains among the municipal muniments, a small part of which, together with the signatures, has been printed by the late Mr. Wallis in the Bodmin Register, p. 296. With the exception of the names of Humphry Prydeaux, John Harrye, and the prior, all the names are found in the list of mayors.

¶ Deposition in Court of Augmentation.

whereas the steward was dealing with the goods of another, the prior and convent were dealing with their own; and, so far as the grant of leases was concerned, legitimately, according to ancient custom. The lands, however, having been given for the maintenance of the house, the offering of prayers to God, and the relief of the poor for ever, the incumbents had simply a life-interest therein, and they were not justified, notwithstanding that they might foresee the plunder of their possessions and the conversion of their revenues to secular uses, in alienating their lands, or in granting them on lease at unfair rents, to the impoverishment of their house. Their conduct manifested a lack of faith.

Upon the dissolution of the religious houses the king procured the passing of an Act of Parliament rendering void all grants of lands in fee-simple or in tail, made within a year before the surrender of the house. Accordingly a commission under the Great Seal, dated 28 February, 37 Henry VIII., was issued to John Arscott and John Aylworth, to examine, search, and inquire of divers and sundry gifts and grants made by the prior of Bodmin. From the certificate of the commissioners, dated 21 April, 37 Hen. VIII., it appeared,\* from the deposition of the sub-prior and other persons, that nine months before the surrender of the house the prior and convent had affixed the conventual seal to a deed granting the manor of Bodynyell to Sir John Chamond, Knt., and to his heirs in fee-simple; and that about the same time another deed was sealed, granting the same manor to him and to the heirs male of his body in fee-tail; and further, that, shortly afterwards, a lease of the said manor to the said Sir John Chamond for the term of 99 years was also sealed.†

A lease of the lands in Wythiel for a term of 99 years was also granted about the same time ‡ under the convent seal to Lawrence Kendall, at a rent of 10*l.* per annum, whereas it was previously let at 20*l.* per annum. The said Lawrence Kendall promised each of the brethren of the house 40*l.* for making this lease, but they do not appear to have received the money.

\* Depositions in the Court of Augmentation.

† Gilbert Curtis, aged 56 years, being a tenant and long-dweller at Bodyniel, deposed that Sir John Chamond's men and Henry Tremayue the prior's man, took possession of the manor of Bodyniel at the deponent's house for Mr. Chamond, and that Mr. Chamond kept his first court in the said house about Michaelmas, at which court was present Mr. Chamond himself, and it was about a month between the possession and the said court; after which Michaelmas, about our Lady's Day in the Lent then next following, "the howse of Bodmyn went down." He remembreth that at the tyme of the possession taking the said Mr. Chamond's men went out into his garden and cutte a turfe and brought it into his howse, wch he sawe ymmediately after they brought it. And the same tyme of the court keeping the said deponent attorned to be Mr. Chamond's tenant by a pennyce. In the Court of Augmentation in Mich's term, 34 Hen. VIII. Sir John Chamond, knt. produced a writing under the conventual seal of the priory of Bodmin appointing the said John Chamond, knt. and Richard Chamond, esq. his son to the office of seneschals and supervisors of all the manors and lands of the said convent within the county of Cornwall, and also an annuity of £11 issuing out of the manors of Rialton, Reterghe, Elinglase, and Pendevy. Dated at the Chapter House at Bodmin, 20 Sept. 29 Hen. VIII. Orders and Decrees, vol. xiii. p. 81. The seneschal, who was generally a layman and a man of rank if the monastery was large, managed the revenues of the house according to the order of the chapter, and held courts for the abbot or prior. Mitred abbots had frequently a nobleman for their steward.

‡ The prior and convent by deed indented, under the conventual seal, dated 20th Sept. anno regni Regis 29 Hen. VIII. granted the whole manor of Wythiel and the advowson of the church, together with the common fishing throughout the whole water of Aleyn and Eyle, with all the appurtenances, to Lawrence Kendall and Katheryn Monday, which the same Lawrence should marry, their heirs and assigns, for the term of 99 years. Roll 5, No. 81—Particulars for leases.

In the same manner a lease of Ryalton was granted to one John Mondy for a like term of 99 years, at the rent of 72*l.* per annum. These lands had previously been kept in the hands of the prior for maintenance of the hospitality of the house.

A lease of the tithe of fishing in Padstowe was granted in like manner to one . . . Prideaux,\* at a rent of 4*l.* per annum. It had previously been let sometimes for more and sometimes for less, but a fine of 30*l.* had always been paid, which would seem not to have been the case on this occasion.

An estate of the manor of Fosnowth with a tenement in the parish of Cardynham was granted to John Tubbe;† and a lease was also granted of the benefice of Lanhydrock, with certain lands and tenements in that parish, and Kingswood Hill, to Thomas Lytelton. The benefice was commonly worth 8*l.* per annum, but Lytelton yielded 20*s.* only for the benefice and the tenements.

As an inducement to the brethren to join in these transactions the prior promised each of them 20*l.* if the deeds held good, and he gave to each 100*s.*‡ in hand without conditions; and, moreover, the advowsons belonging to the priory were granted to them severally, “to thentent that they shulde and might be the rather agreeable vnto the sealing and granting of the said leases,” whereof the advowson of Padstow was assigned to the sub-prior.

There is a curious incident recorded with respect to the wood of St. Margaret.§ Nicholas

\* William Newton, aged 57 years, deposed that he had had the fishing of Padstow four years of the last prior of Bodmyn, paying the two first years 40*l.* a year, the third year 35*l.*, and the fourth year 30*l.*, the fifth year the said Newton took it of Prideaux and paid him 30*l.*, and he prefereth to give to the King for the lordship and fishing of Padstow 60*l.* yearly, and be bound to build upon his own charges two towers for the defence of the haven.—Deposition No. 36.

† It appears from the deposition of William Bere, gent. aged 58 years, that he had been under-steward of all the manors of the Priory, and was displaced because he would not be a party to writings craftily made with ante-dates; that John Tubbe was appointed in his place, and that the said Tubbe did keep the courts of the said manors within a month after St. Laurence day next before the surrender of the house, and did read such writings as had been craftily made: that is to say, to one John Monday the said prior granted the manor of Rialton, to Walter Kendall and Laurence Kendall the manor of Wythiel, in marriage with his said brother's daughter (John Monday was the prior's brother), and to Humphry Prideaux and to his son the manor of Padstow, in marriage with another daughter of his said brother, and to John Tubbe the manor of Fosnuthe and lands in Kelewethe, and to Sir John Chamond, knt. the manor of Bodyniel. John Tubbe suffered a fine in the manor of Fosnewth to German Trelawny, gent. 43 Eliz.

William Prideaux produced in the Court of Augmentation in Hilary Term, 34 Hen. VIII. a writing, indented, under the convent seal, granting, for divers good causes and considerations, unto William Prideaux, son of Humphry Prideaux, and to Johanna daughter of John Monday, brother of the prior, whom the said William had married, the manor of Padstow with appurtenances in Padstow, St. Cadock, Lanlesick, Rewne, and Tretharrappe, together with the advowson of the church of Padstow, with all liberties, view of frankpledge, estrays, anchorage, kyllage, and wreck of sea, with free fishery in the water of Eyll within the said manor, and the island called the Gulland Rock lying in the sea near Padstow, with all that wood called Garth Wood within the manor of Pendevy, to hold to the said William and Johanna, their heirs and assigns, for the term of 90 years then next ensuing, at the rent of 10*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Dated at Bodmyn, 20th October, 29 Henry VIII. The grant was allowed by the chancellor and council conditionally that nothing afterwards appeared to invalidate the deed.

Arms of Munday of Rialton: Sable, upon a cross engrailed argent five fusils azure; upon a chief or three bird's legs erased at the thigh of the third.—Ordinary of Arms, Herald's College.

‡ This statement was confirmed by the deposition of Thomas Vyvyan, vicar of Bodmin, upon the statement of Sir Thomas Rosemonde and Sir Bennet Carter, which two were canons of the late house of Bodmin.—Certificate, No. 36.

§ By letters patent dated 11th May, 25 Elizab. a corn mill at St. Margaret's was granted to John Donaforde, Johanna

Glynne, gent. aged 51 years, deposed that between Midsummer and Lammas next before the surrender of the house of Bodmyn he communed with the prior for the sale of the wood called Margaret Wood. The prior offered the greatest and beste parte after v<sup>li</sup> an aere. The deponent viewed it the same day, and ymmediately came to the prior and asked him what days he would give for the payment of the same; who answered the most parte in hande and the rest betwene that time and the following Christmas. Mr. Glynne not liking the bargain departed, and, forthwith, met one Nicholas Prideaux, gent., who said unto him: "Syr, I perceyve ye haue bene w<sup>th</sup> my lord the prior for Saynt Margaretes Woode;" and asked hym whether he had bought the wood. Mr. Glynne replying that he had not, the said Prideaux said that "yf my lord hadde bene as honest a man as I toke him for the bargayne hadd bene mync." Mr. Glynne then answered: "Syr, take it a Godde name for me, for as yet I haue not concluded w<sup>th</sup> hym, nor I will no more meddle w<sup>th</sup>all." And deponent saith he well remembereth "the house surrendered the lent then next followynge." Mr. Prideaux appears afterwards to have been somewhat uneasy respecting his bargain, and offered Mr. Glynne a part of the wood, who answered, "I am afraid to bargayne for feare of the statute, for you knowe, M<sup>r</sup> Prideaux, that I do knowe howe the ease stonde the." The said Prideaux then answered, "Sir, if ye be at that poynt do what ye can."

On the 27th February, 1538, the end came. The prior, the sub-prior, and nine canons surrendered the priory and all its remaining possessions into the hands of the king. The following pensions were assigned for the future maintenance of the dispossessed brethren:\*

	£	s.	d.
The prior ( <i>Thomas Wandsworth</i> ) . . . . .	66	13	4
Richard Oliver, the sub-prior . . . . .	8	0	0
Richard Luer, blind, and one hundred yeres old, was discharged from his home, but with a salary of ten pounds and six dozen of wood, to be received yearly during life . . . . .	10	0	0
Benett Smythe . . . . .	6	0	0
Thomas Rosemonde . . . . .	6	0	0
John Wyleoke . . . . .	5	6	8
Thomas Marshall . . . . .	5	6	8
John Dagle, who gave up his pension for the vicarage of Bodmin in 1550 . . . . .	5	6	8
Miehell Flemyng . . . . .	2	0	0
John Beste . . . . .	2	0	0
Thomas Fawlyns, blind and aged . . . . .	2	0	0
Sum of pensions . . . . .	£118	13	4

his wife, and Nicholas Donaforde their son, for the term of their lives; and on 16th March, 1601, a warrant was given for a grant of the same to Mr. Ashby, Clerk of the Checque to the Gentlemen Pensioners, for a lease in reversion to his own use; but on 10th July, 1602, the said premises together with land in Cokesland were granted on lease for a term of 40 years to Gilbert Mychell, esq. at the rent of 40s. per annum.—Particulars for Leases, Elizab. Roll 3, No. 5.

\* Dugd. Monast.



The following schedules will show the possessions of the priory and the lands which were held in demesne at the time of the surrender:—

Compuť Ministrorum Domini Regis 30-31 Hen. VIII. No. 90. m. 25. Bodmyn Prioratus.

Com. Cornub.	£	s.	d.
Bodmyn, Seiť cum Terť Dñicat Firm̄ . . . . .	8	17	10
Bodmyn, Maneř cum capeř de Langhidroke			
„ Red libeř teneň . . . . .	7	0	0
„ Red tam custuň quam convenĉ teneň . . . . .	15	19	0
Braye, Firma . . . . .	0	6	8
Langearre, Firma . . . . .	0	0	1
Newnam, Firma . . . . .	0	0	1
Langhydroke, cum capeř ibm, Firma . . . . .	1	0	0
Bodmyn, teř Dñicat . . . . .	13	3	5
Bodmyn Villa, Feođ firma . . . . .	5	10	0
„ Perquis Cuř . . . . .	0	19	0
Pendevye, Redđ lib teneň . . . . .	4	4	10½
„ redđ tam custuň quam convenĉ teneň . . . . .	25	2	8
„ Perquis cuř . . . . .	0	8	0
Bodynyell Maneř, Firma . . . . .	5	0	0
Wythiell maneř, Firma . . . . .	10	0	0
Rialton et Retargh maneř, cum Hundred' de Petherscher at Pether redđ agris . . . . .	83	1	7½
Elynglas et Kelsey Maneř cum quadam insula vocať the Gull Rock, Firma	18	17	0
Newton Petrocke & Holecombe, Firma . . . . .	12	10	6
Paddestowe maneř, cum membř ac cerť terť in Laulesyke . . Firma	20	8	6½
Bodmyn, Menefrey & Paddestowe, Deciň Garb . . . . .	54	0	0
Bodmyn, Sanct Cuthbert, Deciň Garb . . . . .	19	0	0
„ Deciň Prædiat ac at minuť deĉ et pfiĉ Rectoř de Bodmyň . . . . .	6	4	1
Trenowe in Tyntagell, Porĉo Deciň Garb . . . . .	0	6	8
Paddestowe, Firm̄ Deciň Pisĉ, &c. . . . .	10	0	0
Eglosayth, Penĉ . . . . .	2	0	0

The demayne londes beyng in the Prior of Bodmyn is possession at the tyme of surrunder (1539):—

s.	d.			
21	0	Imprimis, the poole pke . . . . .	3½ acres.	6s. acre.
11	3	It. the est bremell pke, one close next est . . . . .	2½ acres.	4s. 6d. acre.
12	6	It. the est bremell pke, a noder closse next est . . . . .	2½ acres.	5s. acre.
18	0	It. the dorter pke . . . . .	3 acres.	6s. acre.
16	0	It. Whitefylde pke . . . . .	4 acres.	4s. acre.

9	0	It. to more pkes . . . . .	3 acres.	3s. acre.	
2	0	It. the calfe pke . . . . .	$\frac{3}{8}$ acre.	2s.	
5	0	It. the fuzshe pke next Cokslond . . . . .	6 acres.	10d. acre.	
16	0	It. the wode pke . . . . .	16 acres.	12d. acre.	
5	0	It. the crosse pke . . . . .	5 acres.	12d. acre.	
16	0	It. the Baron pke . . . . .	12 acres.	16d. acre.	
18	8	It. the byffe pke . . . . .	14 acres.	16d. acre.	
14	8	It. the stony pke . . . . .	11 acres.	16d. acre.	
6	0	It. to pkes at stappys . . . . .	12 acres.	6d. acre.	
8	0	It. the medyll stappys . . . . .	16 acres.	6d. acre.	
<hr/>					
Sum	£8	19	1		
			A.	B.	P.
			110	3	20

The priory with all its possessions being, by virtue of the surrender of Prior Wandsworth, thus in the hands of the King, on the 2nd July, 1545,\* he sold to his servant Thomas Sternhold, the well-known versifier of the Psalms, for the sum of 100*l.* paid to the Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, the site of the said priory, together with the demesne lands described in the foregoing schedule. The grant describes the premises as all the house or site late the house or priory of Bodmyn dissolved, with all houses, edifices, stables, barns, dovecotes, courtlages, fruit gardens, orchards, gardens, pools, vineyards (*vinaria*), being within the site of the late said priory; and sets out, severally, each of the fields, except the small enclosure called Calf Park, mentioned in the foregoing schedule as being the demesne lands in the possession of the prior at the time of the dissolution. It was provided that the said premises should be held of the King and his heirs and successors *in capite*, by the service of one-fortieth part of one knight's fee, and the rent of seventeen shillings and ten pence paid into the Court of Augmentations on the Feast of St. Michael in each year, and the whole is stated to be of the clear annual value of 8*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

Thomas Sternhold, as appears from the inquisition taken after his death, died on 23rd August, 1548,† leaving two daughters, named Judith and Philippa, his heirs. By his will, dated two days before his death, he bequeathed his lands in Bodmin, and certain of his lands at Slaeksted, in co. Southampton, to his wife Agnes for life, with remainder to his daughters, charging his wife to bring them up virtuously in knowledge and learning, and to prefer them to honest marriages. Each of the daughters was said by the jury to be of the age of three years and more. In his will, which is recited at length in the inquisition, Thomas Sternhold describes himself as "Groom of the Robes to the King's Majestic."

Philippa Sternhold had seizin of one moiety of the priory, and did homage for the same on 13th July 1564,‡ by which date she would have attained the age of eighteen years and more; and Judith, the other daughter, did homage and had seizin of the other moiety granted to her on the 8th March 1565.§

\* Originalia, 36 Hen. VIII. pars ix. m. 81.

† Inquis. p. m. 3 Edw. VI. p. i. m. 12.

‡ Fine Rolls, 6 Elizab. m. 22; Originalia, 6 Elizab. Rot. 93.

§ Fine Rolls, 6 Elizab. m. 55; Originalia, 6 Elizab. Rot. 71; see also Originalia, 20 Eliz. Mich. m. 77.

Agnes Sternhold appears to have done her duty towards her daughters, and fulfilled her husband's dying injunction, for soon after obtaining possession of their lands we find them both married: Philippa to William Tydderley\* of Knoyle, in the county of Wilts, Gent.; and Judith to Nicholas Pescodd of Eastmeane, in the county of Southampton, Gent.

William Tydderley and Nicholas Pescodd, in right of their wives, being possessed in fee of the site of the priory and the demesne lands, &c., obtained on 7th October 1567,† upon payment of a fine of 50 shillings and three pence half-penny, a licence of alienation, and sold the premises to John Rassheley of Fowey, merchant; and a fine was levied in Michaelmas term for passing the same ‡, including common of pasture on Castle Camnick, and free fishing in the water of Downemere. John Rassheley did homage for the lands in Easter term 9th Elizabeth.§

The property remained vested in the family of Rashleigh until towards the end of the last century. The conventual church would seem to have been destroyed at an early date, but the greater portion of the domestic buildings continued in existence, having been sub-divided and let to different tenants, and the lands sold in parcels. In 1765 a lease for 99 years, determinable upon the deaths of three persons therein named, was granted by Philip Rashleigh of Menabilly, Esq., to William Pennington of Bodmin, Esq., of one portion of the house, described as part of the dwelling-house heretofore in the dissolved priory, called the "Great House," as now separated from that part of the same house wherein one Wilmot Tozer, widow, formerly, and Henry Dagge and Robert Rundle afterwards, dwelt, and lately inhabited by John Wells; and in the following year a similar lease was granted to Mr. Pennington of the other part of the "Great House,"|| stated to be separated from that above described. These leases are very interesting and throw considerable light upon the nature of the old buildings. The "great hall" is mentioned as separated from the house. It had been taken down sometime previously, and other buildings had been erected upon its site. Another portion of the priory premises had been converted into a malt-house and separately let, and the pool was in the tenure of another tenant.

The condition of the lease granted to Mr. Pennington was that he should at his own costs and charges, within a period of six years, take down the old house and erect, in a strong and substantial manner, upon the said demised premises, a good handsome dwelling-house with proper conveniences at a cost of not less than 800*l*. Mr. Pennington had liberty to enclose so much of the priory green as the said dwelling-house measured, and 30 feet in length from the front of the same.

The last connexion of the Rashleigh family with the priory, which is traced, is a lease granted by the above-mentioned Philip Rashleigh in 1771 of a house, now taken down, near the little church stile. Soon after this the priory demesne lands appear to have passed, together with the manors of Bodmin and Bodmin Kirland, to Sir Elijah Impey, Kut.,¶ who, in 1787, demised the

\* Lysons printed this name as Pydderley, perhaps a mere typographical error, and all subsequent writers have blindly followed.

† Pat. Rolls, 9 Eliz. part IX.

‡ Pedes Finium 9 Eliz. Michs.

§ See Originalia, 20 Elizab. Rot. 77, in which the title of John Rassheley is set out at length.

|| Deeds at the priory.

¶ Sir Elijah Impey was appointed Supreme Judge of Fort William, Calcutta, in 1774, where he amassed great wealth. In the year 1781 Sir Gilbert Elliot charged him with high crimes, &c. in the administration of justice, but he successfully

said manors to Richard Barwell of Stansted, in the county of Sussex, Esq., subject to the rent of 17*s.* 10*d.*, payable to the Crown on account of the site of the priory, who, in the following year, conveyed to Mr. Pennington the fee, subject to existing leases, of the two portions of the Great House above mentioned, the dwelling-house near the little church stile, also above referred to, an orchard near the pool, a stable and a decayed tanyard, lately a toft, whereon stood a dwelling-house situate within the site of the priory at the backside of the house built where formerly stood the "great hall," one close of land called the "bowling green," the pool itself, and a malt-house. It should, however, be noticed that no mention is made of the fee-farm rent of 17*s.* 10*d.* reserved to the Crown in the original grant to Thomas Sternhold.\*

This arrangement conduced to the destruction of every atom of the conventual buildings, but it led to the consolidation of the several tenements into which the premises had been divided. Mr. Pennington immediately bought up the interests of the several lessees, so that at his death, two years afterwards, the whole of the site of the priory was in his possession.

Mr. Pennington died at Dover in the year 1789, and by his will bequeathed the priory to his niece, Nancy Hosken, daughter of the Rev. Anthony Hosken, vicar of Bodmin, the last representative of the family of Hosken of St. Kevern, by Susanna, daughter of the Rev. William Pennington, father of the above-mentioned William. Nancy Hosken married Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Esq., and carried the priory into the family of Gilbert, by which family from time to time have since been acquired much of the lands anciently forming the priory demesnes. The priory is now the seat of Lieut.-Colonel Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Chief Constable of the county.

#### THE ADVOWSON OF THE RECTORY AND VICARAGE.

This benefice was held by the prior and convent of SS. Mary and Petrock, and it is probable that the parochial church was anciently served by one of the canons of the priory. This arrangement would appear to have been changed in 1261, when John Chepman, most likely one of the canons, was appointed to the sole charge of the cure, and Bishop Bronscombe appointed to him a stipend, to consist of four marks annually, one chamber of a canon, and sufficient food for a horse.† The same arrangement was made upon the institution of the succeeding vicar in 1267, and confirmed in 1269. It appears, however, that on the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester,‡ commonly called Pope Nicholas' Taxation, the parish was taxed as under :

Eccel de Bodmynia . . . . . vj li. xij s. iiij d.

Vicar ejusdem . . . . . xl s.

Whilst the Valor Ecclesiasticus § 26 Henry VIII. gives the

net value of the vicarage as . . . . . xij li. vj s. viij d.

defended himself against the charge at the bar of the House of Commons. He died in 1809 aged 77 years, and was buried in the parish church of Hammersmith, co. Middlesex. Arms : Gules, on a chevron or between three leopard's heads as many crescents.—Faulkner's *History of Hammersmith*, p. 136. \* See *ante*.

† Ordinis quod consistat in liberatione nnius canonici, iiij<sup>or</sup> marcis annuis, una camera competenti, pabulo unius equi, cum amona. (Bronscombe's Reg. f. 20.)

‡ Bronscombe's Reg.

§ Vol. ii. p. 401.

According to ancient custom the vicar was not entitled to any *mortuary*\* on the death of any inhabitant of the town, nor on the death of any person who, while visiting friends or relations within the town, and doing his duties to the parish church, fell sick and died, but to a *dirge* and *mass-penny* only; nevertheless, on the death of any stranger, who travelling through the country fell sick and died within the town, the vicar, for his *mortuary*, was entitled to the best wearing cloth of the deceased being with him, as his chattel. The vicar, by custom, was entitled four times in the year to *lawe-offerings*, viz. at the feast of All Saints, Christmas, Easter, and the Nativity of St. Petrock.† The vicar was entitled by custom for every dirge on the death of every inhabitant of the town, “for every month and twelve month mynde,” six pence and no mortuary; and if any inhabitant set a herse-cloth in the church upon a dead person and wax thereupon for a month or twelve month, the vicar could claim nothing thereof. The vicar was entitled to the tenth calf when it fell; and, if a calf were sold, then to the tenth penny; and for the milk of every cow drawn, one penny; but to no tithes of butter or cheese. He was entitled to tithing of flax, hemp, leeks, onions, beans, apples, pears, and small herbs, and also to tithes of hay. These customs are set forth in a testimonial made by Thomas Bosearnan, mayor, and the principal inhabitants, dated 15th January, 17th Henry VIII. (1527,) preserved among the records of the corporation and printed at length by Mr. Wallis.‡

It appears that a lease of a parcel of the rectories of Bodmin, St. Minver, Padstow, and St. Cubert was granted by the prior and convent in the 29th year of Henry VIII. for a term of seventy-seven years, to Nicholas Prideaux at the annual rent of 5*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* which lease was confirmed by the King under the Great Seal on the last day of July 1544. In what manner this lease ceased before its expiration we have no evidence to show, but on 28th February 1574 instructions were given for the preparation of a lease of the same premises at the above-mentioned rent to Edward Weldon for a term of 21 years; nevertheless, we find that only four years later the said rectories, with all the sheaf tithes, &c. were released to Nicholas Prideaux, Philippa his wife, and Edmond their son for the term of their lives and the longest liver of them, with remainder, after their decease, to Humfry Prideaux, nephew of Edmond. On the death of Nicholas the premises were demised to Philippa his widow for her life, and upon her death, in the year 1600, a new lease was granted by letters patent § dated 10th December, 43rd Elizabeth, to Edmond Prideaux and Peter Prideaux his son for their lives, and after their decease remainder unto Humfry Prideaux, nephew of Edmond, as before; reserving the accustomed rent of 5*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, with such conditions and covenants as were usual.¶ On the 5th January 1609, however, letters patent, ¶ passed under the Privy Seal, which, after reciting the last-mentioned lease, granted (*inter alia*) the rectories and sheaf tithes of the said four parishes, and also the

\* A mortuary was a customary gift, of the nature of a heriot, claimed by, and due to, the parish priest in very many parishes, upon the death of every parishioner.

† Commemorated on the 4th June.

‡ Bodmin Reg. p. 36.

§ Pat. Rolls, 43 Elizab. p. xi. The altarage tithes and other tithes had been granted to John Connock for 21 years at 22*s.* rent, 25 Elizab. June 19.

¶ Court of Augmentation, Particulars for Leases, Elizab. and James I.

¶ Pat. Rolls, 6 James, part xv. m. 10.

advowsons, donations, free disposition, and right of patronage of the vicarage of the parish churches of the same, to Thomas Aileworth,\* esq. and Robert Duke, gentleman, their heirs and assigns, for ever, to be held of the King, his heirs and successors, as of the manor of East Greenwich, by faithful service in free and common socage, and not in capite, nor by knight service, rendering for the same the abovementioned rent of 56*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* per annum.

The rectory and advowson of Bodmin appear to have been in the possession of the grantees of the Crown for a very short time. We have no knowledge of the exact date of transfer, but in 1612, upon the death of the vicar John Bailey, the presentation to the church was made by John Saunders of Awlescombe, in virtue of a grant for that turn, by Edmond Prideaux of Netherton, Esq.†

The fee-farm rent of 56*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* reserved under the above-mentioned grant, was, on the 14th November, 1627, granted (*inter alia*) to Queen Henrietta Maria‡ by way of dower, as it had been before granted to Anne Queen of James I.;§ but when the rebellion was consummated the Queen, like all the rest of the royal family, was proscribed, and her property seized. In 1651 an attempt was made to sell this rent with others.|| Whether or not a purchaser was found we have no evidence; but, if so, upon the Restoration the bargain was declared void, and the estate again fell into the hands of the King. In the 23 Charles II. these and divers other rents were vested in Francis Lord Hawley and others as trustees for sale, and this rent was accordingly, in the same year, sold to Peter Prideaux of Netherton, Esq.¶ who thus became possessed of the rectories and advowsons of these four parishes in fee simple.

The rectorial tithes and the patronage of this vicarage remained vested in the family of Prideaux until after the death of Sir John Prideaux in 1766. Some time afterwards authority was given by the Court of Chancery to sell a portion of his real estate to liquidate his debts and discharge the legacies bequeathed by his will. Accordingly, by deed dated 29th September, 1789, the rectory and sheaf-tithe of this parish were conveyed, free of all charge thereon, to George Browne of Bodmin, Esq. who, by his will, together with certain other real estates, demised this rectory to his grandson and heir, George Francis Collins, Esq. who afterwards assumed the name of Browne,\*\* by whom in 1820 this rectory and advowson were sold in small parcels. The holders of the several parcels in 1840, as shown by the Tithe Apportionment, appear from the annexed Schedule, which also shows who are the present proprietors.

The advowson of the vicarage was purchased by a Mr. Radcliffe, whose representatives, in 1806, sold the same to John Wallis of Bodmin, Esq. by whom it was conveyed to the late Lord De Dunstanville and Basset,†† in whose family it still remains.

\* Pat. Rolls, 6 James, part xv. m. 10. Thomas Aylworth married Tabitha dau. of Edmund Prideaux, of Netherton, barrister-at-law, and double reader of the Inner Temple, by his first wife Bridgett daughter of John Chichester of Raleigh. Thomas Aylworth is described in the Prideaux pedigree as "of Bennallock, in Cornwall."

† Bishop Carey's Reg. f. 100.

‡ Pat. Rolls, 2 Charles, part iv.

§ Pat. Rolls, 11 James, part xiii.

|| Particulars of Fee-Farm Rents, 1651, Roll 38-64, 65.

¶ Close Rolls, 23 Charles II. part viii. No. 27.

\*\* See *ante*, p. 46.

†† B. M. Addl. MS. 9420.

COMMUTATION OF TITHES.

1840.			1868.		
PROPRIETORS.	£	s. d.	PROPRIETORS.	£	s. d.
The Vicar . . . . .	392	19 10	The Vicar . . . . .	392	19 10
Thomas Baron . . . . .	15	5 0	Henry Mudge, by purchase from John Baron, to whom it had been bequeathed by Thomas Baron . . . . .	15	5 0
Philip Clemence . . . . .	0	10 0	Thomas Williams . . . . .	0	10 0
Peter Coleman . . . . .	0	16 0	Merged in the freehold.		
Richard Coom . . . . .	27	0 0	Felix Coom, John Coom, and... Grose	27	0 0
Joan Every . . . . .	7	4 6	Anna Glencross, dau. of Joan Every and widow of John Glencross, Clerk	7	4 6
John Cole Grose . . . . .	10	5 0	..... Penny . . . . .	10	5 0
Parmenas Hambly . . . . .	1	5 0	Representatives of Richard Burrow	1	5 0
Richard Hender . . . . .	1	2 6	? . . . . .	1	2 6
William and George Henderson . . . . .	0	10 0	George, son of George Henderson . . . . .	0	10 0
Francis John Hext . . . . .	13	6 2	Francis John Hext, Esq., and George Hext, Clerk . . . . .	13	6 2
Deeble Peter Hoblyn . . . . .	18	1 3	John H. Peter Hoblyn, of Colquite, Esq. . . . .	18	1 3
Kitty Whitfield Kirkwood . . . . .	2	0 0	James Fell, Esq., in jure uxoris . . . . .	2	0 0
Mary Liddell . . . . .	14	0 0	James Liddell, Comm <sup>r</sup> R.N. . . . .	2	0 0
John Liddell . . . . .					
Margaret Martyn Liddell . . . . .					
Elias Hiscentt Liddell . . . . .					
Richard Long . . . . .	1	4 0	..... Kitt, of Penzance . . . . .	1	4 0
John and Thomas Marshall . . . . .	0	2 6	} John Marshall and the representa- tives of Thomas Marshall . . . . .	3	13 6
William Marshall . . . . .	3	11 0		The same . . . . .	50
The Mayor and Corporation . . . . .	50	0 0	Mary Mellow, sister of Thos. M. for life	3	0 0
Thomas Mellow . . . . .	3	0 0	William Michell, M.D., and William Michell, Clerk . . . . .	9	8 0
Bennett and William Michell . . . . .	9	8 0	Representatives of the late Sir W. Molesworth . . . . .	2	10 0
Sir William Molesworth, Bart. . . . .	2	10 0	Charles Serjeant, Esq., by purchase of William Phillipps (afterwards Flamank) . . . . .	48	0 5
William Phillipps, Clerk . . . . .	48	0 5	Richard Adams, in jure uxoris . . . . .	0	4 6
John Popham . . . . .	0	4 6	.... Merrifield & others in severalties	1	1 0
Laurence Holkar Potts . . . . .	1	1 0	Nicholas, son of Nicholas Stevens . . . . .	4	15 0
Nicholas Stevens . . . . .	4	15 0	The same Robert Thomas . . . . .	1	2 6
Thomas and Robert Thomas . . . . .	1	2 6	John Perry, Clerk, by purchase . . . . .	120	0 0
John Wallis . . . . .	120	0 0	Catherine, widow of Thomas West . . . . .	3	0 0
Thomas West . . . . .	3	0 0	The same Thomas Williams . . . . .	0	10 0
Thomas Williams . . . . .	0	10 0			
Edward Mounsteven Wright . . . . .	1	11 6			
	<hr/>				
	£754	5 8			

## THE TITHE OF HAY.

In the customal of the vicarage of 1527, to which we have already adverted,\* it will be seen that the vicar was entitled to the tithe of hay. How this became severed from the vicarage we have no evidence to show. These tithes, however, were, after the dissolution of the priory, in the hands of the Crown, and on 8th November 1610,† were granted by King James I. by letters patent, unto Francis Phillips and Richard More, gent., together with similar tithes of the parishes of St. Minver, Padstow, and Cubert, to be held of the manor of East Greenwiche by fealty only, in free and common socage, at the rent of 20s. per annum. On the 15th June, 1652,‡ however, the Commissioners appointed by Parliament for the sale of fee-farm rents sold the reserved rent to George More. A few years later we find the tithe of hay the property of Thomas Opie of Park, gent., whose son and heir John Opie of Park, on 29th May, 20 Charles II., in consideration of the sum of three score pounds, conveyed the same to the mayor and burgesses of Bodmin,§ it being stated in the conveyance to be the intention of the parties that the said tithe hay and the profits thereof were to be freely given and bestowed, and freely to be enjoyed by the then vicar of Bodmin, in case he would relinquish an existing covenant, grant, and compensation of four score pounds per annum, which he claimed against the mayor and burgesses, during his life, and afterward by his successors respectively, provided they should be presented to the vicarage by and with the good liking of the mayor and burgesses, to be signified by some instrument under the corporate seal. The sale of the fee-farm rent would seem to have been cancelled at the Restoration, for in the last-recited conveyance provision is made for the payment of the full rent of 20s. a year, the whole of which seems now to have been made chargeable upon the tithe hay of Bodmin.

## LIST OF INSTITUTIONS.

1261. 5 kalends of Sept. || John Chepman, Priest, was instituted to the vicarage of the parish church of St. Petrock at Bodmin upon the presentation of the prior and convent.
- 1267.¶ . . . . John Oberman, was instituted upon the presentation of the prior and convent.
1276. Wednesday next after Sir Philip de Stoke Gabriel, Priest, was instituted upon the presentation of the prior and convent.  
the feast of St. James the  
Apostle.\*\*
- 1301-2. . . . . John de Trehengy.††

\* *Vide ante*, p. 43.

† Counterpart of Deed, Court of Augmentation.

|| Bishop Bronscombe's Register, f. 20.

†† The institution of this vicar is not found recorded in the episcopal registers; but in the Assize Roll of 30 Edw. I. he is mentioned as vicar of the church of Bodmin.

† Pat. Rolls.

§ Deed among Corporation Records.

¶ Ibid. f.

\*\* Ibid. f. 73.



1349. April 8\* . . . John Treseau,† Priest, was instituted upon the presentation of the prior and convent.
1386. . . . . John Tyrell,‡
1390. . . . . Sir Robert Northwode.§
1400. August 12 || . . . John Stephyn, was instituted to the vicarage of Bodmyn vacant by the death of Robert Northwode upon the presentation of the prior and convent.
1417. May 11 ¶ . . . Lawrence Velaw was instituted to the vicarage of St. Petrock of Bodmyn, vacant by the death of John Stephyn the last vicar, upon the presentation of the prior and convent.
1430. Decr. 23 \*\* . . . Henry Gurlyn †† was instituted to the vicarage of Bodmin upon the presentation of the prior and convent.
1470. March 28 †† . . . William Bray, M.A., was instituted to the parish church of Bodmin, vacant by the death of Henry Gurlyn the last vicar, upon the presentation of the prior and convent.
1489. . . . . William Merrifield.§§
1494. Novr. 4 |||| . . . Robert Barbour, was instituted to the vicarage of Bodmin vacant by the death of William Merrifield, upon the presentation of the prior and convent.
- John Holwell.
1516. Novr. 15 ¶¶ . . . Thomas Vivian, M.A., was instituted to the parish church of Bodmin, vacant by the resignation of John Holwell, late vicar, upon the presentation of the prior and convent.

\* Bishop Grandison's Reg. f. 77.

† John de Treseau, vicar of the church of St. Petrock of Bodmin, Walter de Treseau, and Erungera his wife, and William Fekyn de Treseau, were sued at the assizes at Lanneceston (1353) by Richard de Forde relative to his free tenement of Treseau. (Assize Roll, 26 Edw. III.)

‡ John Tyrell, vicar of the church of Bodmyn, levied a fine of John Lanergy and Johanna his wife and William Martyn and Dionisia his wife, of four messuages in Bodmyn and Penbugel. (Pedes Finium, 10 Rich. II. Michs.)

§ The institution of this vicar is not found recorded in the episcopal registers; but on 26 May, 1390, licence was granted to Sir Robert Northwode, vicar of Bodmyn, to hear confessions (Bishop Brantyngham's Reg.). His name is also mentioned in the institution of his successor.

|| Bishop Stafford's Reg. f. 29. Mentioned in the Assize Roll, 8 Hen. IV. (1407).

¶ Ibid. f. 183.

\*\* Bishop Lacy's Reg. f. 98.

†† In 1462 Henry Gurlyn was instituted to the parish church of Endellion upon the presentation of the prior and convent of Bodmin. A commission of inquiry was issued, upon which it was certified that the church was vacant, and that Thomas the Prior of Bodmin and the convent there were the true patrons, and that the right of presentation was with them. William Vyvyan, the late prior made the last presentation (Bishop Booth's Reg. ff. 24, 86). The church of Bodmin was rebuilt during the incumbency of this vicar, though he lived not to see the work completed, and shields (some of them unfinished) charged with the arms of Gurlyn, unimpaled, appear in the roof; see p. 52.

‡‡ Bishop Booth's Reg. f. 27.

§§ His name is signed "Meryfeld" in 1474. Bod. Reg. p. 326.

|||| Bishop King's Reg. f. 168.

¶¶ Bishop Oldham's Reg. f. 47.

1550. Novr. 21 \* . . Sir John Dagle, Clerk,† was instituted to the vicarage of Bodmin, vacant, upon the presentation of Richard Chamond, Esq. executor under the last will of John Chamond, Knt. his father, deceased, the true patron, *pro hac vice*, under a grant from the prior of the house or monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Petrock of Bodmin, the true original patrons for this turn.
1564. Feby. 18 . . Sir Stephen Lyons, Clerk,‡ was instituted to the vicarage of the parish of Bodmin, vacant by the death of John Dagle, last vicar, upon the presentation of the Queen's Majesty.
1566. April 22 . . William Fortle, M.A., was instituted to the parish church of Bodmin, vacant by the death of Stephen Lyons, last vicar, upon the presentation of Elizabeth Queen of England.
1568. . . . Sir John Bawden.§
1571. Jany. 1 . . John Bishop, Clerk, was instituted to the vicarage of Bodmin upon the presentation of the Queen.
1573. March 8 . . John Baylie, Clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Bodmin upon the presentation of the Queen.
1612. June 23 . . John Saunders, Clerk, M.A.,|| was admitted to the vicarage of Bodmin, vacant by the death of John Baylie,¶ last incumbent, upon the presentation of John Saunders of Awlesecombe, for this turn the true patron by the grant of Edward Prideaux of Netherton, in Devon, Esq., the true patron.
- 1635-6. Feby. 23 . . William Drake,\*\* M.A., was admitted vicar, vacant by the death of John Saunders, upon the presentation of Sir Peter Prideaux.
- Date of institution not recorded. John Winnell, Clerk.
1663. Novr. 7 . . Humphry Betty,†† Clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Bodmin, vacant by the cession of John Winnell, Clerk, last incumbent, upon the presentation of Sir Peter Prideaux of Netherton, in co. Devon, Bart., the true patron.
1679. Oct. 3 . . Jasper Wood,‡‡ Clerk, M.A., was admitted to the vicarage of Bodmin, vacant by the death of Humphry Betty, Clerk, M.A., upon the presentation of Sir Peter Prideaux of Netherton, Bart.

\* Bishop Voysey's Reg. 139. † "Sr John Dagell, vicker of Bodmyn," buried December 15th, 1564. (Par. Reg.)

NOTE.—In the Parochial Register occurs this entry of a burial: "156. Decr 27. Sr John Lawrance, Priste."

‡ Burials: 1565. Stephen Lyones, vicker of Bodmyn. June 13. (Par. Reg.)

§ 1568. Sr John Bawden, vicker of Bodmyn, was buried July 21. (Par. Reg.)

|| 1635. Mr John Saunders, vicar of Bodmin and Mr of y<sup>e</sup> Chancery, was buried Oct. 6.

¶ 1611. Jone wife to Jo. Bayly, vicar of Bodmen, bur. March 3.

1613. John Bayly, vicar of Bodman, buried June 20.

\*\* William Drake was dispossessed of his benefice at the time of the Rebellion.

†† Humphrey Betty matriculated at Exeter Coll. Oxford, 5th June 1651.

‡‡ Jasper Wood was the son of Edward Wood, of Exeter, woollendraper, the son of Edward Wood of the same place, vintner (Deed in the collection of the Author). He matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, March 10th, 1669-70, being

1716. Sept. 19 . . . Henry Hake, A.B., was admitted to the vicarage of Bodmin upon the presentation of Sir Edmund Prideaux of Netherton, Bart.
1722. May 5 . . . Samuel Key,\* Clerk, A.B., was admitted to the vicarage of Bodmin, vacant by the cession of Henry Hake, last incumbent, upon the presentation of Sir Edmund Prideaux of Netherton, Bart.
1732. June 28 . . . Mathew Munday,† B.A., was admitted upon the presentation of Sir John Prideaux of Netherton, Bart.
1734. Decr. 14 . . . Charles Daviss, A.B., was admitted upon the presentation of Sir John Prideaux of Netherton, Bart.
1735. Novr. 4 . . . Anthony Hosken,‡ A.B., was admitted upon the presentation of Sir John Prideaux of Netherton, Bart.
1767. May 9 . . . Edmund Powell,§ A.B., was admitted upon the presentation of Dame Ann Prideaux, widow.
1778. July 20 . . . John Pomeroy,|| A.B., was admitted upon the presentation of Sir Wilmot Prideaux, Bart., vacant by the death of Edmund Powell. Mr. Pomeroy died in the reading-desk of his church, when about to say Divine Service before the judges of assize, Aug. 17, 1813.
1813. Oct. 8 . . . Robert Dillon¶ was admitted to the vicarage of Bodmin, vacant by the death of John Pomeroy, upon the presentation of Francis Lord De Dunstanville and Basset.
1817. Novr. 17 . . . John Wallis, M.A.,\*\* was admitted on the resignation of Robert Dillon, upon the presentation of Lord De Dunstanville.
1867. June 27 . . . Charles John Dickinson,†† B.A., was admitted upon the death of John Wallis, upon the presentation of Dr. Ryder, the true patron, *pro hac vice*, by grant from John Francis Basset of Tehidy, Esq.

then 16 years of age, and is described as the son of Edward Wood, of Exeter, pleb. He took his degree as B.A. 1673, and proceeded M.A. 1676. Lysons says "he was a man of deranged intellects, fancied himself bewitched, and that he was delivered from the witch's power by his guardian angel." Mr. Tonkin says: "There was a printed account of this man; but we cannot meet with anyone who has ever seen a copy. Various traditions relating to him are still current in the town." (Lysons, p. 34.) This broadside is in the British Museum, but it seems to have become so very rare, and is so extraordinary in its character, and is, moreover, a matter of so much mystery and curiosity to the inhabitants of Bodmin, that we are induced to reprint it at length (see Appendix). Died 1716. See also Monumental Inscription, No. 84.

\* Samuel Key, son of Samuel Key, of Hlminster, Somerset, pleb. matriculated at the age of 17 years at Balliol Coll. Oxford, 25th May, 1710. 1731. M<sup>c</sup> Sam. Key, vicar, was buried Decr 31. (Par. Reg.)

† B.A. Camb. 1711, M.A. 1734.

‡ B.A. Camb. 1732. M.A. 1738, Pemb. Buried at Bodmin 24th November, 1766. (Par. Reg.) Died 21st November.

§ Son of Thomas Powell of Kenwyn, gent., matriculated at Oxford 27th March, 1759, at the age of 20 years, A.B. Magd. Hall, 2nd March, 1764.

|| Son of John Pomeroy of Bodmin, gent., matriculated at Oxford at the age of 18 years, 23rd March, 1771, A.B. Exeter Coll. 23rd February, 1775. Buried at Bodmin, aged 60; see M. I. No. 22.

¶ Son of Robert Dillon of Penryn, gent., matriculated at Oxford, 26th March, 1773, at the age of 19 years.

\*\* Matriculated at Exeter Coll. Oxford, 17th December, 1813, B.A. 7th July, 1820, M.A. 20th March, 1821. Died 6th December 1866, and buried in Berry Cemetery 11th December; see M. I. Nos. 46 and 101.

†† Mr. Dickinson is son of the late Bishop of Meath, and was educated at Trinity Coll. Dublin. He was rector of Narraghmore, co. Kildare, which he exchanged with Dr. Ryder for this benefice.

## THE PARISH CHURCH.

Great difference of opinion has existed among authors with regard to the present parish church of Bodmin. Some have contended that it was originally the conventual church, and that it was converted into the parochial church after the dissolution of the priory.\* Others that it was always both parochial and monastic, in which latter number is Whitaker, who writes very confidently upon the subject.† There is, however, as it appears to us, sufficient evidence to show that the priory church and the parochial church were entirely distinct. William of Worcester, writing in 1478, a few years only after the restoration of the parish church, mentions the monastic church thus: "Longitudo continet 57 passus, et latitudo ejusdem continet 30 steppys;" and the parish church as being "90 steppys by 40 steppys."

Leland, writing shortly after the dissolution of the priory, after alluding to the parish church as "a fair large thyng," says, "I saw no tumbes in the priory very notable but Thomas Viviane's, late prior there and suffragane by the title of the Bishopric of Magarensis;" and again, "Ther lay buryed before the high altar in a high tumbre of a very darkesche gray marble one Thomas Vivian, Prior of Bodmyn and Suffragane Magarensis Episcopus. He dyed not long since."

Naylor had licence to found his chantry either in the parochial church of St. Petrock of Bodmyn or in the conventual church there; whilst the prior is no party to the contracts for the seats, nor is his name mentioned in the accounts for rebuilding the church, which, if he had had any right in the church, could scarcely have been omitted.

There is, moreover, other evidence bearing incidentally upon this question, for if we can show that the priory had its separate churchyard, it seems not doubtful that it also had its separate church. That there was a separate churchyard for the priory is clear from a grant made by the prior and convent, dated 18th October, 27 Henry VIII.,‡ conveying to John Vyvyan the elder and John Vyvyan the younger, for term of 99 years (*inter alia*), two closes of land, one called the Vicar's Close, described as lying *on the north side of the priory churchyard*; and in a deed, dated in 1693, § conveying the field called the Church Park, the tenement is described as bounded on the south with a close called *the Vicar's Meadow*: and in a deed of 1687,|| the Vicar's Meadow is said to contain two acres of land, and described as lying and being between the lands of John Monnsteven, heretofore purchased of Wilton,¶ on the east, the king's highway on the south, divers gardens and stiches on the west, and a close of land, late in the possession of Christopher Penington, on the north.

These descriptions fix the locality of the Vicar's Close as the meadow adjoining the new

\* Hals, p. 20.

† Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall, vol. i. p. 43 a.

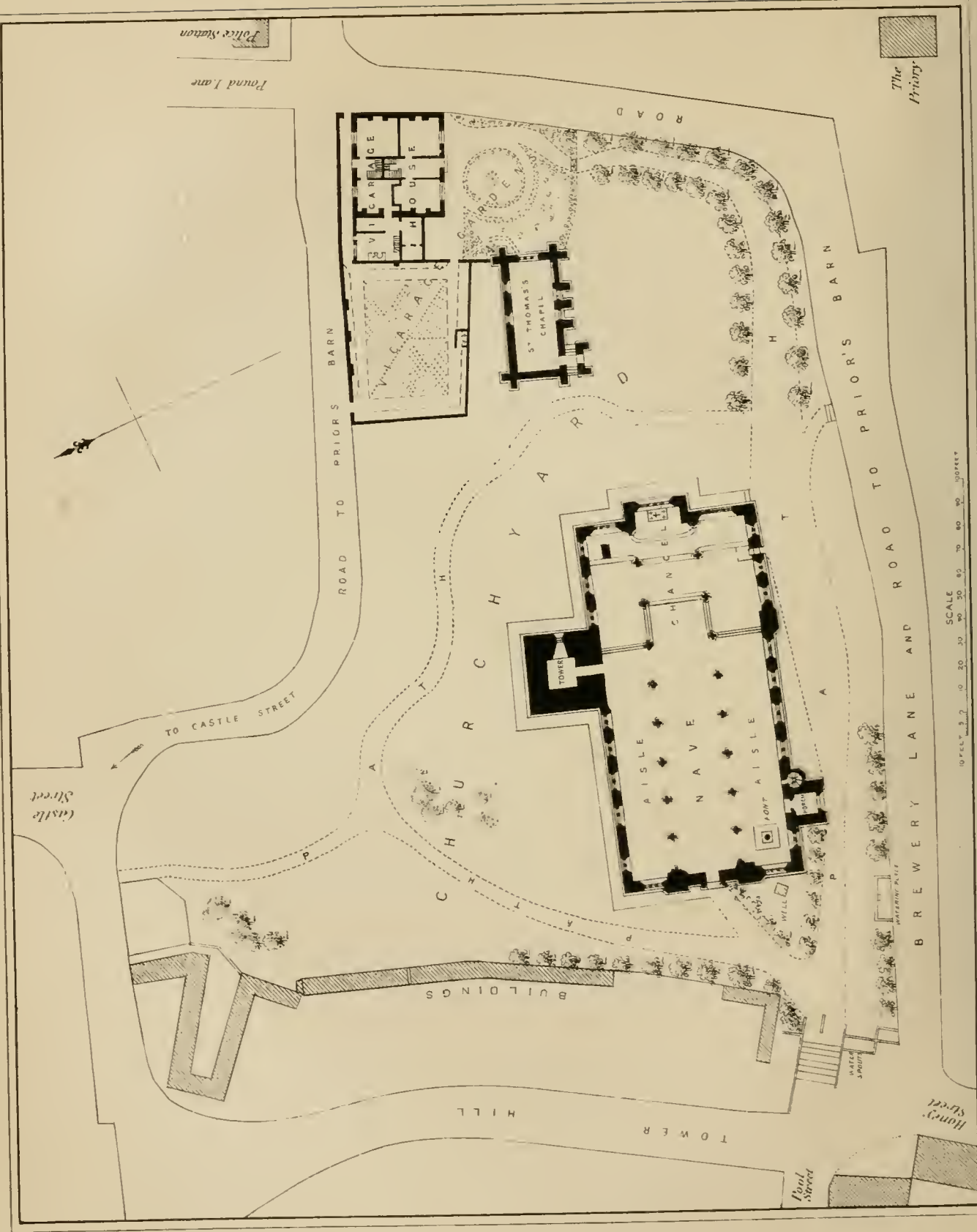
‡ Court of Augmentation, Orders and Decees, vol. xiii. f. 45 b.

§ Deeds at the priory.

|| Ibid.

¶ The tenement called Rounsevall's Tenement in Prior's Barn Lane belonged to John Wilton of St. Breck, who, by his will dated 26th January, 1659, left it to executors to be sold for the payment of his debts and legacies. who, by deed dated 2nd October, 23 Charles II., conveyed the same to Richard Opye, whose representatives, on 22nd February, 1685, sold the tenement to Francis Blight, who soon afterward, by deed dated 29th April, 1686, conveyed it to John Monnsteven.





Police Station

Pound Lane

The Priory

ROAD TO PRIORS BARN

ROAD

VICARAGE  
 HOUSE  
 CARriage

S<sup>T</sup> THOMAS'S CHAPEL

ROAD TO CASTLE STREET

CHURCHYARD

TOWER  
 AISLE  
 NAVE  
 CHANCEL

ROAD TO PRIORS BARN

Castle Street

TO CASTLE STREET

BUILDINGS

HILL

TOWER

Pool Street

Honey Street

SCALE  
 10 FEET 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 FEET

PLAN OF BODMIN CHURCH YARD, CHURCH, VICARAGE AND S<sup>T</sup> THOMAS'S CHAPEL

police station, on the south of which, across the road, lies the present priory garden, in which a large quantity of ecclesiastical remains have been discovered, and human bones at various times disinterred. Some years ago, in making an excavation on this site, a grave was discovered containing a perfect male skeleton of large size. We may, therefore, I think, safely conclude that the present priory garden was the site of the priory church and churchyard.

The parish church of Bodmin, which is dedicated to St. Petrock, is the largest ecclesiastical edifice west of Exeter (see Pl. vi.) It stands in a churchyard having an area of one acre two roods fifteen perches, and consists of a chancel of three bays, approached from the nave by two steps. The chancel is 51 feet in length by 22 in breadth,\* and the aisles thereto are 46 feet by 21 feet; nave of six bays 100 feet by 23 feet, and north and south aisles to the nave of the same length and 21 feet in breadth † (see Pl. vii.) The aisles are separated from the nave by semi-clustered columns of the usual form in third-pointed work. There is a fine porch on the south with parvise chambers of two stories over it, each about 11 feet square, approached by a newelled staircase. The floor of the upper room has fallen; ‡ in the lower is a fire-place and arched recess. There is also a tower of three stages on the north side of the church, the walls of which, at the base, are eight feet thick. This tower was formerly surmounted by a spire 100 feet high, which was struck down by lightning on the 9th December 1699. The chancel and chancel-aisles are not parallel with the nave, but orientate towards the north about three degrees.

The roofs are of the wagon style and plastered between the ribs, the intersections of which are ornamented with carved bosses; some of them armorial, others grotesque—masks with tongues protruding; and others with faces of various forms—birds, triangles, knots, foliage, &c., &c. Of the heraldic shields it may be desirable to say a few words, as they illustrate the alliances of old Bodmin families, of some of which we have no other record.

On the fifth rib westward from the chancel-arch we find armorial bosses all relating to the family of Lucombe. § On the centre boss is the shield<sup>1</sup> of Lucombe only. On the two on the south, Lucombe impales Sergeaux<sup>2</sup> and Heligan;<sup>3</sup> and on the two on the north Lucombe impales Calmady<sup>4</sup> and Prideaux.<sup>5</sup>

On the seventh rib occur the arms of Gurlyn<sup>6</sup> in various stages of completeness. Two only

\* The rood-screen remained until the year 1775, when, upon the erection of the new organ, it was removed lest it should obstruct the sound! (Bodmin Reg. p. 48.) In the corporation accounts, under the year 1698-9, we find the following entry: "July 23. Paid Watt ford for painting the Rude.....and making the commandments and writing the two tablets with gold letters and providing oyle colours and gold for the same, £6 8s. 0d."

† The Roman passus was 5ft., being the distance covered by the same leg from its being raised to its being again set on the ground; but we reckon the pace at half that distance or 2½ft. The step mentioned by William of Worcester would be the processional step of 1ft. 8in. or three steps to 5ft. Upon this data the size of the parish church, 150ft. by 65ft., agrees exactly with the dimensions given by the old chronicler. According to the same rule the size of the priory church in our measurement would be 95ft. by 50ft.

‡ It gave way about the middle of the last century whilst Mr. Wallis, an attorney of Camelford, was examining papers within it, these rooms having been formerly used as record and council rooms. (Bodmin Reg. p. 9.)

§ The arms, which display no tinctures, appear thus:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. A saltier between four mullets (should be estoiles). | 4. A chevron between three pears.          |
| 2. A saltier between twelve cherries.                   | 5. A chevron, and a label of three points. |
| 3. On a bend three stag's heads cabossed.               | 6. On a bend ctedised three fleurs de lis. |

are properly finished, and another, though completed, displays the arms, through the ignorance of the workman, inversed. Two others, though partly formed, remain in block. Henry Gurlyn was vicar during the rebuilding of the church, but died a little more than a year before the work was completed, and probably, upon his death, the carving of his arms, then in progress, ceased.

In the north chancel-aisle are four armorial bosses also relating to the family of Lucombe:—

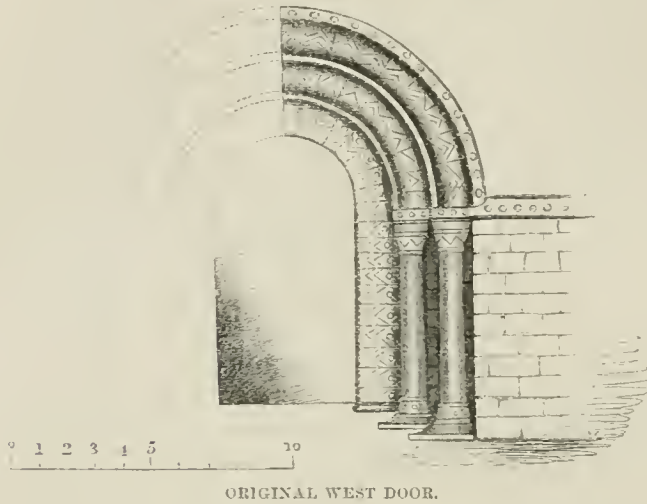
1. A chev. betw. three (laurel?) leaves impaling Lucombe on the sinister side. It is probable that this coat is intended for Tre-lawney, though the leaves are not of oak and are inverted. Are they the arms of Treleven?\*

2. Lucombe impaling three heads coupéd (but whether of birds or beasts is uncertain in consequence of the rudeness of the carving) betw. two cotises.

3. Between cotises three keys impaling Lucombe.

4. Prideaux impaling Lucombe.

In the north aisle of the nave, near the west end, occurs another boss carved with the arms of Lucombe.†



ORIGINAL WEST DOOR.

The whole building is of third-

pointed work and was almost entirely rebuilt in the reign of King Edward IV. Minute accounts‡ of the sums received, and the manner in which the amount was expended in rebuilding the church, are preserved among the records of the corporation. From these interesting documents we may learn the rates of labour and the price of building materials which obtained at the time the work was executed. Quarrymen received 3*d.* a-day, and cutters of stone for the windows, pillars, &c., 6*d.* a-day. The whole sum expended was 19*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*

The work was performed during the years 1469 to 1472, in which latter year the roof was completed, as is shown by this inscription carved on the cornice of the northern side of the south chancel-aisle, an° dn°i fl°cccc°lxx°ij° doma f°c°m fuit. The tower and the north aisle of the chancel seem to have been built at an earlier date.

The east window of the chancel, which, in large square panes of badly-painted glass, represents the Ascension of Our Lord, was set up in 1824, being the gift of Lord De Dunstanville. The north chancel-aisle has an east window, 4 ft. 5 fo. ogee, with tracery in the head. On the

\* There are no arms recorded in the Heralds' College for this name.

† A saltier between four estoiles (estoiles and mullets are freely intermixed in these shields of Lucombe).

‡ These accounts are being edited for the Camden Society by the Rev. J. J. Wilkinson, M.A. Rector of Lanteglos by Camelford.



north side are three windows, 3 ft. 5 in., with tracery over; the easternmost one being filled with painted glass in memory of John Watkin. In this aisle is now placed the remarkable altar-tomb of Prior Vivian, which was removed from the chancel.\* In the south-east angle is a small piscina. The south chancel-aisle has an east window of 6 ft. 5 in. ogee, and in the south wall are three windows, 4 ft. 5 in., with tracery. There is a priest's door in this aisle, and evidence of a rood-loft staircase in the wall, which has been built up.

Until lately the westernmost bay of the nave was divided off from the church to form an entrance-porch and vestry, with an organ-gallery † over. This excrescence has now been removed, giving place to an internal wooden porch only. The organ has been placed in the north chancel aisle, and a temporary vestry is constructed in the south chancel-aisle, composed of screens of carved wood-work from old bench-ends. By these means the western window of the nave, which is of five lights with tracery over, has been restored and opened to the church, and has been filled with painted glass as a memorial to the Rev. John Wallis, vicar, lately deceased. The fixing of the window was completed Feb. 8, 1868.

The north aisle is latitudinally continuous with the nave, and besides the western window of 5 ft. 5 in. has five windows, 4 ft. 5 in. on the north side, and a north door beneath one of the windows, which is consequently curtailed. The south aisle is also continuous with the nave. It has a western window of 6 ft. 5 in. with tracery, and five windows in the south wall similar to those in the south chancel-aisle. A little east of the south door is a small door leading to the staircase of the parvise, and in the western bay is the fine Norman font figured by Lysons, and near it stands a remarkable pillar piscina, removed from the chancel and now pierced with central slit and otherwise fitted up as an alms-box. There is one, precisely similar in form, at Mylor.

The façade of the south porch has three niches, with pedestals and ogee crocketed canopies, but the figures are gone. The porch and part of the church have a parapet-wall battlemented.

\* On the removal of the tomb the prior's bones were found within it, translated from the priory church.

† Mention is made of "organes" in the ancient municipal records, and in the time of Henry VII. "the standing of the organes."

The present organ, which is said (Bodmin, Reg. p. 10.) to be a very fine one built in 1775 by Brice Seede of Bristol, was the gift of George Hunt, of Lanhydrock, Esq. and James Laroche, Esq. the then burgesses in Parliament for the borough, and was ornamented by escutcheons of their arms. *Laroche*. Quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent, a rook proper, differenced with a mullet; 2 and 3, Azure, in the sinister base an eagle sitting on a rock proper, regarding the sun in splendour in dexter chief. On an escutcheon of pretence, Gules, a chevron between three spearheads argent, for *Yeomans*. Crest, A rook proper.

The Laroche's are said to have been stewards to the Earls of Radnor, and the last earl of the Robartes' family, by his will dated 1756, gave extensive lands in Cornwall to James Laroche, mentioned above, and Elizabeth and Catherine his sisters, three of the children of John Laroche. James Laroche was created a baronet by the title of Sir James Laroche of Over, in Almondsbury, co. Gloucester, in 1776. He mortgaged his lands in Cornwall to Peter Calmer, who seems to have entered into possession, but, by his will dated 20th March 1790, gave Sir James Laroche power to redeem, under which, in 1792, the whole of the lands were sold, and realized the sum of £44,151. Sir James Laroche married Elizabeth-Rachel-Ann, daughter and heir of William Yeomans of the Island of Antigua, but, dying *circa* 1805 s. p. the title became extinct. The organ has lately been enlarged and improved by Hele of Truro.

*Hunt*. Quarterly: 1 and 4, Party per pale argent and sable, a saltier counterechanged; 2 and 3, Azure, three estoiles or, a chief wavy of the second. Crest: A dog sable, sejant, collared and chained or, and fastened to a stake.

Among the corporation records is preserved the original contract for seating this church. It is dated the 9th day of December 1491, nearly 20 years after the completion of the church, and provides that, in consideration of the sum of four score and fifteen pounds, the contractor, one Matthy More, carpenter, shall, before Michaelmas 1495, "make or do to be made fully newe chayrs and seges and iiij renges thurghoute all the body of the sayde churche, after the furme and making of the chayrs and seges yn Seynt Mary Churche of Plympton, that ys to say: the 2 mydde Renges 12 fete and halfe in lenght, and the 2 syde Renges 7 fete yn lenght, and a conveyent pulpyte yn the sayde pysh churche of Bodmyn after the furme and making of the pulpyte yn the parysh Churche of Mourton yn hemstede, that ys to say, wt suffycient Tymber Wenscote and workmanshup, accordyng to the chayrs and seges yn the sayde parysh Churche of Plympton, and the sayde pulpyte accordyng to the sayde pulpyte yn the sayde parysh Churche of Mourton, or better." The tymber wenscote was to be provided by the town; and it is remarkable that it was to be brought from Wales to Wadebridge.

Matthy More seems to have executed his work in a very satisfactory manner. Many of the old carved bench-ends which were removed from their original position when the church was repewed in 1819, still remain in the church. Some of them have been worked into screens, and others lie rotting in the parvise chamber. Among them is one containing a curious specimen of mediæval caricature. A fox is shown in a pulpit preaching to seven geese.\* He wears a cowl, and doubtless is intended to represent a friar mendicant, between which order and the secular clergy little love prevailed. The remains of a similar carving exists, though intentionally defaced.

There is also preserved one of the carved angle-buttressed pinnacles of the old pulpit, which shows signs of elaborate gilding and colour. Three sides of the body of the old pulpit, cut out of one solid piece of timber, may still be seen in the church itself. On its panels remain vestiges of paintings of personages. One has a bushy white beard, but the paintings are nearly invisible from age. On the second panel is said to have been written, "Fac opus evangelistæ," 2 Tim. ch. iv. v. 5, and this inscription, with a modern date, has been carved on the ornamental moulding of the new pulpit, which, in design, is very similar to the old one, except that it is destitute of the coloured decoration which its predecessor possessed.†

We have adverted to the destruction of the spire by lightning in 1699, "which in an instant was thrown down and the tower much impaired, the bells, planchings, and beams thereof being all broken down, and the church much rifled and broken." With laudable zeal a court of Common Council was held on December the 11th, two days only after the catastrophe, when it was resolved that Mr. Mayor should forthwith proceed in the repair thereof; and because the revenues of the corporation were insufficient to meet the expense, and no church-rate had ever been made

\* The exemplification of this conceit is by no means uncommon. An interesting example formerly existed in the great window of the north transept of St. Martin's Church, Leicester, engraved by Nichols from a drawing by Mr. Peck made in 1730. Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. i. pl. xliii. p. 590.

† The church when completed must have been very sumptuous in its decorations. We find in the accounts of the receivers-general of the borough numerous charges for its adornment extending down to the end of the reign of Henry VII.;

within the borough, the inhabitants expressed their willingness to contribute for the purpose; such contributions not to be in prejudice of the ancient custom and rights of all the parishioners, who always paid, and should pay, four nobles yearly, and no more, to the mayor and burgesses, in lieu and full satisfaction of the yearly repairs of the church and for the sacramental wine. Accordingly a sum of 227*l.* 9*s.* 1½*d.* was raised by voluntary subscriptions, and was expended on the repair of the church, tower, and bells, but the *spire* was not restored.

The tower at the time of the accident contained a peal of six bells. To what extent they were

and, as the guilds had been active in their assistance to raise the structure, so were they in its subsequent decoration. We find, under the date of 21 and 22 Henry VII.:

“Item. rec. by the handes of Thom’s Plympton and John Andrews of the ilde of Seynte Anna, the wich was borrowed of the yld of Corpus Christi, to the paynting of the Assum’on of oure Lady in the parish church..... xx s.  
23 and 24 Henry VII.

“Item. received by the handes of Harry Hoyge of the ylde of Seynte Leonard, paynting of oon hystory in the roode lofte ..... xxxiijs. iiij d.

“Item. rec. by the handes of John Weber of the ylde of John Baptiste to the paynting of oon hystory in the... ..

“Item. rec. by the handes of Thomas Herott.....of the yldes Seynt Dunstan and Seynte.....payntyng roode lofte.....

“Item. rec. by the handes of Pascoe Harry.....Venn of the ilde Seynte Martyn unto the same w.....’  
The following payments also occur:

“Item. I paide of ire and workmanship for the fastenyng of the draughtes afore the roode lofte.

“Item. I paide Cristofer Paynter in full payment for the paynting of iiij hystories in the roode lofte..... xv s.”  
The following items will also be read with interest as connected with the church:

16 and 17 Henry VII.  
“Item. I paide Richard Clerk for his attendance vpon the organes..... vj s. viiij d.  
18 and 19 Henry VII.

“Item. I paide to the clokemaker for mending of the clock, &c. .... xij viij.”

So that at this early date the church possessed both an organ and a clock. The former, however, seems not to have been satisfactory, for soon afterwards we find a new organ was provided:

22 and 23 Henry VII.  
“Item. paide for the frayght of the organes fro’ London vnto Fowy, and for hote hyre fro’ Fowy to Lostwithiell, and in othere expenses don vpon the bryngyng home of the same organes, hit amountith to ... xj s. j d.

“Item. I paide for to make the full payment for the organes for the xxiiij of there part ..... liijs. iiij d.”

That is the proportion paid by the twenty-four capital burgesses.

Moreover, as the church was sumptuous in its decorations so was it rich in its jewels, plate, and vestments. Mr. Wallis has printed (Bod. Reg. p. 38.) an assignment of church goods dated in 1539, and made by John Blygh, mayor, to Richard Coundey and Adam Gryffith, wardens of the parish church of St. Petrock in Bodmin, “to the use of the said church, and at ther rule to be gyded and occupyed to the honor of God in the said church.” During the following reign at Bodmyn as elsewhere, crosses and candlesticks, ships and censers, chalices, and other articles of silver used in divine service were purloined by the Reformers, and carried off. Nevertheless we find among the municipal records another deed of assignment, dated the Sunday next after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 8 Elizabeth, whereby Nicholas Cory, mayor of the town, assigns unto Richard Water and Thomas Cole, wardens, and their successors wardens of the church, many rich vestments with candlesticks and other articles of *laten*: but, with the exception of two communion cups of silver, there was no precious metal. These goods and ornaments were assigned to the churchwardens “to be used and occupyed to the honor of God in the same church.” This document possesses very great interest, especially at this time, affording evidence, as it does, that the whole of the articles now in dispute were used in Bodmin Church in the worship of God, as a matter of course, as late as the eighth year of Queen Elizabeth. This important document is printed in the Appendix.

injured does not clearly appear, but it is presumed they were all broken, as a sum of 77*l.* was paid to Mr. Christopher Pennington, the bellfounder, on account of them. They were, however, all again recast by Thomas Rudhall, at Gloucester, into a peal of eight smaller ones in 1767. On the clock \* in the tower is the following inscription:—

“Francis John Hext, Esq<sup>r</sup>. Mayor. 1769.”

“Hereules Rickard, Fecit, Exeter.”

On the bells, the following: †

1st Bell. “When you us ring, we’ll sweetly sing. 1767.”

2nd. „ “Peace and good neighbourhood. 1767.”

3rd. „ “Fear God. Honour the King. 1767.”

4th. „ “Thomas Rudhall cast us all. 1767.”

5th. „ “Prosperity to the town of Bodmyn. T & R. 1767.”

6th. „ “Prosperaty (*sic*) to this Parish. 1808.”

7th. „ “John Pomeroy Esq<sup>r</sup>. Mayor, William Stacey and Nicholas Craddock, Churchwardens. T & R. 1767.”

8th. „ “I to the Church the living eall

“And to the grave do summon all. 1767.”

The sixth bell, having been cracked, was again recast in 1808.

In addition to these bells in the tower there was, until 1814, a small bell called the tinkling (tinkling?) bell, fixed over the western door of the church, which has been transferred to Minster. It is inscribed “Com, prais the Lord, 1727.”

The western front was rebuilt in a debased style in 1814. The original door was a fine Norman structure. (See engraving, p. 52.)

In the north aisle, against the wall of the tower, is a painting of the arms of William III. This was set up in the mayoralty of George De Montfryart, 1694-5, as appears from the Mayor’s Accounts for that year. † Mr. Wallis mentions that before the alterations in 1817 on the

\* The chimes play every fourth hour: the tunes are, Psalms cxiii. civ. c., “Briton’s (*sic*), strike home!” “God save y<sup>e</sup> King,” and the “March in Scipio.”

† We find various charges in the accounts of the receivers-general of the borough in connection with the bells:

It appears that as early as 21 and 22 Henry VIII. one of the bells was sent to Bristol to be recast. Charges occur for the carriage of the bell from Bodmin to Padstow, and again on its being brought back from Padstow to Pendevy, and thence to Bodmin.

On 18th January, 1691, the mayor (G. Demonfryart) and common council agreed with Christopher Pennington to rehang the five bells for the sum of £10, and to keep the said bells in repair during his life for 20*s.* yearly.

Numerous charges occur of payments made to the ringers for ringing on great public events.

In the Register of Baptisms we find the following entry, “Mr. Joanes, churchwarden, made the changes to our beells in the yeere 1634.”

‡ “The Charges of y <sup>e</sup> King’s Armes:	£	s.	d.	
“Pd Mr W <sup>m</sup> Hodge for deales, &c. ....	2	6	9	} £ s. d. 16 2 4.”
Pd Tho. Beard for 6 dealds .....	0	15	0	
Pd Tho. Beard for his labour .....	2	0	0	
Pd for 14 bookes of gold and other materials.....	3	0	7	
Pd Walter Ilford for drawing the armes and sentences .....	8	0	0	

walls of the church were written or suspended on tablets various sentences from Scripture, the table of degrees within which people cannot marry, and the letter of King Charles I. to the inhabitants of Cornwall. These were destroyed. The King's letter was set up in the mayoralty of Hugh Hobbs, 1682-3.\*

The responsibility of keeping in repair the parish church and of providing what is necessary for Divine Service, for which a church rate is usually made in other places, has, at Bodmin, so far back as historical records extend, always been admitted by the mayor and burgesses. One churchwarden is appointed by the vicar and the other by the mayor. In early times, long before the period of the Reformation, receivers-general were appointed to account for the revenues of "the parish church of St. Petrock and town of Bodmin." These accounts are preserved from the 13th Edw. IV. (1473), immediately after the completion of the present church, and are, in many respects, most interesting. They are usually known as the Mayors' Accounts. They commence in each year on the feast of St. Francis the Confessor (Oct. 4), and thus agree with the term of office of each mayor, whose name usually is shown at the head of the account.

There is also among the corporation archives another set of accounts, though in a far worse condition, having suffered more from damp and neglect. These are the churchwardens' accounts, and commence in 1484. The expenses of the church in detail would seem to have been paid by the churchwardens, for which purpose moneys were advanced by the receivers-general. In addition to which the churchwardens debited themselves with receipts of rents of assise of various lands and tenements, collections in the parish church, fees for burial within the church, which was usually 10s. beside the fee of 12*d.* to the vicar, obits, &c. Their expenditure consisted of repairs of the church, tower, and bells, and the purchase of wax, books, vestments, and other ornaments of the church. These accounts cease about the middle of the reign of King Henry VIII.

Among the credits of the receivers-general are a large number of items received from persons for putting their names, or the names of their friends, upon the tables; *e.g.*—

21 and 22 Hen. VII.

Item. Rec. of the geyfte of John Pele to set iij names vpon tabyls, a maser cuppe and vj sponys of silver, the wich sold to Thoñis huett for . . . . .	xx s.
Item. Rec. by the hande of William Coch a rede gurdelle harnesshed with sil <sup>l</sup> , of the geyfte of Margarete Watt <sup>e</sup> to the church.	

The payments, however, were usually in money.

10 and 11 H. VII.

Item. Of Phyllypp late the wyfe of John Carnynowe, Esquyer, to sett y <sup>e</sup> apon y <sup>e</sup> tabyll	xx s.
Item. By the hande of Jane Eggecombe, late the wyfe of Rychard Eggecombe, Knyght, to sett the <sup>m</sup> apon y <sup>e</sup> tabyll . . . . .	xx s.
Item. Payed to Mast <sup>r</sup> Vicarye for the redyng of the tabyllys . . . . .	xl s.

\* "Item. paid Mr. Borroughs for drawing or writing of the King's lett<sup>r</sup> in our church..... 10s."

23 and 24 Hen. VII.

The following items are of interest :

Item. I paide for wyne yevyn vnto John Robyn of Blisland vppon the yevynge of a tree . . . . .	iiij d.
Item. I paid for ij trees of him bought . . . . .	ijs. vj d.
Item. I paide for the carriage of a tree frō Cabilia of the yefte of ffountleroy . . . . .	xx d.
Item. I paide for the carriage of a tree of the yefte of Sir John Brode . . . . .	vij d.

### MONUMENTS.

(1). The most striking and important monument in the church is the tomb of prior Vivian,\* in the north chancel aisle, which we have mentioned as having been originally in the priory church; and this view is, moreover, supported by the inscription on the tomb itself, in which the deceased is described as “*Injusque domus Prior.*”

When the priory church was destroyed, of the date of which we have failed to discover any record, though Hals says it was dilapidated and demolished when he wrote—and Carew does not allude to it, it is probable that the prior’s tomb was removed into the parish church for preservation.

This monument is an altar-tomb about 7 feet long and 3 feet high, made of a dark grey stone from the Catacluse quarries in St. Merrin, near Padstow. It supports a recumbent effigy of the deceased, habited, having his mitre on his head and embracing his pastoral staff, his hands being placed together in an attitude of prayer. The four corners were decorated with figures of angels supporting the effigy and holding shields charged with the arms of Vivian † and of the priory; ‡ but the figures have been much mutilated. The sides of the tomb are each divided into three panels. In the centre ones are escutcheons borne by angels and displaying the arms of the prior and priory respectively. The other four contain figures of the Evangelists, accompanied by their distinctive emblems.

On the panel at the head are sculptured the arms of King Henry VIII. France and England quarterly, surmounted by a crown and supported by a greyhound and a griffin;—the Tudor badges (portcullis and rose) being also introduced. On the corresponding panel, at the foot, is represented an angel holding a shield charged with a cross-flory crowned, resting on an orb,

\* The seal of Prior Vivian, inscribed “*SIGILLUM THOME MEGARENSIS,*” represents him in a supplicating posture before the Virgin and Holy Infant.

The seal of the priory itself, inscribed (see Oliver) “*SIGILLU’ CO’IE PRIORATUS SANCTE MARIE ET SANCTI PETROCI DE BODMYN,*” contained, under canopies, effigies of the Holy Virgin (holding in her arms the Infant Saviour) and St. Petrock with pastoral staff, and right hand raised in benediction, their names, “*S · MARIE · S. PETRO ·*” being beneath. Below was a shield of arms, three fish in pale.

Rev. J. Wallis (Bodmin Register) states that, attached to the east end of the church and communicating with it, stood a small chapel taken down in 1776. It is difficult, however, to understand how such could have ever been there, as the ground rises so abruptly as to leave no space for it.

† Or, on a chevron azure three annulets of the field between three lion’s heads erased proper, on a chief gules three martlets argent.

‡ Three fish in pale naiant, probably salmon, in allusion to the fishery in the Alan for centuries possessed by the priory.

which are said to be the arms of King Edgar. Around the upper ledge of the tomb, in incised Lombardic capitals filled with metal, is this legend:—

“HIC · TVMILATV . . . . VENERABILIS : PATER ·  
 TOMAS ·· VIVIAN : MEGARENSIS · EP'VS  
 HVIVSQUE DOMVS PRIOR QVI OBIT ANNO  
 D'NI : M.D.XXXIII PRIMO DIE IVNII  
 CVIVS . . . . . CIETVR DEVS AMEN.”

A brass plate inlaid on the top of the tomb is inscribed—

“This Tomb, which originally stood before the High Altar, was repaired in 1819 by Sir Vyell Vyvyan, Bart., the Legal Representative of the Prior.”

[*The other monuments* in the church, including three windows containing *memorial stained glass*, occur in the following order.]

CHANCEL.

(2). A white marble slab in the floor thus inscribed:—

Beneath this stone are deposited\* the remains of Susanna Hosken, widow of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Anthony Hosken, and daughter of the Rev<sup>d</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Pennington. She departed this life May 3<sup>d</sup>, 1791, aged 72 years. Arms:—Party per pale azure and gules, a chevron or, between three lions ramp. arg<sup>t</sup>. (Hosken). On an escutcheon of pretence, Or, five fusils in fess [az.]. (Pennington.)

(3). North of the foregoing:—

Under this Stone are deposited the remains of Catherine Stone, widow of John Stone, Gent, and eldest daughter of Hugh and Alice King. She died the 21<sup>st</sup> of May, 1826, aged 94 years.

(4). Near the last, a similar slate stone:—

Under this Stone are deposited the Remains of Nancy King, aged 37 years; who died the 11<sup>th</sup> of April, 1780. Also, the Remains of Loveday Glynn Crews, Widow, who died 13 October, 1809, aged 74 years; daughters of Hugh King of Kirland, Esq<sup>r</sup> and Alice his Wife, eldest Daughter of the Rev<sup>d</sup> William Pennington.

(5). Also on another slate slab:—

Here lyeth the Body of Nicholas Trebilcock, late of this town, who departed this life in the fear of God, The 21<sup>st</sup> of December, in the 68<sup>th</sup> year of his age, Anno Domini 1724.

From trouble and anxiety, Pale death sets all men free,  
 Reader consider well thy end, Prepare to follow me,  
 Beloved wife and children dear, For me don't wet an eye,  
 Sooner or later death will come, Live well and well you'l die.

NORTH CHANCEL AISLE.

(6). On the south side of the prior's tomb is a slate stone in the floor, inscribed:—

Cum dederat mæsto mors immatura sepulchro  
 Filiolos patris pignera chara duos

\* *Vide* No. 32.

Ecce (novos frondens dum fructus parturit arbor) .  
 Cum tenero matrem prole deditq<sup>e</sup> neci  
 Sic tres cum viridi ceciderunt arbore rami  
 Perq<sup>e</sup> dei crescunt munus in arce poli  
 Arboris at radix superest virgultaq<sup>e</sup> vivunt  
 Quatuor inde deus vivere summe sinas  
 Illaq<sup>e</sup> matura cum tandem morte peribunt  
 Cum reliquis cœlo vivere summe sinas.

Jacent \* Margareta uxor Nicholai Sprey † generosi, et Nich'as, Otho, et Johannes. [Margareta cum] Jolh'e obiit ix. die Febr. 1604, Nicholaus 1597, Otho 1599.

(7) (&c.). In the floor below the step, west of the prior's tomb, according to a manuscript plan made by the late vicar, Rev. J. Wallis, there would appear to be about half a dozen ancient slabs, hitherto undeciphered. With one exception they are inaccessible, being covered by a wooden flooring, on which the organ is placed. The only one of these slabs in sight is inscribed thus :

[This m]onument sheweth here intumbed the body of Thomas Bere, y<sup>e</sup> sone of William Bere [of Bodm]yne, gent. who departed this l[ife . . . . .] † . . . . .]

(8). Three fragments of a slab, now loose in the church, contain part of the mantling of a shield of arms, which has been cut away, and the following inscription, portions of which have also been cut off:—

\* Hic Jacet Gulielmus Ken[dall, § W]alteri Kendall armigeri filius Qui obiit decimo septimo die Decembris anno a partu do[mini nostri] 1604.

En jacet hic juvenis teneris ereptus in annis  
 Quem natura velit vivere fata negant  
 Fata negant heu fata negant non p'cere nose'nt  
 Hæc rapiunt juvenes, hæc fera fata senes  
 Quem pudor ingenuus primis laudavit ab annis  
 Mortuus et vere mortis imago jacet  
 Ipse vides vitæ quæ sit fiducia nostræ  
 Somno par volueri transit ut ipse vides  
 Chare vale cbaris bis chare parentibus O ter  
 Chare Jovi cœlos O pete chare vale.

(9). Another loose slab, in the style of the seventeenth century, in this part of the church,

\* Entered thus in Burial Register:

"1597. Ap. 11. Nicho' sonne to M<sup>r</sup> Nic. Sprey."

"1599. Nov. 18. Ottes sonne to M<sup>r</sup> Nicho' Spreye."

"1604-5. Feb. 10. Margerett wiff to M<sup>r</sup> Nicho' Sprey and Jo' his sone."

† "Wedd. 1586-7. febr. 29. Nic. Spreye and Margett Walker." (Par. Reg.)

‡ In the Burial Register is the entry: "1604. Decem<sup>r</sup> 24. Tho' Beare sone to Willi' Beare of S<sup>t</sup> Nyott."

§ The inscription on this monnment differs from the entry in the Burial Register, which is as follows:

"1604. Decem<sup>r</sup> 17. W<sup>m</sup> sone to NICH<sup>O</sup>' Kendall, esq." Probably the stone is the more correct.



and removed from the sanctuary, is said to have contained these words, which have now disappeared entirely:—

Infans Gulielmus Turne . . . . . dieq. Martis Anno Dni . . . . . \* . . . . .  
 Anthonious Collier fecit & sculp'.

Within a bordered panel the following lines are still preserved:—

Ver, Æstas, Autumnus, Hyems, tot (quamlibet annos  
 Non numerem) faciunt tempora nostra vices  
 Mars alter spirare dedit, Mars abnuat alter  
 Militiæ mora par inter utrumq. fuit  
 Martis at illa dies, quæ mortis, et ultima, pacis  
 Lux erat. Hæc Christo sole perenis erit.

(10). In the pavement, near the Prior's Tomb, are several other slate slabs now to be described. That in the extreme north-east corner of the floor appears to be of the seventeenth century. It bears a shield with pillars, mantling, and crest: On a wreath, a fleur-de-lis. Arms: Three dexter hands erect, coupéd (*Maynard*); impaling, two bars, perched thereon three birds, two in chief and one in base (*Mitchell*). The tinctures are not signified on the stone, and no inscription remains.†

(11). At right angles with the last is a slab which was formerly on the wall. It is inscribed:—

Neere unto this place (heere underneath) lies buried y<sup>e</sup> bodies of PHILLIP MICHELL of this Burrough, Esquire, and BLANCU his wife, the daughter of Thomas Carminowe Esq., which said Blanch survived her husband about ‡ 15 years, and, in the 71 year of her age, departed this life, the 13<sup>th</sup> day of September Año Dñi 1673:—and to the memory of them both Walter Kendall of Lostwithiell, Gent. (her Executor) caused this stone to be inscribed and heere affixed. W. S. sculpsit M.D.C.LXXIIIJ.

(12). At the foot of that just described is part of a slab which, from the few lines traceable on it, seems to have contained a representation of the figure of the deceased. In the two upper angles within the border are the words "Hodie mihi, eras tibi."

The surrounding inscription is:—

✕ Here lyeth buryed THOMAS CORYE, sometyne Mayre of thys . . . . . aye of february, the yere of our lorde 1592.§

\* The Burial Register gives: "1630. March 2. William sonn to M<sup>r</sup> William Turney."

† This is doubtless the monnment of Jane daughter of Gilbert Mitchell, of Bodmin, esq. She was married November 1st, 1609, to Nicholas Maynard, esq. described at the Herald's Visitation as of Milton Abbot, Devon. She died in 1610, and was buried on the 10th of August. See pedigree *post*.

‡ The Burial Register is blank from November 21st, 1653, to October 29th, 1660.

§ In the registers are the following entries:—

"Wedd. 1573. Oct. 18. Tho' Corye and Eliz. Wilton.

"Burialls. 1591-2. feeb. 27. Thomas Corye."

Thomas Cory was appointed Mayor in 1591. See List of Mayors.

(13). Between the last named and the North wall is another fragment inscribed—

. . . . . \* BLIGHTE gent. who decessed the 7 daye of September . . . . .

The shaft and base of a cross remain visible within the border.

(14). The next stone is adorned with part of a cross flory. The remainder of it and the inscription have been cut off.

(15). Adjoining the two last, is a large portion of a slab containing part of a legend on the border,†

. . . . . marci mēse die t'no post festa marie **A** milleno qūnt x q . . . . .

The date intended is probably 1510. (Millessimo quingentessimo decimoque).

(16). Between this and Prior Vivian's tomb, is a stone on which, besides a border inscription, a shield of arms has been engraved, placed couchant, with the shaft and base of a cross, and other ornaments in the background. The details have become almost obliterated—the arms are these: Quarterly, 1 and 4, a fess between? (charges no longer traceable); 2 and 3, a chevron between three (perhaps two-handled covered cups‡?) impaling, a fess between three ducks.§ The words remaining on the margin of the slab are—

. . . . . marie infra monasteriū scī Petroci qui obiit xxij die mensis Augusti An<sup>o</sup> Dni M<sup>o</sup>. D<sup>o</sup>. xxxvi  
cui'au . . . . .

(17). The middle of the next slab is occupied by an elaborately floriated cross; on the margin these words may be deciphered:—

✠ Hic q. tumlat THOMAS LMOYLE || sic vocabat<sup>r</sup> Migrās a selo pet . . . . . ut hic  
vmib: spē sit celo levat'.

This stone is very similar in design to one at the west end of the church, which is dated 1456.¶

The inscription, read at length, would be,

Hic qui tumulatur, or, Hic quiescit tumulatus Thomas le Moyle sic vocabatur. Migraus a seculo pet  
. . . . ., . . . . . ut hic vermibus spiritus sit celo levatus.

(18) and (19). Adjoining, are two fragments, one worn quite smooth, although shewing traces of having once been inscribed. The other is half a slab cut lengthwise. It is much worn, but part of a sunken panel which contained arms (?) may be discerned; also a heart, portion of winged-hour-glass, &c., and the words:—

. . . . Lyeth . . . . of WILLIAM . . . . . this Town . . . Died . . . . 1770 (?) . . . in . . .  
of his . . . . .

\* In the Burial Register: "1727. 7br 7th. Mr. Francis Blight."

† At Cardinham in the church pavement is a similar slab, but the date of the year is broken off.

‡ The charges are so indistinct as to be difficult to decipher.

§ Probably, Argent, a fess between three sheldrakes proper (*Hearle*).

¶ In the List of Mayors the name, Thomas *Moyle*, occurs at the dates 1432-1434, 1435, 1443-1445.

¶ No. 59.

(20). Against the east wall, and resting on the floor, is a carefully-wrought slate stone formerly in the sanctuary, inscribed:—

✧ Here lie y<sup>e</sup> bodies of JOWDY & KATHEREN, wives vnto RICHARD DURANT of this Towne, w<sup>c</sup> departed this life in the faithe of Jesus Christ. Jowdy was buried the 25<sup>th</sup> of May 1589 \* & Katheren the 22<sup>th</sup> of December 1608.

During their lifes, had Durant wives Jowdy & Kathren namde,  
Both feared god & eke his rodd, so well their life<sup>s</sup> they framde,  
both comly, frugall, chast & fruitfull, yea of a constant mind  
to all their freinds even to their ends, still to their husband kinde,  
both children dear whiles they liūd heer v'to their husbād brought,  
by him a score, they had no more, all in good nurture taught.  
the first had 6, 14 y<sup>e</sup> next, bookes of recorde doe tell,  
the best is this & trew it is, they liud & died well.  
And here doe lie, whose children crie, woe y<sup>t</sup> this day wee see,  
they must be still, it is God's will, they ar gone & so must wee.

Moderata† Durant.

Around the stone this further inscription has been added:—

Here lyeth the Body of RICHARD DURANT, Husband vnto these wiues and father vnto these children; twice maior † of this Towne, who Departe this life in the faith of Iesus Christ the 20<sup>th</sup> of May, Anno Domini 1632. Aged 79.

The figures of the two wives with their twenty children, eight boys and twelve girls, are cut on the stone;—all (except the youngest, who is swathed as an infant,) kneeling in the attitude of prayer. On the faldstool before the first wife is an open book with the inscription: “Beholde the mereyes of god to his glory.” A vine, with clusters of grapes, proceeds from her loins, and, bending back over her head, shades her eldest son, on whose book and faldstool are the words—“Vivo hodie, morior eras. T. D.”—“Sic transit Gloria Mundi.”

On the book and its support, before the second wife, these words are inscribed: “I com Jesu.”—“I lyvod to dye & dyed to lyve againe.” A vine, in full bearing, proceeding from her loins, is turned back over her whole family of fourteen children.

Above the last is a monument inscribed:—

In Memoriam EDVARDI HOBLYN, § gen. qui obiit 28 Decembris Anno Domini 1688, Ætatis suæ 62. Et hic prope depositus est Vnacum Quatuor filiabus Alicia, Maria, Anna et Maria, et duobus filiis, Carolo et Hugone. ||

\* As stated before (*vide* No. 12) it appears that the entries of burials in the register are (previous to 1603) antedated by a year in error: consequently we find Jowdy Durant's burial recorded under the date May 25th, 1589.

Richard Durant married (according to the register) Jowdy Mitchell, January 7th, 1583; Katerin Turny, November 21th, 1590.

† This name has not been found in the registers.

‡ Richard Durant was mayor in 1611, and again in 1624. Thomas Durant was mayor in 1641 and 1653. See *List post.*

§ Buried, 1688. Dec. 30. “Mr Edward Hoblyn Senieur.” Edward Hoblyn married Bridget daughter of John Carew, of Penwarne, esq.

|| This monument was repaired in 1819 by Bridget (Hoblyn) widow of John Lake, Rector of Lanivet. She died at Bodmin, aged 85, March 27th, 1827.

Arms: Argent, a fess gules between two flanches ermine, differenced with a mullet gules (*Hoblyn*); impaling, Or, three lions passant sable (*Carew*).

(22). On the opposite side of the window against the adjoining north wall is the following on white marble:—

To the Memory of JOHN POMEROY, M.A. Rector of Lesnenth and Vicar of Bodmin, who died in the desk of this Church while preparing to celebrate Divine Service before the Judges of Assize, Aug<sup>t</sup> xvii. M.D.CCC.XIII. In the sixty-first year of his age.

Arms: Or, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed gules.

(23). Close to the monument just described is the eastermost window of the north wall. This is filled with stained glass as a memorial. Figures of Faith (holding a cross), Charity (our Saviour in the attitude of benediction), and Hope (with an anchor), occupy the three long lights. The sacramental elements and vessels, corn, being sown as seed, springing in the blade and gathered in the sheaf, clusters of the vine, monograms and other devices are introduced. Beneath the chief figures are the words "Have faith in God."—"God in love."—"Hope thou in God." Across the lower part of the window is this inscription:—

✠ An offering to the House of God by five surviving children in grateful memory of the love and devotion of their beloved Parents, JOHN P. WATKIN, who died May 7<sup>th</sup> 1846, aged 69, and LOVEDAY WATKIN, who died September 17<sup>th</sup> 1857, aged 78. ✠ A.D. 1859 ✠. They shall revive as the corn. ✠ Hos. xiv. 7.

(24). West of the window, and over a coat of arms of King Charles the First, upon the wall, is as follows, on marble:—

Sacred to the Memory of GEORGE GEACH, who for many years resided and practised as a conveyancer in this town. Born at St Austell on the 30<sup>th</sup> day of March 1800. Died in London on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of May 1864, and was interred in the Abney Park Cemetery.

(25). On the next space between the windows is a monument with these inscriptions:—

Here lie the remains of RICHARD STONE, gent. who, after a long Indisposition, which he bore with Fortitude and Resignation, died January 2<sup>d</sup> 1784, Aged 56 years. As also of JOANNA STONE, daughter of the late Walter Radcliffe of Warleigh, in the County of Devon, Esq<sup>re</sup>, who in the different Relations of life duly acquitted herself. She lived respected, and died regretted January 9<sup>th</sup> 1792, aged 63 years. This monument is erected at her request as a tribute of her affection to the memory of her husband.

(26). Below the last, on a neat white marble tablet, is inscribed:—

To the Memory of JAMES LIDDELL, First Lieutenant of Royal Engineers (and eldest son of\* Lient. Liddell, R.N. of this town), who was lost with nearly all his company of Sappers on Prince Edward's Island, in the South Seas, June 19<sup>th</sup> 1849, aged 20. This highly gifted youth, regardless of self, amidst the awful wreck, closed his brief and most promising career in a noble effort to save a perishing lady.

\* There is an obelisk in the churchyard to the memory of other members of the family of Commander Liddell, R.N.

(27). Beyond the next window a gothic monument\*—

Sacred to the Memory of JAMES KEMPTHORNE, Esq. of this town, who died 26<sup>th</sup> September 1851, aged 73 years. Also of Mary Peter, † widow of the above, who died 28 April 1856, aged 76 years. And of their four children, Mary Peter Kempthorne, who died 5 April 1837, aged 25 years; James Kempthorne, Lient. 26 Reg. Madras N.I. who died on his passage home, 3 April 1840, aged 31 years; Henry Peter Kempthorne, who was drowned in the Lord W. Bentinck off Bombay, 17 June 1840, aged 24 years; and of Charlotte wife of Col. Shuldham, 18 Bengal N.I. and relict of Major Watts, 26 Bengal N.I., who departed this life at Meerut 13 Sept. 1856, aged 37 years. This tablet is erected as a tribute of love and respect, by their five surviving children.

At the base is an escutcheon of arms:—

Quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent, a chevron between three bear's heads couped at the shoulders sable; 2 and 3, Argent, three pine trees fructed proper (for *Kempthorne*); impaling, Ermine, on a bend sable two arms bare, proper, issuing out of clouds, argent, rending a horseshoe or (*Borlase*). Crest, a lion sejant. Motto, "Festina lente."

SOUTH CHANCEL AISLE.

(28). On the floor, close to the chancel, lies a slab with this inscription, all in capitals of the same size, several of the letters being conjoined:—

Here lyeth the Body of JOHN BULLOCK, Gent. who was buried the 22th day of November in the yeere of our Lord 1658.

Vivere cœlicolis terræ tentoria liqui  
 Vita labor fuerat mors mihi vita fuit  
 Tres fratres fuimusq. duos dum possidet vrna  
 Pallens vt discat tertius inde mori  
 Vltime trifratrum subito laee et Abijce terras  
 Lactea morte via est viuere cœlicolis.

(29). Towards the south-east corner is a marble slab (now covered by the floor of the vestry). Its inscription is to the following effect:—

In Memory of CHARLES BLIGHT, Gent. Twice Mayor of this Town. ‡  
 Whom all men lov'd  
 At the Age of sixty years  
 The Mighty King of Fears  
 Hath now remov'd.  
 Kind Reader give his Memory its due.  
 He Friendship lov'd and understood,  
 Was pious, loyal, just and good,  
 And all that knew him know that this is true.

\* See also monnment in the churchyard.

† Daughter of George Borlase, of Kirland, esq. whose other daughters were married to Childs and Wymond.

‡ Mayor in 1658 and 1677, *vide* List of Mayors and Pedigree of Blight.

Obijt \* Decemb. 11<sup>o</sup> A.D. 1684. Here alsoe Lyeth ELIZABETH His Wife, who dyed y<sup>e</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> of Sept. 1701. Etatis Suae 78.

(30). Immediately within the Priest's door lies a slab in the floor, containing metal rivets. The inscription is nearly obliterated. Around the margin may be distinguished little more than the words, in old English letters,

..... d Elizab: . . . . Wh . . . . . n . . . Elizabeth . . . . . [A]ugust A . . . . . †

(31). In the floor beneath the end window is a stone :—

In Memory of ROGER POMEROY GILBERT, Esq., late Captain of Invalids at Pendennis Castle, in this County, who died on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of February 1799, aged 54 years.

(32). On the wall, beside the window, is a tablet of white marble thus inscribed :—

Near this place are deposited the Mortal Remains of NANCEY GILBERT, the Beloved and Lamented Wife of Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Esq. of Bodmin Priory. In life she possessed those Graces Which endeared her to Society. Those Virtues which do honor to our Nature—and her Piety and Benevolence will be long remembered as a Bright Example.

She departed this Life April 8<sup>th</sup> 1818, Universally regretted, and this just tribute is paid to her Worth by her Afflicted Husband after a Happy and uninterrupted union of 35 Years.

This monument was brought from the chancel—deceased is there buried with her Mother Susanna Hosken. ‡

(33). On the same wall, also on marble :—

In memory of WILLIAM RALEIGH GILBERT, son of Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Esq. of Bodmin Priory. born the 1<sup>st</sup> died the 26<sup>th</sup> of May 1786.

(34). Below the last, also on white marble on the wall :—

To the Memory of WALTER RALEIGH GILBERT Esq. of the Priory, who died 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1837, aged 85 years.

(35). Against the east wall and resting on the floor is a slate slab (formerly in the chancel) with a figure of the deceased in low relief and an escutcheon of arms, viz. those of the Merchant Adventurers' Company (of which he was probably a member). Barry nebulée, a chief quarterly: 1st and 4th, two roses in fess; 2nd and 3rd, a lion passant guardant. The monument is inscribed :—

Here lyeth the Body of m<sup>r</sup> PETER BOLT, merchant, sometye steward of y<sup>e</sup> Citye of Exceter, who departed this life in the feare of God the 26<sup>th</sup> of July An<sup>o</sup> Domi 1633. And also y<sup>e</sup> body of Elizabeth his

\* Burial Register:—

“ 1684. December 14. M<sup>r</sup> Charles Blight, seniour.

1701. Sep. 19. M<sup>rs</sup> Eliz. Blight.”

† It appears from some old notes made by the late vicar Wallis that there were on this slab two figures in the attitude of prayer. These are now gone.

‡ *Vide* No. 2.

daughter, buried y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> of April 1628. Which Peter Bolt had 2 wiues and 13 children, 5 Sonnes and 8 daughters.\*

Seaventy sixe dozen moones and odd  
 A stewardship I held of God,  
 Of w<sup>ch</sup> when he aceompt did call  
 Pale death me nothings did appale,  
 Because the iudge (severe of late)  
 Is now become myne advocate,  
 Who, havinge fully payd and prayd,  
 Both for my sinnes and savinge ayde  
 (Sterne iustiee and mild mercy meeting  
 And trueth and peace each other greeting)  
 Guided my soule by heavenly loue  
 To raygne for aye w<sup>th</sup> God a boue.

(36). Below the eastern window of this aisle is affixed a slate, inscribed:—

Heere lyeth the Body of CECILY the wife of Bernard ACHYM, gent. and only daughter of Mr. John and Me<sup>rs</sup> Phillip Ward, who died the 13<sup>th</sup> day of Ivne, Anno Dom. 1639.†

Democritus would weepe to see  
 Soe faire a flow're as this to bee  
 Call'd to paye her Nature's dutye  
 Blasted in her primest beautye.  
 In Infancye her Vertues worth  
 Began to bud and blossome forth,  
 And as to riper age she grewe  
 Each day produc'd a vertue new.  
 That shee had beene her sexes pride,  
 Had she (alas) not too soone dy'de  
 Nature in her had done its parte  
 And that was perfited by arte,  
 Yea, grace through Nature soe did shine  
 You would have thought her halfe divine,

\* The Marriage Register contains the entry: "1625. Aug. 13. Peeter Boulit and Susan Durantt."

The Burial Register the following:—

- "1628. April 14. Elizab. Bolt.
- 1633. Julye 28. M<sup>r</sup> Peeter Bolt.
- 1664. Sep<sup>r</sup> 22. M<sup>th</sup> Susan Boulit, widow."

† The registers supply the following information:—

- "Wedd. 1615. Nov. 11. M<sup>r</sup> John Ward and M<sup>rs</sup> Phillip Blyght.
- Bap. 1616. Sep. 24. Cislye the daughter of M<sup>r</sup> John Warde.
- Wedd. 1635. Aprill 23. Barnarde Achym, gent. and Cicely Warde.
- Bap. 1636. Ap. 14. Mary d. Barnard Achym, gent. Cisely wife.
- Bur. 1636. Dec. 11, Mary Eacham.
- Bap. 1638. March 3. John s. to Bernard Acham and Cisley.
- Bur. 1639. June 13. M<sup>rs</sup> Sysseley Acham.
- ..... 1639. Ang. 4. M<sup>r</sup> John Ward, g<sup>d</sup>.
- ..... 1662. Nov. 4. Philip Ward, wido. gent."

Her charitye as yett appears  
 In poore men's faces writte in tears,  
 And if for Pyetye you looke  
 Wittnesse this Temple and her booke.  
 Reader, then guesse the rest by this,  
 She was a soule made fitte for Blisse.

The verses are within an elaborately ornamented border, and on the same panel is incised a representation of the deceased kneeling on a cushion with a book resting on a draped table before her. From her mouth proceeds a label with these words: "Vnto thee, O Lord, doe I lift vp my soule."

Above her, amid clouds and rays, is the sacred name יהוה (Jehovah) in Hebrew characters. Beneath the cushion are a death's-head and cross-bones, and winged hour-glass. The shield of arms is charged with the following: [Ar.] on a field semée of cinquefoils a maunche [gu.] (for *Achym*) impaling [Az.] a griffin segreant [or] between three crescents [ar.] (*Bligh* or *Blight*\*). The tinctures are not marked.

(37). Cemented into a shallow box or framework and backing of wood are certain fragments of a curiously inscribed slate stone, erroneously considered by the late Rev. John Wallis to be the most ancient monument in the church.

The characters are not an intermixture of Roman and Saxon, as he supposed, nor does a portion of the inscription give the date MVIII. (1008) as he conjectured. The letters so read are really CHYM, part of the surname of the deceased. The central portion of the slab contained a cross with plain arms, quatrefoils (of late design) branching upwards from the shaft, and the letters I. H. S. at the base. Several pieces of the same slab have lately been discovered in the church—the largest of them fitting those in the box accurately, and supplying a missing portion of one of the quatrefoils, and also some additional letters with a part of the date in Arabic numerals. What remains of the inscription may be thus read:—

. . . . nup Ux B[. . . . .]chym que dee . . di . . . . domi . . . . 57.

Probably signifying "—, late the wife of Bernard Achym, who died . . . day of . . . in the year of our Lord 1657 (or perhaps 1557)."

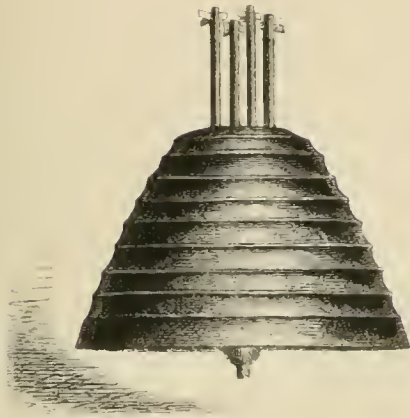
A paper, by the Rev. W. Iago of Bodmin, on these fragments, was recently published in the "Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall," (No. X. 103,) accompanied by a very accurate engraving from the pencil of the same gentleman, which, through the courtesy of the Institution, we are enabled to lay before our readers [Plate viii. No. 3]. Mr. Iago seems inclined to the opinion that the Arabic numerals refer to the year 1557. We are, however, rather disposed to think this too early, and consider it more probable that the date is a century later. The monument may commemorate a second wife of Bernard Achym, whose first wife died at the early age of 23 years (see last inscription), and the date of the stone may be 1657. The design on the stone is of so debased a character, and the letters are of so peculiar a form, as to lead us to give the

\* These are the arms of Blighe or Blight and Bernard Achym was not entitled to impale them for Cecily Warde, though her mother was a Blight.



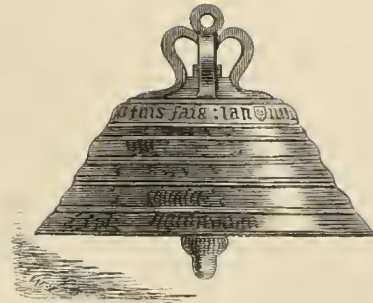
PLATE VIII.

Fig. 1.



BELL IN THE MARKET-HOUSE AT BODMIN.

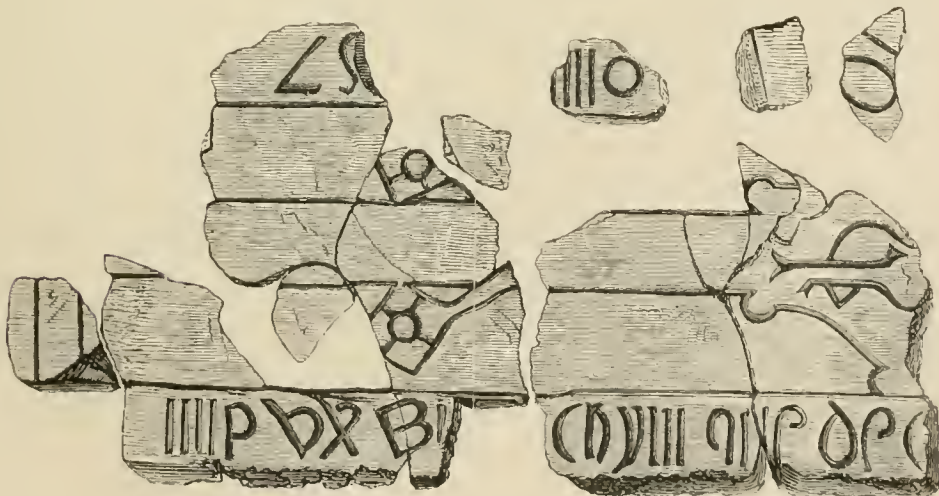
Fig. 2.



BELL AT ARRAS.

The inscription appears to be: "Je fuï fais : lan MCCCC.

Fig. 3.



FRAGMENTS OF A GRAVESTONE IN BODMIN CHURCH.



preference to the later date rather than to the earlier. Unfortunately there are no entries in the burial register for either of those years.

(38). South of the window, on the wall, is a monument, inscribed:—

Near this place lie the remains of the Rev<sup>d</sup> WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Vicar of Davidstow and Prebend of Mornays in the Church of Endellion, and of IANE PENNINGTON his Wife. Also of their Son WILLIAM PENNINGTON of Bodmin Priory, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Whose Memory is too deeply graven in the Hearts of all that knew him to need the laboured Praises of an Inscription. The Rev<sup>d</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Pennington died Sept 30<sup>th</sup> 1738, aged 59 years. M<sup>rs</sup> Iane Pennington died July 31<sup>st</sup> 1748, aged 53. W<sup>m</sup> Pennington Esq<sup>r</sup> died Sept 6<sup>th</sup> 1789, aged 61.

Arms—Or, five fusils in fess azure.

Crest—A cat-a-mountain proper passant guardant.

(39). On the south wall, close to the last, and formerly in the chancel:—

Near this place are deposited the remains of the Rev<sup>d</sup> ANTHONY HOSKEN, A.M. Vicar of this Parish and Rector of Lesnewth—both in this county, who died Nov 21<sup>st</sup> 1766, aged 55. And also the remains of his son, the Rev<sup>d</sup> IOUN HOSKEN, B.D. Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Great Oakley in the County of Essex. He died March 19<sup>th</sup> 1783, aged 45.

Arms—Party per pale gu. and az. a chevron between three lions rampant or (*Hosken*). The shield has been more than once emblazoned—the arms of Hosken alone being now represented—but formerly the shield was impaled; as on the sinister side may still be clearly traced a chevron betw. three dolphins naiant embowed sable—apparently the arms of Kendall.

(40). Also on the south wall, on marble:—

To the Memory of SAMUEL SPILLER, late Alderman of this Borough, who died 11<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1820, aged 75. Also of JENNY BLIGH, his widow, who died 9<sup>th</sup> February 1829, aged 78. Also of MARY SPILLER, their eldest daughter, who died 22<sup>d</sup> March 1820, aged 42. Also of MARY BRENT WATKIN, wife of Capt. John Penny, first Regiment Light Cavalry, Bombay, and grand-daughter of Samuel and Jenny Spiller, who died at Deesa in the East Indies 10 Sept. 1840, aged 26. Also of SAMUEL SPILLER, Esq. who died Oct. 15, 1848, aged 61. Also of Col. WILLIAM SPILLER of the Bombay Army, who died June 25, 1852, aged 64. Also of Captain J. B. SPILLER, H.E.I.C.S. who died January 10<sup>th</sup> 1853, aged 62.

(41). On an oval tablet of marble, beneath the last:—

Sacred to the Memory of SUSANNA BURROWS—the much loved and much lamented wife of W<sup>m</sup> Burrows of this Borough, who departed this life the 14<sup>th</sup> day of January 1805, aged 67. An affectionate wife, a sincere friend, and a good Christian.

(42). In a gothic recess over the Priest's door:

In memory of BARBARA the wife of Capt<sup>n</sup> William Hamley, R.N. and daughter of the late Charles Ogilvy, Esq<sup>r</sup> of Lerwick, Shetland, who was born the 5<sup>th</sup> June 1788 and died the 12<sup>th</sup> June 1842. A life devoted to duty and love has left in many hearts a record which cannot be inscribed on marble. Also, in memory of BARBARA CHARLOTTE CAROLINE, daughter of the above Captain William Hamley and Barbara his wife, who was born 16<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1828, and died the 2<sup>nd</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1857.

(43). In the floor, west of the Priest's door, is a slab inscribed:—

In Memory of WILLIAM WYMOND of this Town, Surgeon, who died June 1<sup>st</sup> 1730, aged 53. Also of

WILLIAM HAMLEY of this Town, Surgeon, who died July 19<sup>th</sup> 1810, aged 70. Also of SARAH his wife, who died July 28, 1812, aged 65. Also of ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph Hamley of this Town, Surgeon, and Daughter of the Rev. John Bassett Collins of Glynn, who died February 1<sup>st</sup> 1810, aged 28.

## NAVE.

(44). On the floor of the centre aisle, west of the chancel arch, lies a slab of cataclause stone. Several brass rivets or pins appear in different parts of its surface. On it are represented in incised lines a cross with three long nails driven into it—on the upper part is a label inscribed I. N. R. I.; at the intersection of the arms, I. II. S., and at the foot of the cross an orb—on which are the initials I. V. and H. V. arranged as monograms. Around the margin are the words:—“Here lyeth Jolū Vyvyā, the whych decessyd the ix<sup>th</sup> daye of marche in the yere of or Lorde god 1545; on whose sowle Jhū have marcy.” On each side of the cross is an escutcheon, the *dexter* shield being charged with three birds in fess. The other containing the arms of Vivian, as on the prior’s tomb.\*

(45). Much further towards the west is a stone, worn, and the inscription somewhat rudely incised. On it is an ornamental cross, with letters on the head and base much obliterated. Around the margin may be deciphered:—“Margarete ÷ the dawghter ÷ of ÷ John ÷ and Jowan (?) ÷ anno dñi ÷ M CCCC XL viii ÷ on ÷ hose soul ÷ . . . . . ÷ ihū.” This stone is said † to have been dug up in the churchyard, but it is very unusual to find stones with inscriptions of so early a date in churchyards.

(46). The large window in the west end of the nave has been filled with stained glass in memory of the late Vicar, the Rev. John Wallis, ‡ M.A. Official of the Archdeacon of Cornwall.

A brass tablet beneath it, affixed to the wall above the western door, states:—

This window was erected by public subscription in Memory of the Rev. John Wallis, M.A. the zealous and faithful Vicar of this parish during 49 years. He died December 6<sup>th</sup> 1866, Aged 77.

## NORTH AISLE OF NAVE.

(47). Between the second and third windows, west of the tower door, is a mural monument § of marble, inscribed:—

\* This would seem to be the gravestone of the prior’s brother or his nephew. See pedigree *post*.

† Bodmin Register, p. 13.

‡ The Rev. John Wallis was born in Fore Street, Bodmin, in a house now called “Edgehill,” in the year 1789. He died at the vicarage, and was buried in the cemetery December 11th, 1866.

He was one of the sons of John Wallis, esq. solicitor, &c. (concerning whom see Cornwall Register, p. 406), was educated to the law, filled the office of mayor, &c., graduated at Oxford 1820, and eventually became vicar of Bodmin, November 17th, 1817. Mr. Wallis was never married. He was the author of the following publications: the Exeter Register, the Bodmin Register, the Cornwall Register, various maps of the county and its divisions, census tables, &c. His favourite subjects of study being statistics, topography, and archaeology.

§ See also monument in churchyard with arms, &c. No. 73.

A  Ω

IUXTA · REQUIESCIT · IN · PACE · VICINO · CŒMETERIO · CONDITUS · OPTIMĒ · SPEI · ADOLESCENS · IOANNES · MICHELL · COLL · DIV · IOAN · APUD · CANTABRIGIENSES · SCHOLARIS · ET · BENNETT · ET · ANNE · COLE · MICHELL · FILIUS · NATU · TERTIUS · MAXIMA · VITĒ · INNOCENTIA · MIRA · SUAVITATE · MORUM · CONJUNCTA · IN · ILLO · ELUXIT · TABE · CONSUMPTUS · IN · IPSO · ÆTATIS · FLORE · XXI · AGENS · ANNUM · V. DIE · MAI · CLO. ID CCC. XXI · NON · SINE · ACERBISSIMO · AMICORUM · OMNIUM · DOLORE · EX · HAC · VITA · FLACIDE · MIGRAVIT · H · M · P · BENNETT MICHELL · A · M · FRATRI · VITA · AMABILIORI · QUI · AD · SPIRITUM · EXTREMUM · SIMPLICI · AFFECTIONE · UNOQUE · ANIMO · MECUM · EGIT.

(48). Between the third window and the north door is as follows, also on white marble:—

To the Memory of NICHOLAS EVERV,\* A.M. Vicar of St Veep, who died the 14<sup>th</sup> day of April 1836, in the forty-first year of his age.

(49). West of the doorway just referred to is a handsome white marble monument, on which is represented a military trophy, consisting of helmet, sword, and shield, of classic and chaste design:—

This Tablet is erected by the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the xx<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot to the Memory of Captain RICHARD CATER OAKLEY,† who died at Belgaum in the East Indies on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of June 1835; to remain in testimony of their esteem and sorrow.

(50 and 51). Against the wall, and extending to the floor, are two slate slabs to the memory of Bernard Flamank and his first and second wives.

The lower stone is inscribed—

Here lyeth the Body of ELIZABETH wife vnto Bernard flmank of Boskearne Esq<sup>r</sup>, And daughter of Ambrose Rous of Edmerston in the County of Deuon Esq<sup>r</sup>, who was buried the 9<sup>th</sup> of October in the yere of our Lord God 1632. Arms: A cross between four mullets pierced (*Flamank*); impaling, an eagle displayed (*Rouse*). On this slab is a large shield with crest, viz. On a wreath a fore arm erect habited, holding in the hand a sprig of oak fructed.

The border of the stone contains twenty-four small shields, charged as follows, commencing at the upper corner, and proceeding from left to right:—

1. “Flamank,” impaling a chevron between three saltiers (*Treglownow*).
2.     ”     ”     three garbs, a chief (*Peverell of Hamatethy?*)
3.     ”     ”     a bull passant, horned and tripped (*Beville*).
4.     ”     ”     on a bend three keys (— ?).
5.     ”     ”     on a bend three stag’s heads cabossed (*Heligan?*)
6.     ”     ”     a chevron between three bolts, feathered (?)
7.     ”     ”     a chevron between in chief two birds statant, and in base one rising or volant (*Trewinnard*).

\* Eldest son of John Every, of Bodmin, gent. by Joan daughter of Mr. Nicholas Craddock of Bodmin. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah Glenecross, of Liskeard, gent. and left, besides other issue, Rev. Nicholas Every, now vicar of St. Kew, and Rev. John Every, a chaplain in the Royal Navy.

† Capt. Oakley married Lydia Ann, daughter of the late and sister of the present Mr. Thomas Commins, solicitor, Bodmin, by whom he had a son, the Rev. Charles Edward Oakley, born 1832, who married Lady Georgina, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Ducie. He was subsequently instituted to the rectory of St. Paul’s, Covent Garden, London, and died in 1865, when it was generally understood that he was to be preferred to a colonial bishopric then vacant. His widow did not long survive him. Several children are issue of the marriage.

8. "Flamank," impaling: On a saltier between four estoiles a trefoil (*Lucomb*).  
 9. " " " a chevron between three wings displayed (*Nanfan*).

Proceeding down the sinister border—

10. "Flamank," impaling Ermine, a fleur de lis, on a chief a mullet (*Gayer*).  
 11. " " " a bend and a label of three points (*Carminow*).  
 12. " " " per fess embattled, three lions statant or passant (*Lippincott*).

The remaining twelve shields represent "Rouse" with impalements, some blank, others defaced; on one of those in the lower row may still be discerned "a bird" in the sinister chief point. It does not appear to have been the only charge, but the others have perished.

The upper slab contains the words:—

Neere vnto this Place lyeth the Body of Bernard flamank of Bosearne Esq<sup>r</sup> who was twice married, first vnto Elizabeth the Daughter of Ambrose Rouse of Edmerstone in the Countie of Devon Esq<sup>r</sup>, next vnto Bridgiett, the daughter of Arthur Tremayne of Cullocombe in the Countie of Deuō afore sayd, Esq<sup>r</sup>, who was buried the seauen and twentieth day of October on thousand six hundred fiftie and eight.

There are two large shields of arms surmounted by crests similar to that already described.

The arms on one shield being—Flamank impaling Rouse (as on the under stone), while those on the other shield represent Flamank impaling Tremayne. "Three arms habited, flexed in triangle and conjoined at the shoulder, with fists clenched."

The border of this slab displays, like the lower stone, twenty-four small escutcheons, those in the upper row and along the sinister side being similar to those already described.

The remainder differ in Tremayne being substituted for Rouse and all its impalements being left blank. At the end of the lower row however one of the escutcheons gives, "Flamank," impaling a coat divided "quarterly," without charges.

(52). Above the last-named two slabs is a marble monument:—

Sacred to the beloved and revered memory of WILLIAM FLAMANK, D.D. of Bosearne in this County, Rector of Odlington Otnoor and Glympton Woodstock, Oxfordshire; and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. He departed this life the 20<sup>th</sup> of November 1817, aged 65 years. This Monnment was erected as a tribute of respect by Mary his affectionate Relict.

Crest\* and shield of arms: "Argent, a cross between four mullets pierced gules" (*Flamank*), impaling "Per pale azure and gules, three lions rampant" (for *Hughes*).

(53). The window above the north door contains stained glass in the three upper compartments representing riband labels inscribed—

Robert Flamank Esquire Died April xix. 1847, Aged Eighty Years.

He was the last of the name in Bodmin, and this memorial was erected by his two nieces. Till the time of his burial in the church there had been no intramural interment for about twenty-two years, and there has been none since.

(54). In the pavement beneath is a slab:—

Sacred to the Memory of GILES MOORE, Gent., who departed this life y<sup>e</sup> 21<sup>th</sup> December 1792, aged 83 years. January 28, 1805, ELIZABETH KING, aged 67.

\* Crest as on slabs 50, 51.

(55). A companion slab adjacent is inscribed :—

In Memory of MARY MOORE, wife of G. Moore Gent., whose unaffected Piety, prudent Oeconomy, mild disposition and courteous deportment made her in Life respected, in Death lamented. She departed 12<sup>th</sup> March 1761, aged 49, leaving a disconsolate Husband and Eight inconsolable Children.

Arms—Three swans.

Crest—A bird (chough?).

Motto—“ DEVS EST AMICVS.”

(56) and (57). In the floor close by are preserved portions of two slabs of different sizes, which were formerly adorned with brasses. Only the rivets and matrices remain. From these it is evident that towards the four sides of each slab was inlaid a plain fillet for the inscription, without angle emblems. Within this rectangular border was a single figure, with a label proceeding upwards from the mouth. In the two upper corners were shields of arms. On one stone the figure was that of a lady kneeling, her hands joined in prayer; her attitude being nearly front-faced. On the other stone was the effigy of a male civilian, facing full front.

The figures were 16 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches and 19 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in height respectively.\*

(58). Near this is a fragment of a slab on which is incised part of the arm of a cross containing the letter “ i,” and upon the border the date, thus : “ M<sup>o</sup> CCCC LV.”

(59). On the next stone† is a cross, and on the margin are the words :—

. . . . . die mensis ianuarii anō dni millio cccc<sup>mo</sup>lvi cuius aīe . . . . .

(60). Also in the pavement, adjoining that just described, is part of a stone, inscribed :—

. . . . . obiit ÷ ix ÷ die ÷ .; ÷ mensis ÷ marche ÷ a<sup>o</sup> ÷ d<sup>o</sup> ÷  
m<sup>o</sup> ÷ ccccc ÷ xlvi ÷ cui ÷ aīe . . . . .

Within the border is a fancifully-wrought cross; on the base of it are the letters T. H.‡ From the shaft projected four upward shoots terminating in circles, containing the evangelistic emblems, and a label above each with the name; three only remain.

SOUTH AISLE OF NAVE.

(61). On each space of wall along the south side of the church is a marble monument. By the south porch door is one thus worded :—

Sacred to the Memory of SARAH PHILLIPPA GROSE, and the REV. JOHN COLE GROSE, daughter and Son of Sarah and John Cole Grose, of the Borough of Bodmin; the former departed this life July 16, 1841,

\* There are no other vestiges of brasses in the church except the rivets in No. 30 and No. 44.

† Much resembling slab No. 17.

‡ This stone was evidently to commemorate some one of importance in the town. On reference to the List of Mayors it is found that Thomas Hewett was mayor in the years 1518, 1535, but not later. The date of this stone, 1546 (when John Hewett became mayor) renders it probable that it is Thomas Hewett's monument, but unfortunately the church registers do not contain entries of a date early enough to enable us to discover the name for certain.

aged 16 years: the latter Nov<sup>r</sup> 8, 1851, aged 27 years. This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners. 1<sup>st</sup> Ep. Timothy, 1<sup>st</sup> chap<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> verse.

(62) and (62 a). On the wall between the south porch doorway and the doorway leading to the parvise chamber is a tablet inscribed thus:—

Sacred to the Memory of ELIZABETH, wife of THOMAS CROWDER, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Captain in his Majesty's Inniskilling Regiment of Dragoons, who died at Bodmin 27<sup>th</sup> December 1801, aged 28 years.

The interment was made beneath the second south arch of the nave, counting from the west. The spot is marked by a brown marble slab at the foot of the first clear column. It is inscribed:

Elizabeth Crowder. Died Dec<sup>r</sup> 27, 1801, aged 28 years.

(63). Further to the east is a tablet:—

To the Memory of EDWARD PEARSE, Attorney-at-Law, long an inhabitant of this town, and a zealous promoter of its improvement. He died August 18<sup>th</sup> 1839, aged 57 years. In the severest afflictions of bereavement the Christian is taught to sorrow not for them that are asleep as those who have no hope.

(64). Between the windows:—

Sacred to the Memory of the Reverend LEWIS MARSHALL, late Rector of Warleggan, and Vicar of Davidstow in this County, who departed this life on the 28<sup>th</sup> day of March 1833, aged 71.

(65). To the Memory of ANNA, widow of the Rev<sup>d</sup> RICHARD ELIOT, M.A.; formerly Vicar of the Parish of Maker in this County. She died at Bodmin on the 25<sup>th</sup> of May 1838 in the 80<sup>th</sup> year of her age. Her faith in Christ was strong and abiding. She was able by Divine Grace to walk humbly with her God, and to have her conversation in the world in holy simplicity. Cheerful, discreet, abounding in Christian love, in works of charity willing to her power and beyond her power, she lived respected and beloved, and died regretted by all who knew her.

(66). To the Memory of Captain CHARLES DE BLACQUIERE PRESCOTT (fourteen years political agent at Palhanpoor in the East Indies), and his child, JULIA SPILLER PRESCOTT, both of whom died at Bombay in the year 1842; the latter on the 21<sup>st</sup> of March, aged 10 months, the former on the 29<sup>th</sup> of the same month, aged 35 years, whose unexpected death was no less regretted by the Government he served than by the friends he has left behind. Also to the Memory of JOHN PHILLIPPS WATKIN, Esq<sup>r</sup>, who died May 7, 1846, aged 69 years.

(67). Near the arch of the south chancel aisle:—

To the Memory of RICHARD MOYLE, Esq<sup>r</sup>, M.D., who died Dec<sup>r</sup> 3, 1828, aged 72 years. Mild, benevolent, affectionate, he lived deservedly beloved, and died lamented by all who knew him. Also of JANE, wife of the above, who died on the 13<sup>th</sup> May, 1853, aged 76 years.\*

#### IN THE CHURCHYARD.

(68). In Memory of LYDIA the wife of Thomas Commins of this Borough, Gentleman, who departed this life on the 22 July, 1827.

(69) In Memory of HENRY DREW, formerly of St. Austell, grandson of Samuel Drew, M.A.; generally beloved and regretted. He died in the Lord, at Bodmin, Dec<sup>r</sup> 15, 1858, aged 30 years.

\* See No. 76.



(70) MARIA, daughter of JOHN EVERY and JOAN his wife,\* daughter of Nicholas and Emia Cradock, died 30 August 1826, aged 15.

(71). In Memory of MARY, wife of the Rev<sup>d</sup> JOHN POMEROY GILBERT, who died at the Priory, Sept. 10, 1829, aged 47 years. Looking unto Jesus.

To the Memory of the Reverend JOHN POMEROY GILBERT, of the Priory, Bodmin, Vicar of St. Wenn, and a Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, who died 29 September 1853, aged 78 years.

(72). In Memory of WILLIAM MAY, Esq<sup>r</sup>, who departed this life on the 29<sup>th</sup> of April 1809, aged 72 years.

(72a). Under this stone are deposited the earthly remains of M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth May, wife of W<sup>m</sup> May, Esq<sup>r</sup>. of this town, and daughter of Abraham Currey, Esq<sup>r</sup>. of the City of London. She died the fifteenth of March 1807, aged 62.

(73).

1868.

IN MEMORIAM.

BENNETT MICHELL, ob. A.D. 1838, Æt. 82.

ANN COLE, his wife, ob. A.D. 1835, Æt. 78.

THEIR CHILDREN.

ROSE MICHELL, ob. A.D. 1807, Æt. 21.

JOHN MICHELL, ob. A.D. 1821, Æt. 21.

ANN BARON, ob. A.D. 1818, Æt. 28.

CATHERINE CLARKE, ob. A.D. 1848, Æt. 48.

BENNETT MICHELL, B.D. ob. A.D. 1857, Æt. 64.

ELIZABETH ELSON, ob. A.D. 1867, Æt. 78.†

(74). On a granite slab on the north side of St. Thomas's Chapel:—

Rev. MOSES MORGAN, died 15 June 1810.

(75). Affixed to the south wall of the Church within an iron railing:—

In Memory of THOMAS MOUNSTEVEN, Attorney at Law, who departed this life March 27, 1789, aged 55 years.

Also of his children:—

JANE, who died Nov<sup>r</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1769, aged 1 year and 3 months.

WILLIAM, who died Feb<sup>r</sup> 1, 1772, aged 2 months.

THOMAS, who died Nov<sup>r</sup> 3, 1777, aged 1 year.

ELIZABETH, who died July 14<sup>th</sup> 1783, aged 16 years.

Also of his widow ELIZABETH MOUNSTEVEN, who died 13 June 1798, aged 59 years.

(76). In Memory of THOMAS MOYLE, who departed this life on the 10<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1833, aged 57 years.

JANE widow of the late RICHARD MOYLE, Esq. M.D. Died on 13<sup>th</sup> May 1853, aged 76 years.

(77). Sacred to the Memory of ELIZABETH JANE, the beloved wife of Capt. R. S. PHILLIPPS, H.E.I.C.S., who died Feby 19<sup>th</sup> 1838, aged 37.

Sacred to the Memory of LEONORA FLAMANK PHILLIPPS, daughter of Captain R. S. Phillipps, 67<sup>th</sup> Bengal N.I., and ELIZABETH JANE his wife, who died 8<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1831, aged 8 years.

\* John Every, died 12 February 1852, aged 81. Joan Every, died 5 January 1863, aged 92.

† This inscription is surmounted by a coat of arms and a crest, similar to the impaled coat of Mitchell, on the slab in the church (No. 10), and the crest above it, with the motto—VIRTUTE ET LABORE.

(77a). Sacred to the Memory of JENNY BEER, eldest daughter of the Rev. NICHOLAS PHILLIPPS of Rosemellin in Roche, and Rector of Lanivet. Born August 15<sup>th</sup> 1782. Died Sept. 21<sup>st</sup> 1859.

Arms, on a lozenge: A lion ramp. within an orle of twelve saltiers.

(78). In Memory of ANN ROGERS, second daughter of JOHN ROGERS, Esq. of Penrose, deceased, who departed this life on the third day of January 1843, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Rev. xiv. 13.

(79). To the Memory of ANN SAMWELL, relict of Capt W<sup>m</sup> SAMWELL, R.N. who died on the 30<sup>th</sup> June 1820, aged 82 years.

(80). Sacred to the Memory of JOHN, only son of Capt. T. SEARLE, R.N. C.B., who departed this life March 22<sup>nd</sup> 1838, aged 38 years.

(81). MARY, the wife of M<sup>r</sup> THOMAS STONE, and CATHERINE LOVEDAY STONE, their only child, are sleeping here.

M. S. was the eldest daughter of EDWARD and MARY TRESMOTT, and died 13<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1822, aged 64.

C. L. S. was born 22 August 1796, and died in her 36<sup>th</sup> year, 14<sup>th</sup> April 1832.

(82). In Memory of JOHN WALDON, M.D., who departed this life the 1<sup>st</sup> day of September 1822, aged 54 years. Here also are deposited the mortal remains of M<sup>rs</sup> ROSE HENRIETTA WALDON, who was the wife of the said Doctor Waldon and sister of the late Lady Clinton, and died suddenly on the 21<sup>st</sup> January 1834, aged 57.

Also GEORGE LOUIS WALDON of the Middle Temple, son of the above, who departed this life the 5<sup>th</sup> January 1840, aged 25 years.

(83). Sacred to the Memory of THOMAS WEST, F.R.C.S, son of the late Rev. THOMAS WEST, Vicar of Wear Gifford, Devon. Died November 14<sup>th</sup> 1848, aged 71 years.

(84). Affixed to the south wall of the church near the Priest's door, is a slate slab inscribed:

Hic subtus IACET IASPERUS WOOD, A.M. qui per triginta et septem annos curâ pastorali Hujus Ecclesie probe functus diem tandem obiit supremum Anno ætatis Sux 63<sup>to</sup> Annoq' D<sup>ni</sup> 1716.

Arms: Three savages armed with clubs held erect, 2 and 1, (for Wood) impaling a lion ramp. on a chief three pheons.\*

(85). Sacred to the Memory of LUCY, youngest daughter of the late John Chambers [of Basing-]stoke, Hants. Gent. and the beloved wife of the Rev. B. WOODYARD.

#### IN THE CEMETERY AT THE BERRY.

(86). A cross is inscribed:—

I. H. S.

Sacred to the Memory of FREDERICK JAMES ERNEST, the beloved child of FREDERICK and MARY ALMS; born July 22, 1852; died June 17, 1859.

(87). On a coped tomb with a cross, &c.:

To the Memory of JONATHAN BARON, Esq. R.M. who died Feby. 25, 1853, aged 64. Also to the Memory of FANNY his wife, who died January 5<sup>th</sup> 1859.

\* These arms are not on record, but it is believed they were borne by a family of Williams of Exeter.

(88). On a Cross:—

M.S. JOHN BENNETT died Dec<sup>r</sup> 10, 1865, aged 83. MARY ANN his sister died Sept. 18, 1864, aged 84.

(89). On a coped tomb with a cross upon it:—

In Memory of ANNE SAUNDERS COLVILL, wife of Captain HUGH G. COLVILL, late of 29<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>, who died on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of May 1861, Aged 38 years. “And she answered it is well.” 2 Kings, iv. 26.

(90). On the base of a Latin cross, enclosed within rails, is the following inscription:—

In Memoriam.

THOMAS COMMINS died 25 February 1859, aged 84 years.

PATTY COMMINS his wife died 24 August 1865, aged 80 years.

CATHERINE COMMINS, wife of T. COMMINS, Jun<sup>r</sup>, died October 3, 1853, aged 39 years.

HENRY COMMINS, Lieut. R.N. son of THOMAS COMMINS, Jun<sup>r</sup>, and CATHERINE his wife, died 14<sup>th</sup> June 1864, aged 22 years.

(91). Sacred to the Memory of BRIDGET CORY, daughter of the late Rev<sup>d</sup> JAMES CORY, Rector of St Broock, who died on the 1<sup>st</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1849, aged 68 years.

(92). In Memory of ELIZABETH, relict of RICHARD CUNNACK, Esq<sup>r</sup>, formerly of Penzance, who departed this life in the hope of a glorious immortality Oct. 25, 1852, aged 72. “I know that my Redeemer liveth.”

(93). Here repose the mortal remains of JOHN BENTHAM EVEREST, formerly a Midshipman in the Royal Navy, then of Her Majesty's Dockyard at Sheerness, afterwards an Officer of the Convict Hulk Establishment at that place and Chatham, and finally for 32 years Governor of the Gaol for the county of Cornwall, in which latter appointment he ended his active and useful career of nearly 70 years in the service of his country, throughout the whole course of which he discharged his duties with unvarying credit to himself and advantage to the service in which he was engaged. He was a conscientious and upright man, a good husband and father, and a zealous and efficient public officer. He died on the 22 Jan<sup>r</sup> 1863, in the 82<sup>d</sup> year of his age.

(94). This tablet is sacred to the Memory of JOHN HEWITT, Esq<sup>r</sup> of Burgatia, Rosearberry, in the county of Cork, Ireland, whose mortal remains have found a final resting place beneath this spot. He was born April 1<sup>st</sup> 1798, and departed this life Dec<sup>r</sup> 7, 1861.

Arms: Gules, a chevron engrailed between three owls.

Crest: An owl perched on a trunk.

Motto: “Be just and fear not.”

(95). Looking unto Jesus. I. H. S.

SOPHY ANN KENDALL died Dec<sup>r</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 1854. “She is not dead, but sleepeth.” Also her Husband, the Reverend NICHOLAS KENDALL, died 15 February 1858.

(96). ALICIA, widow of the Rev. G. PERCIVAL SANDILANDS, sometime Curate of this parish, born April 11<sup>th</sup> 1800, died March 15, 1862.

(97). In Memory of WILLIAM SERJEANT of Barn Park, in this Borough, who departed this life on the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of July 1867, aged 67 years. “Blessed is he that considereth the poor, the Lord will strengthen him upon the bed of languishing.” P.S. XLI. v. 1-3 (*sic*)

(98). In Memory of M<sup>rs</sup> FRANCES STRATON, widow of Major JAMES STRATON, H.E.I.C.S. who died 15 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1849, aged eighty-one years.

(99). Sacred to the Memory of HENRY THOMSON, Esq<sup>r</sup>. of this Borough, who died Nov<sup>r</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1860, aged 77.

And of AMBROSE THOMSON, Esq. his son, who died Oct. 15, 1864, aged 45.

(100). On granite, within an iron railing—

PRESTON WALLIS, born Jan<sup>r</sup> 18, 1807, died Jan<sup>r</sup> 23, 1858; also of PRESTON, eldest son of the above, born 26 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1836, died 8 April 1837.

(101). On a granite slab—

JOHN WALLIS, Vicar of Bodmin, born 11<sup>th</sup> April 1789, died 6th Dec<sup>r</sup> 1866.

(102). Sacred to the Memory of ANNA, the beloved wife of EDWARD WEST of Camelford, Surgeon, who died Oct. 24, 1855, aged 65, deeply lamented by her sorrowing husband and children.

### THE PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

The old registers of the parish (viz. those anterior to Ladyday 1757) form a thick volume of vellum bound in leather; baptisms being entered at one end, burials at the other, and marriages in the middle of the book.

The chief title-page precedes the baptisms. The upper part is adorned with the royal Crown over the Initials E · R in gold. Some of the other capitals are also similarly illuminated. In the margin is written, “Cromwel,”\* and the wording of the title is as follows:—

E · R.—WEDDINGS—CHRISTENINGS & BURIALLS—BODMYN—REGESTREDD.  
CROMWEL.

Sithens the j. yere off the rainge of owre Sovereigne Ladie Elizabeth, by the grace of god of ynglonde, fraunce, and Jrelonde Quene, Deffender of the faithe, &c. Anno dñi 1558; whose Reigne beganne on the xvij<sup>th</sup> daye of Novemb<sup>r</sup> in A<sup>o</sup> 1558.

All the former part written from Aprill was in the tyme of quene Marie, and in march folowing beganne on the 25<sup>th</sup> daye 1559.

Hæc tria : Baptismus, Con'ubia, funera, in ampla

Sunt tria quæ forma scripta Volumen habet.

Gratia nos baptizat, amor conjungit, et atrum

Mors trahit ad funus corpora quæq' suum.

Tuoꝝ BLIGHT.

\* When in the reign of King Henry VIII. the Pope's supremacy was renounced, Thomas Cromwell was appointed the King's Vicegerent in Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction: and in the year 1538 he issued an Injunction which ordained that every officiating minister for his church should keep a book wherein to register every marriage, christening, and burial. The Injunction was repeated soon after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, and was further enforced by the 70th canon (1603) containing a retrospective clause commanding that the ancient registers, so far as they could be procured, but especially since the beginning of the reign of the late Queen, should be copied into a Parchment Book to be provided by the Parish. Hence we find a great number of Registers commence with the reign of Elizabeth, and, like those of Bodmin, bear evidence that they have been copied from the original Registers, whilst others commence from 1603 only.

The title-page before the burials is less elaborate:—

Burialls Sithens the j  
yere off the reigne off Quene  
Elizabeth ÷ 1558 ÷

from Aprill this Regester Booke begynneth 1558, and is vntill the xvij<sup>th</sup> daye of November in the tyme and Raigne of Quene Marie, on w<sup>ch</sup> daye Quene Elizabeth beganne her Raigne, w<sup>ch</sup> daye was in Anno dñi 1558, and so vntill the 25<sup>th</sup> daye of march it contynneth, and then you are to Accounte from that day 1559, j<sup>o</sup> Eliz.

The marriages are not specially prefaced.

The entries have evidently been copied in by the same hand from the commencement to *May* 1606, and some errors have been made.

In the baptisms a blank page has been left to mark the termination of Elizabeth's reign, and an imprint of the arms of James I. has been pasted on the next page, with the notification—

Christenings sithens the j yere of the reigne of Kinge James.

In the other portions of the book this change of reign is indicated by a blank followed by the announcement—

Jacobus Rex A<sup>o</sup> j<sup>o</sup>, 1603.

The dates which follow the accession of James I. appear to be trustworthy. A few blanks occur occasionally, chiefly about the era of the Great Rebellion, and some pages have become partially illegible.

The dates of the earlier entries are open to question, and have in some places been altered by the person who wrote them. The discrepancies in them seem only to be accounted for by supposing that the scribe who wrote them into the book from older memoranda confused the dates at or near the beginning, and thus has antedated the early burials by one year.\*

That this is the case is apparent from a comparison of the entries with existing monuments in the church, and also from the internal evidence of the volume itself—children in some cases being entered as buried in the year preceding their baptism! On the Durant slab, for instance, the wives and children are enumerated:—

Mrs. Jowdy Durant, according to the register, was buried May 1588. Her monument † records the date as May 1589.

John and Jone Durant were buried, according to the register, December 1591; but it appears from the other end of the book that they were baptized December 1592.

Thomas Cory (one of the mayors) was buried, according to the register, February 1591-2. His monument gives the date as February 1592-3.

These are a few instances (more could be adduced) which show that the entries in the Burial Register during the reign of Elizabeth are antedated, as above stated, and further evidence of this is afforded by the fact, that when the registers were made to commence afresh at

\* It is important to notice this, as, of course, all genealogies which have been constructed by aid of the Burial Register will be affected in the dates between 1558 and 1603. The entries of the burials of persons within this period, not included in the genealogies, should also be reckoned a year later than stated.

† The dates after Elizabeth's reign on the Durant slab agree with those in the Register.

the accession of James I., the burials were found by the scribe to be a year in default, and this gap he was unable to fill up. The late Rev. J. Wallis, not perceiving how this discrepancy arose, made this marginal note :

N.B.—There appears to be some mistake here, or omission of the entries (in copying perhaps) from March 1602 to March 1603, when James I. began his reign.—J. W. Jr. 26 July 1831.

It is to be observed, that the writer of the title-pages seems to say, that the Baptisms, Weddings, and Burials are contemporaneous, and commence with the year 1558 (temp. Mary) ; notwithstanding this, he dates the marriage entries only from 1559 (April), while he enters the others 1558 (April). With regard to the Weddings, they appear to be entered correctly, and no gap occurs in them during the period to which we refer ; but with respect to the Baptisms and Burials there is a gap of one year in *each*, viz. after the first two months of the former, and (as we have mentioned) at the end of the latter. This leads to the inquiry, should not the date at the commencement of *all three* have been written 1559? \* If so, all would have been in harmony with one another and the monuments.

If, however, the scribe is right in assigning any of the records to the time of Queen Mary, he should have made a year's hiatus near the commencement of the Burials, as he has done with the Baptisms ; all would then have agreed, as far as can be ascertained.

The late Rev. J. Wallis, while vicar of the parish, with that love for statistical research which was his special characteristic, deduced from these registers several interesting tables, printed in his "Bodmin Register" and "Cornwall Register."

It would be foreign to the design of our work to follow him into his details ; suffice it to say that from the commencement of the registers, dated April 1558 to 31 Dec. 1831, a period of nearly two hundred and seventy-three years †, he gives the number of Baptisms at 15,276 ; Weddings at 3,707 ; Burials at 14,083.

Mr. Wallis also compiled an "Index nomina" to all the Register books.

Some of the earliest names found recorded are : Smith, Bunse, Achym, Clifford, Kestell,\* Gilbard, Blight or Blighe, Sprey, Braye,\* Boyer, Byllyne\* and Edye, Flamank, Ward,\* Opie, Andrew, Tucker or Toker, Michell,\* Tubbe, Cocke,\* Avery,\* Archer, Carne, Hamblie,\* Vivian, Dagge, Walker, Stone, Mathew,\* &c. The names marked thus \* are still to be met with in the town and neighbourhood.

\* Making the alteration would not interfere with the marriages, they being now so dated. It would affect only the first *two months* of the Baptisms, and would rectify the *whole* of the Burials to the accession of James I.

† On attempting to verify his returns, errors were at once discovered. Entries of more than one baptism or burial on the same day, when written in a single line, were counted by him (in many cases) as "one" only. In 1643 (April—November) thirteen marriages are written in *twice* by mistake. Mr. Wallis did not observe this, and has consequently reckoned them as "twenty-six !" Having given correct returns for several years, he thus incorrectly gives the following:—

Marriages	}	1644 . . . . .	14	}	8
		1645 . . . . .	7		10
		1646 . . . . .	11		6
in the years		1647 . . . . .	5		7
		1648 . . . . .	6		1
		1649 . . . . .	7		6

instead of

Such an instance as this is merely given to show that, notwithstanding the immense labour and great care which he bestowed upon the preparation of his tables, they cannot be safely relied upon for their accuracy.

CHANTRIES.

*Naylor's Chantry, or the Chantry of St. John Baptist.*

The first charitable gift in connexion with this church, of which we have any knowledge, is the endowment of a chantry, dedicated to St. John Baptist, by Stephen Naylor, a native of Bodmin, who, in the year 1474\*, obtained the King's licence for founding a chantry either in the church of St. Petrock, or in the conventual church of the priory of St. Petrock of Bodmin, upon which he settled lands then of the value of 6*l.* per annum, for "one priest to celebrate divine service therein for ever."

There is also among the muniments of the Corporation a deed of endowment of 35*l.* for Sir Richard Down, priest, to sing mass, dated at Bodmin 29 July, 9th Henry VII. (1494), between John Wattys and Richard Flamanke, esquire, and mayor, with all his twenty-four worshipfulls of the said town. It witnesseth that John Wattys on the Sunday next following the date, before all the parishioners in the parish church of St. Petrock of Bodmyn, paid to the said Richard Flamanke, mayor, and his twenty-four aforesaid, the said sum of 35*l.*, which they received and charged upon themselves, for it to answer before God and man.†

A further endowment of this chantry was made by deed dated 27 March, 13 Henry VII. (1498), between Richard Flamank, Esquire, Wylliam Trote, the younger, Nycholas Rusth, Rychard Blyghe, and Roger Langman, on the one partye, and Syr Rychard Dun, Chantry Priest off the Gilde of Seynt John Baptist wythyn the pysh Chyreh of Seynt Petrock off Bodmyn fore seyd, on the other partye; whereby they granted to the said Richard Dun and his successors the remainder of a tenement in "le Bor Strete in Bodmyn," after the death of Agnys Broker, late the wife of John Broker, that the foreseyd John Broker, and Emmett and Agnys hys wyffes, Raffe

\* We find in the Accounts of the Receivers General of the Borough, under the date of 18 Edward IV., the following entry:—

- "It. to y<sup>e</sup> Bishop for a licence to St. John is awter . . . . . ." This licence was four years after the date assigned to the foundation. It is singular, however, that in the accounts for building the Church we have many special payments in connexion with the Chapel of St. John, *e.g.*:—
- "It. for grase tabell stonys for Seint John is Hlde . . . . . iij s. vj d.
- "It. to Richard fforth for xiiij jornayes and di' upon the jambys of the Chancelor dor, and upon the grase tabell yn Seynt John is Hlde . . . . . vij s. iij d.
- "It. the seide Ric. (Ric. Richowe) hath recevyd for the pelorys betwene the Chanseler and Seynt John is Hlde, in complete payment . . . . . vj li.
- "It. to Ric. Richowe and to his felowys for drawyng ston at Mor, and scapelyng for the peloris betwene Seynt John is Hlde and the Chanseler . . . . . xxxv li. v s. viij d.
- "It. y payed for scapelyng of the Chapitaries betwene the Chancery and Seynt John is Hlde . . . . . ix s.
- "Also y paiud to Robt. Wettor, and to his feliship, at More for the 3 peloris and di', the church dor and porch dor, and wyndowys, and the makyng of Seynt John is Auter, 50 jornays . . . . . xxvs.
- "Also, y paiude to John Hancoek for helyng Seynt John is Hlde yn taxk . . . . . xxs.
- "Thomas Lucomb glased the gabell wyndowe yn Seynt John is Hlde."

It would appear from these entries that the South Chancel Aisle is that here called "St. John's Hlde."

† Bodmin Register, p. 290.

Hosyen and Isabell hys wyffe, and all ther chyldryn, the sowlys off them and all crystyn sowlys, to be cotyduanly preyed for and had yn the memento and memoryall remembrances off the forescyd Syr Rychard Dun, Chantry Prest for seyd, and also of all hys successours att all or any tyme beyng yn tyme comyng, &c.\*

The Commissioners appointed 37 Hen. VIII. to inquire into the Chantries, Hospitals, Colleges, &c. which had fallen into the King's hands by reason of the Act of Parliament of that year, certified this Chantry to have been founded by the King's Majesty.† In this, however, they were clearly in error, as is shown by a certificate made in return to another inquisition under a Commission issued 14 February 2 Edw. VI. This last certificate correctly states that the chantry was founded by "on Nayler," and it is added that the lands, &c. belonging to it were of the annual value of 8*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, whereof 16*s.* 5*d.* was paid out of it as rent to divers persons, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was appropriated as the stipend of Nicholas Taprell, then incumbent of the chantry, and 13*s.* 4*d.* was distributed as alms to the poor, leaving a balance of 25*s.* 4*d.* which was expended by the churchwardens and overseers for the time being in upholding the buildings, &c. belonging to the said chantry. It appears from the certificate that the number of housling people at this date was 1500. It is further stated that the ornaments, jewels, plate, &c. belonging to the chantry was of the value of 3*s.* 4*d.*‡

From another certificate it appears that Sir Nicholas Taprell the chantry priest, who was of the age of 70 years, held no other promotion, and that also "by the fundacōn the said Prest is bounden to teache yong Childeren." In a declaration of the uses to which the revenues of this charity were to be applied it appears that "ther was a Scole ther, the Scoler being the said Nicholas," and that in respect to the stipend which he received he was appointed to assist in the cure of souls.

It is presumed that Nicholas Taprell enjoyed the revenues of the charity during his life. We have no evidence of his death; but in 1597 the auditor of the Court of Augmentations certified that the premises were not a charge before him. A certain Hugh King applied for a lease for 21 years which was granted on the 3<sup>rd</sup> March in that year, the premises being described as one close of land with app<sup>ces</sup> in the parish of Bodmyn called Pederwen, late in the occupation of William Pomeraye; a messuage with a garden in Bodmyn, late in the occupation of Nicholas Michell; a messuage and lands in Paddestow, late in the same occupation; a tenement in St. Ethe, late in the occupation of John Harrye; and a close of land called Pederwen Park, in the parish of St. Breoeke, late in the occupation of Henry Coke; which said premises were described as parcel of the chantry called Naylor's Chantry, ats the chantry of St. John Baptist, founded in the town of Bodmyn, in the parish church there.§ By a grant dated 7 July, 7th Edward VI., the lands belonging to this chantry were conveyed to William Neeton and William Mingay in fee.||

\* Municipal Records.

† Court of Aug. Certificate No. 15.

‡ Court of Aug. Certificate No. 9.

§ Court of Aug. Particulars of Leases, Elizabeth and James, Roll 4, No. 6.

|| Crown Lands Inrolment Office.



The following extent of the lands of this Charity is found among the Municipal Records. The document is undated:—

Extenta et annuus terrarum et tenementorum pertinencium Cantarie Stephani Nayler de Bodmynā. Et annuus et quietus redditus eorundem.

	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
In primis duo messuagia et duo cellaria in potestate in Bodmyn' nuper Joh's Coche per annum	20 0	redditus inde 0 6
Item unum gardinum in Newstrete nuper ejusdem Joh'is per annum . . . . .	0 12	redditus inde 0 6
Item unum shopa sive selda in fforestrete per annum . . . . .	10 0	redditus inde 0 9
Item unum tenementum et unum gardinum in Borestrete et una domus vocata "le Bakehous" in Borelane per annum . . . . .	5 0	redditus inde 0 3
Item unum clausum in capite via de Newestrete vocatum Vedours parke per annum . . . . .	11 0	
Item duo clausa vocata Pederwynos parke [ <i>damaged here</i> ] . . . . .	3 4	redditus inde 0 3
Item unum clausum in Bodynell in terra de Penbugell p' annum . . . . .	10 0	redditus . . . 0 8
Item una parcella jampnum et brucere* vocata Whytley ibidem per annum . . . . .	0 12	
Item unus annualis redditus exeunt' de diversis terris et tenementis Johannis Tremure in Gonvena . . . . .	13 4	
Item unum messuagium et acra terre et prati cum pertinenciis in Trekyowe per annum . . . . .	22 0	redditus inde 4 0
Item unum messuagium et tres acre terre et pasture in ov'a Bodynell nuper Johannis Bere	12 0	redditus inde 0 12
Item una quarum eidem messuagio pertinenti ibidem per an' . . . . .	0 20	
Item unum mesuagium et tres acre terre et pasture in Trevyanan per annum . . . . .	13 4	redditus inde 3 4
Item unum mesuagium et tres parcelle terre in Padstow nuper Johannis Walter per annum . . . . .	3 0	redditus inde 0 8
Item unum mesuagium et tres parcelle terre in Crukmure per annum . . . . .	6 0	redditus inde 0 7
Item unum mesuagium et unum gardinum in Padstow nuper tenura Richardi Harryes per annum indenturam . . . . .	2 0	redditus inde 0 6
Item unum mesuagium et quinque pecie terre in Padstowe per annum . . . . .	4 0	redditus inde 0 8
Item unum toftum et duo gardina in Padstow per annum . . . . .	2 0	redditus inde 0 5
Item unum mesuagium in Reynstrete in Bodmyna nuper Johannis Bulpyt consanguinei et heredis Thomæ Robyns . . . . .	7 0	redditus inde 0 7
Item unum mesuagium in Borestrete in Bodmyna nuper Johannis Broker per annum . . . . .	10 0	redditus inde 2 0
Item tres parcelle terre in Grylles per annum . . . . .		
Summa . . . . .	157 8	16 8

Summa totius anni valoris terrarum et tenementorum supradictorum . . . . . £7 17s. 8d.

Summa totius redditus predicti . . . . . 16s. 8d.

The following curious document, written upon a small serap of parchement endorsed "Rekever off Trekyow A [g]ensse the þor off lanston" is preserved among the Municipal Records:—Be hyt knowyn that thys ys the record that mas<sup>r</sup> Nayler hadde a gayusse oñ John Eyr for the tenement at T<sup>h</sup>kyow ⁊ the þor off lanston wyche was hy lord off the sayde T<sup>h</sup>kyow yñ Synt Tethe pysche Vnderstand youe that schell se thys thys was hurto yñ the cofer yn† the concelle howsse. Neū the lesse ze schell haue <sup>the</sup> Copy off thys record yn <sup>the</sup> pypys att london A<sup>o</sup> r. r. Edwardij Vicesimo. Ro: ceecil. ap<sup>d</sup> Westmes<sup>e</sup> vj<sup>o</sup> die Julij . coram Thome bryant.

\* Furze and heath.

† Sic.

*The Chantry of St. Thomas the Martyr.*

The elegant chapel of this chantry, in the churchyard, now in a sad state of decay, attracts the notice of every visitor to Bodmin. It was erected in the reign of King Edward III. ; and a few days after the death of that monarch, viz. on 18 March 1377, licence was granted by Bishop Brentingham to Richard Jnyl to have Divine offices celebrated in his presence by a duly qualified priest in the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the cemetery of the Parish Church of Bodmin, during the pleasure of the bishop.\*

The building is in the best style of the period. The chapel is in form a parallelogram 44 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft. internal dimensions. (See Plan, Plate VII.) Underneath is a crypt with a vaulted roof of the wagon form. The walls are supported by lateral buttresses at the angles, and on the south side are three other buttresses and a porch (formerly approached by steps) also buttressed. It is lighted by an east window of three lights of elegant form and tracery, and two other windows of two lights each on each side, the tracery of which has been broken out, but the remains show that they differed in design. In the south wall are triple sedilia of good second pointed workmanship, and a piscina of the same character. We have not found any evidence of endowment for this chapel.

## CHARITIES.

Before the alterations of the church there was placed over the porch door a tablet, not now existing, with the following list of donations:—

The names of those good Benefactors whome God in his mercy hath stirred up to be helpfull unto the poor of the Borough of Bodmyn :

Imp. Nicholas Stoyle, pson of Blisland, † gave xx pownds to be put to use for the releefe of the poore of Bodmyn.

It. Hugh Atwill, pson of St. Tewe, gave liij s. iiij d.

It. George Job, of Bodmyn town, gave xj s.

It. William Austen of London, gent., gave v pownds.

It. George Parret of Blisland, ‡ gave xxxiiij s. iiij d.

It. Thomas Grose of Lavedon, gent. gave to the poore of Bodmyn iij ponds.

It. Richard Cundy of St. Goran, gent., gave 100 pownds, to be lent for x ponds p anñ : and v pow'ds iiij s. of ye said x pownds to be distributed in ij s. every Sunday in ye yere in bread to the poore at the church by the churchwardens, and xvj s. to the wardens for their paines, and other iiij pownds to be bestowed in cloakes for y<sup>e</sup> poore of Bodmyn, at every Christmas, by the Mayor and Magistrats of Bodmyn.

It. M<sup>rs</sup> Phillip Roscarock, the wife of Humphry Roscarock, gent., gave 6l. 13s. 4d. to be lent out for 20d. the pownd, the which use money is to be distributed to the poore by the Mayor

\* Bishop Brentingham's Register, fo. 70.

† Nicholas Stowell, who was buried at Blisland 19th December, 1600.

‡ Qy. George Marrett, buried at Blisland 25th March, 1611.

on Good Fryday perpetually. The said Phillip Rosearock, widow, gave other x. pounds at her death to the use of the poor of Bodmyn.

It. Thomas Deurant, of Bodmin, tanner, gave v. pounds to the use of the poore of Bodmyn.

It. Digory Dag\* of St. Kew, yongman, gave to the use of the poore of St. Anthonye's Chappell in Bodmyn 40s.

It. Nicholas † Sprey, gent. gave a peece of land in Cobbshorn, at the value of 53s. 4d. p ann. to be bestowed in clothes for poore boys for ever.

It Robert Wilton, gent. gave to the use of the poor of Bodmyn x. pow'ds.

WILLIAM STONE, Mayor of Bodmyn, 1623.‡

The following charities, subsequently given, are printed in a Return made to the House of Commons on 26 June 1816:—

1652. Deed dated 24 and 25 February, Warwiek Lord Mohun, rent-charge of 2*l.* 10*s.* on the title of sheaf and fish in the parish of Lanteglos by Fowey, vested in the Mayor and Burgesses for the use of the poor.

1624. John Chamond, land, &c. Dunmere, mills and meadows and orchards, vested in the Mayor and Burgesses for the relief of the poor (not applied for many years).

Date unknown. John Hoblyn, land vested in the Mayor and Burgesses for bread for the poor, 2*l.* 12*s.* p añ.

Date and title unknown. John Moyle, high rents vested in Mayor and Burgesses, 2*l.* 17*s.* p añ (not applied).

1813. March 13. William Pope of Bodmin, yeoman, by will of this date, gave to Richard Coom of Bodmin, gent. all his personal estate, after the death of two annuitants, to the use of the poor of Bodmin, the interest to be distributed by the vicar and churchwardens, in equal portions on Good Friday and Christmas Day for ever, amongst the poor inhabitants of the said borough (whether receiving alms or not) as the said vicar and churchwardens shall deem fit objects of charity.

\* Digory Dagg, son of Nicholas Dage, of Benboll, in St. Kew, who died before 26th April, 1623, as shown by a memorandum in possession of Edward Archer, of Trelaske, esq.

† Will proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 30th April, 1625 (Byrd. 96, Clarke 42) gives to the mayor and burgesses of Bodmin for the use of the poor a close of land, containing 4½ acres, near Cobhorne, subject to a lease held by John Batt for a term of 21 years at the rent of 4 marks and a capon per annum, which rent he directs, during the continuance of the said lease, shall be received by the said mayor, the rent to be expended in the purchase of cloth and necessary apparel and the making of clothes for six poor fatherless boys natives of the borough, and under the age of 12 years, and the capon to be given to the mayor for the time being, to be eaten at his supper every new year's day, and provision is made that, if the mayor and burgesses shall neglect or refuse the yearly performance of the premises, it shall be lawful for the heirs of the said testator to re-enter and possess the said land, and to receive the rents and profits, and employ the same to the use of the poor children as before appointed; and he directs that 40*s.* shall be spent in bread to be distributed at his funeral.

‡ Bodmin Register, pp. 7, 8.

THE CONVENT OF THE FRANCISCANS, FRIARS MINORITES, OR  
GREY FRIARS.

This fraternity derived its first designation from their founder, St. Francis of Assisi; the second from the circumstance that the brethren regarded themselves as the youngest and humblest of the religious orders; and the third was given to them, in England, from the colour of their habit, which was made of coarse light grey cloth, girt with a common cord, over which, in severe weather, was worn a mantle of the like colour and material.

At the close of the 12th century and beginning of the 13th, infidelity obtained to a great extent, especially in populous towns; in the suburbs surrounding which had accumulated a large and disorderly population, without sufficient, or indeed, in many instances, any means of religious instruction. The citizens and burgesses, with respect to the means of religion, were not uncared for, but not so the dregs of the population beyond the city walls, which was daily recruited by those who fled from the oppression or harshness of the fœdal system, or even from the stern justice of the fœdal lord. This mixed population, composed of all races and religions, in those days as until lately in our own, attracted not much attention either to their religious or sanitary needs. Settled in low, reeking, swampy soils, without drainage and amid fœtid odours, they became a prey to all kinds of pestilence, and especially did they suffer from that terrible scourge of mankind—the leprosy.

The church was little able to cope with this evil. It also was in a lamentable condition of disorder. The clergy were indolent and licentious. Their children were placed in even the highest offices and benefices, the duties of which they disregarded.

Such was the state of things on the birth of St. Francis at Assisi, in Italy, in 1282,\* and whilst he was yet a young man, observing the disorders which prevailed in the church, as a means to their removal he commenced his scheme of religious organization. The fraternity which he founded was entirely of a missionary character, and one of the chief objects of the brethren was the preaching of the gospel to the degraded masses about the great towns, and to these wretched localities, according to apostolic rule, they were despatched two and two.

The rule of the Franciscan Order required the most absolute poverty. The brethren were not allowed to possess any thing except their habit, and were to beg from door to door for their support. Money they were not to receive, except in case of necessity, when absolutely required to provide for the sick that which could not otherwise be obtained. In such cases, however, they were not permitted to receive any greater amount than the special occasion demanded, and if any surplus remained after providing what was immediately required, the wishes of the donor were to be consulted as to its disposal. Bareheaded and barefooted the Franciscan friar wended his way through the most wretched purlieus of the city, receiving from the poor inhabitants such

\* Monumenta Franciscana, i.

gifts as from their poverty they could offer: meat, salt, and fruit, stale beer and milk; sleeping under arches, in the porches of desolate churches, or wherever else slender shelter could be found. The gifts he received in alms he could not sell, and he was not allowed to receive more than his necessities required for the day. He was essentially the poor missionary to the poor: dependent entirely upon their sympathy, and he had his reward in the success which attended his self-devotion. The Franciscan friars were in fact the pioneers of the reformation of the church.

There was, however, a sorer discipline behind, which St. Francis taught his disciples by his own example. The leprosy, fostered by bad diet, insufficient clothing, squalid lodging, and absence of drainage, was a dire scourge to the town population. St. Francis took an enlarged view of the sympathies of mankind. He himself attended upon the leprous sick, and performed for them all those loathsome offices, however offensive, which the miserable condition of the wretched patients required, and he enjoined his friars to dwell in the leprosy hospitals and do the same. Neither noble nor ignoble, learned nor illiterate were excused from this duty. What greater bond of common sympathy could exist than that created between those who gave and those who received such services! It struck a chord which vibrated throughout the whole population, and rendered the Franciscan friars more popular among all classes than any other religious order.

The rule of the fraternity was approved by Pope Innocent III. in 1210, and confirmed by Pope Honorius III. in 1224. Unlike the earlier founders of religious orders, the qualifications required from candidates for admission into this brotherhood would lead to the conclusion that the founder desired to enlist the services of the better educated and not those of the lower class. "He shall," says the rule, "be whole of body and prompt of mind; not in debt; not a bond-man born; not unlawfully begotten; of good name and fame; and competently learned."\* Here then we see the field and the labourers appointed therein to work; the success vouchsafed seems marvellous in our eyes.

At the first general convention of the order in the year 1217, its numbers had already considerably increased, and two years afterwards it consisted of more than 5,000 brethren.† Elate with this success, St. Francis determined to appoint provincial ministries in the principal kingdoms of Europe; and in 1224, two years before the death of the founder, a deputation of nine of the confraternity settled in England, taking up their first residence in the Benedictine Priory of the Holy Trinity at Canterbury, in which city five of their number soon afterwards founded the first Franciscan convent in England. Within thirty years afterwards their numbers in this country alone amounted to 1,242,‡ and they had forty-nine convents in different localities; an instance of religious organization and propagandism unexampled in the history of the world.

The attention of the friars was not confined to the religious destitution of the town population. Their attendance upon the sick led them to the study of medicine, natural philosophy, and the physical sciences in general. Although as time advanced, and the condition of the people among whom they chiefly laboured became ameliorated, the condition of the brethren somewhat im-

\* Monumenta Franciscana, xxviii.

† Chron. of the Grey Friars of London. Camd. Soc.

‡ Monumenta Franciscana. Eccleston 10.

proved, they continued bound by their rule of poverty, and still remained the poor begging friars; nevertheless they became the greatest promoters and professors of learning, and in the world of letters none shed a brighter lustre than did the Franciscan brothers of our own country. It will be sufficient to name Adam de Marisco, Richard of Coventry, John Wallis, Thomas Dockeyng, Roger Bacon, Pecelham Archbishop of Canterbury, Duns Scotus, and Oeccham, all famous Franciscan schoolmen of English birth.\* We must not, however, omit to mention Richard of Cornwall, probably a friar of Bodmin, who became famous as a professor at Oxford and afterwards at Paris, one of the most popular lecturers of his age, who was universally beloved for his piety, abilities, and conversation.

There seems to be some doubt as to the foundation of the Friary at Bodmin. William of Worcester gives two different accounts of its origin. In one place he says it was founded by Edmund Earl of Cornwall in July 1239, observing, immediately afterwards, that John Fitz Ralph, Lord of Kayryshays, who died on 3rd June 1342, was the first founder; and afterwards he says it was founded by Richard Earl of Cornwall. Of course, if the date given be correct, the name of Earl Edmund must be an error, for Earl Richard did not die until 1272, and his marriage with Senchia, his third wife, daughter of Raymond Earl of Provence, who was the mother of Earl Edmund, was not solemnized until 1223, and consequently at the date given as that of the foundation Edmund must have been within age. This author further states that the church was dedicated by John Grandison Bishop of Exeter in 1352. We do not, however, find any record of the benediction in Bishop Grandison's Register under the year stated, or elsewhere, but we have evidence that the church was in existence in 1253; for in that year Robert Clapethoyr took sanctuary in the church of St. Francis of Bodmyne, and confessed himself to be a robber in many robberies, and abjured the kingdom before the coroner; and because the town of Bodmyn did not take him when this occurred, they remained in the king's mercy, and probably had to pay a fine.†

Leland says: "There was a good place of Gray Freres in the south side of Bodmyn town. One John de London ‡ a merchaunt, was the beginner of this house. Edmund Erle of Cornewaul augmented it. There lay buried in the Gray Freres Sir Hugh and Sir Thomas Peverelle knightes and benefactors to the house." Other members of the Peverell family were entombed in this church. The writer has now before him an acquittance dated 21st Henry VI. given by one William Ford for the sum of 22 marks sterling for certain work done in the church of the Friars

\* Almost every Franciscan schoolman of note came from these islands, Bonaventure and Lully excepted. For originality and subtilty in the breadth of their attainments they were much renowned. Lyons, Paris, and Cologne were indebted for their first professors to the English Franciscans in Oxford. Repeated applications were made from Ireland, Denmark, France, and Germany for English friars, who enjoyed a reputation throughout the world for adhering conscientiously and strictly to the poverty and severity of the order. (Adami de Marisco Epistola.)

† Assize Roll, 11 Edw. I. m. 8. d.

‡ William de London was one of the first converts the friars made in England. He was the tailor of King Henry III. and an intimate friend of Hubert de Burgh, justiciary of England; and we find still earlier notices of the name in connexion with the county. In 12 Edw. I. Thomas de London was appointed attorney of Roger Laune against Roger de Carminon in a plea of debt, and in 9 Edw. II. Odo de Sicea Villa was amerced at Launceston in 20s. for not prosecuting Richard de London. (Assize Roll.)

Minors of Bodmin about the tomb of the late Thomas Peverell, esquire, according to an example portrayed on a certain parchment, with French stone, in a goodly chapel.

William of Worcester gives the following list of names of illustrious personages whose obits were kept in this church, extracted from the Kalendar of the house.

1239. *Ecclesia fratrum Ordinis Sancti Francisci villæ de Bodman, fundatur per Edmundum primum Comitem Cornubiæ 13 kalend. Julij; et ibi isti obitus inveniuntur.*
1299. *Obiit dominus Thomas de Canca die 12 Januarij.*  
*Obitus dominæ Johannæ de Kaermynaw.*
1329. *Richardus Rex Almaniæ obiit 3 die Aprilis.*
1314. *Jacobus Peuerell obiit.*
1349. *Johanna de Carmynaw obiit.*
1342. *Elizabet Peuerell obiit.*  
*Johannes, filius Radulphi domini de Kayryshays, primus fundator ecclesiæ fratrum, obiit 3 die Junij.*
1346. *Margeria de Treverbyn, obiit 9 die Junij.*
1372. *Dominus Hugo Peuerelle, miles, obiit 21 die Junij.*  
*Innocentius papa tereius, obiit 16 die Julij.*
1349. *Margaretta Sergeaux, obiit primo die Augusti, et hic est sepulta.*  
*Johannes Manne et Isabella consors ejus, die 2 Augusti obiit.*  
*Johanna Mater Ricardi Regis Angliæ, obiit die 8 Augusti.*
1369. *Dominus Thomas de Carmynaw.*

And again :—

- Edmundus et Johannes comites Cornubiæ.*  
*Johannes, filius Radulphi de Bodman.*  
*Dominus Johannes de Arundell chevalier.*  
*Dominus Willielmus Sergeaux.*  
*Dominus Hugo Peuerelle.*  
*Dominus Thomas de Cantia.*  
*Dominus Johannes Beaupree.*  
*Dominus . . . . . Trewynt.*
1369. *Dominus Thomas Carmynaw, miles.*  
*Dominus Willielmus Sergeaux.*  
*Dominus Willielmus Trelothyk.*  
*Dominus Baldwynus de Bello prato.*  
*Dominus Edmundus Hywys, armiger.*  
*Dominus Walterus Blewet.*  
*Willielmus Blundelle.*  
*Dominus Thomas de Cantia, obiit anno Christi 1299.*
1360. *Domina Sibilis Daune, obiit.*  
*Richardus rex Almaniæ, comes Cornubiæ, 3 die Aprilis, obiit.*

1314. Jacobus de Peneulle, obiit.  
 1346. Margeria de Treverbyn, obiit.  
 1327. Hugo de Peucerelle, miles, obiit.  
     Walterus, Episcopus Exoniensis, obiit die 23 Julij, precipuus benefactor fratrum  
     Sancti Francisci.  
 1349. Domina Margareta Sergeaux, obiit primo die Augusti.  
     Johannes Mowne, armiger, die 2 Augusti.  
     Dominus Randulphus de Wytheel.  
     Domina Alicia Fitzwater.  
     Edmundus, comes Cornubiæ, primo die Octobris.  
     Johannes Rodeney, miles.  
     Edmundus Clevedon, miles.  
     Willichmus Chambron, anno Christi 1353.

*In registro apud Bodman Ecclesiam fratrum Minorum.*

Magna pestilencia per universum mundum inter Saracenos qui pagans, et postea inter Christianos, incepit primo in Anglia circa kalend. Augusti, et parum ante Nativitatem Domini intravit villam Bodminæ, ubi mortui fuerunt circa mille quingentos per estimacionem; et numerus fratrum defunctorum a capitulo generali Lugduniæ celebratum anno Christi 1351, usque ad aliud sequens capitulum generale, fuit fratribus tresdecim milia octingenti octaginta tres, exceptis sex vicariis.

The following superiors of this house are the only ones which have fallen under our notice.

Adam de Treklad, mentioned as Guardian \* by Bishop Grandison, Oct. 26th, 1328.†

Adam . . . . occurs April 11th, 1330, probably the same.

Richard Rosearn, February 15th, 1373.

Roger Rosemelian, February 17th, 1389.‡

Of the history of the Friary we have scarcely any knowledge. With respect thereto the records are very barren.

The possessions of the Friars Minors fell into the hands of King Henry VIII. by reason of the Act of Parliament dissolving the smaller monasteries. The religious houses were the strongest supporters of the unfortunate Queen Katherine, by which they incurred the King's heavy displeasure. Among these the friars were the most obnoxious. They were constantly about among the people, were generally able preachers, popular, active, and industrious; and as they had the will so had they power to exercise a considerable influence in the then critical state of affairs. Their very poverty made them independent. They had little or nothing to lose, and, as they were the weakest, they were the first to suffer. Possessions they had none, except their houses and a

\* This was the usual designation of the superior of a Franciscan monastery. It has been corrupted into *warden*. There was a certain dignity attached to the title of abbot, and even prior, which many pious and humble founders disliked. St. Francis, out of pure modesty, would not allow any superiors of his order to be so called, but directed them to be named Guardians, and the monks he ordered to be called Fraterculi.

† Bp. Grandison's Reg. vol. ii. fo. 78.

‡ Bp. Brant. Reg. vol. i. fo. 203.



sufficient quantity of land to grow vegetables for their use; but they were rich in plate and vestments for the altar. Even the possession of these things, however, was contrary to the rule of their order, and they were usually held for them by the townspeople, or corporate bodies, where their convents were situated.

England was divided by the Grey Friars into seven custodies or wardenships, of which Bodmin was in the wardenship of Bristol, which consisted of nine convents.\*

The sorry possessions of the poor friars having been seized by the king, as above stated, by letters patent dated at Westminster, 30th January, 1546,† the house and site of the Friars Minors within the town of Bodmyn, otherwise called Bodenham, now dissolved, together with the house called "the gate house," with their appurtenances, and all the possessions of the said friary in Bodmyn, were granted, in consideration of good and faithful services, to William Abbot esquire, the king's servant, by whom, in the following year, the premises were conveyed to William Vyvyan and others.

In 1566 William Vyvyan, described as of Trehunsey in Quethioek, and John Hewet of Bodmin, sold the premises to the mayor and burgesses of Bodmin, by which corporate body they are still possessed.

The buildings seem to have been of considerable magnitude and dignity. In a view of the town made in the time of Henry VIII.‡ a church is shown apparently at this spot, and it is represented with a massive square tower. This may have been no more than a fancy sketch; nevertheless the remains, which have continued to our own time, have been somewhat extensive.

The Great Hall, in which the assizes were until recently held, is said to have been the Refectory of the Friary. This seems to us to be very doubtful for several reasons. It was 150 feet in length and 60 feet in height, and was adorned with a magnificent east window of Second Pointed work. The Franciscan friars, living under strict vows of poverty, and begging their bread from door to door, were not likely to exercise hospitality on the same scale as wealthy abbots and priors, and, consequently, would not require such a room as a refectory. It is much more likely that it was the Friary church, of which no other trace remained within the memory of man.

This building was ruthlessly destroyed to make way for the new assize courts, the walls being thrown down without even removing the tracery of the windows. A skeleton was discovered inclosed in a tomb in the masonry of the wall, and many vaults and graves under the floor. In the open space on the north, known as Mount Folly, human remains and stone coffin-lids have been frequently found, together with a quantity of oyster-shells.

The western end of the building still exists, being used as a corn-market and for other purposes. A buttress is now standing with a portion of the old walls containing part of a spiral staircase.

\* 1. Bristol; 2. Gloucester; 3. Bridgwater (St. Francis); 4. Hereford (St. Guthlake's); 5. Exeter (St. John the Baptist); 6. Carmarthen; 7. Dorset (St. Francis); 8. Cardiff (St. Francis); 9. Bodmin. (Monumenta Franc.)

† Pat. Rolls, 37 Hen. VIII. Part 15, m. 29.

‡ This view occurs in a chart of the south coast of Cornwall, preserved in the British Museum. Bodmin church, with its spire, and Berry chapel, with its tower, are also delineated.

An ancient octagonal pillar of masonry, with base and capital of plain mouldings, was brought from the ruins of the friary and erected in the churchyard by the late vicar, the Rev. John Wallis, who caused this inscription to be cut on it: "From the Friery Church, consecrated A.D. 1352."\* Other pillars are found in various parts of the town.

The ancient Gate House, which is specially mentioned in the grant from the Crown, and which was at one time used as a house of correction, has been converted into a dwelling-house, and is now occupied by Mr. W. Treverton, boot and shoe maker. The front in Fore Street has been stuccoed over, and modern windows have been inserted, but beneath the outer covering of plaster have been seen lately a large gothic archway springing from clustered pillars at the sides, with a small window or niche above, the latter built up. The form of the old gable is also shown by the position of the stones. The ancient carved woodwork of the roof, a large stone arch within the house, and several sculptured stones were taken down, altered, or altogether demolished, as well as some fragments of stained glass in one of the old windows. These alterations were effected by Mr. Thomas Thomas in modernizing the premises in 1854 and 1855, he then holding the house on a lease for lives.

The Refectory, or Church, was formerly used as the corn-market, and therein was kept a large stone bowl of the capacity of one Winchester bushel, which is now removed to the new market-house. It is mentioned by Hals as a stone *font* appertaining to the Friary church for the baptism of infants, which Hals supposed had been converted into a corn-measure. This idea is, however, clearly erroneous. It is presumed that the friars would not have been permitted to administer the sacrament of baptism in derogation of the rights of the parish church; but, however this may have been, the vessel in question was indubitably a measure. It is externally octagonal in form with a circular bowl, having perpendicular sides and a flat bottom. A graduated iron rod is set up in the centre, upon which revolves, horizontally, another rod or bar which acts as a strike, and being raised or depressed according to the index on the perpendicular rod, which corresponds with a similar index on the sides of the vessel, describes a bushel, or any given proportion of a bushel. On one side of the vessel, near the bottom, is an opening covered within by a sliding trap, and having externally a lip and an iron hook on each side whereon may be hung a sack, into which, by withdrawing the slide, the corn would easily run. On the faces of the vessel are the following inscriptions:—

However ye sell

B . F 1563.

Your measure fyll

R F 1826.

There was also brought from the same place, on the erection of the new market-house, an ancient bell of a very singular form (see Plate VIII. fig. 1). It measures 1 foot 4 inches in diameter at the mouth, and is 1 foot along the side. It is rung at the opening and close of the market on market days. In outline it resembles an engrailed heraldic ordinary, and has every

\* We have endeavoured to verify the date of the consecration, but no record of the event is found in Bishop Grandison's Register of this period.

appearance of antiquity. It is badly cast, and looks as if bubbles in the metal had crumbled and broken through. The bell is now hung by means of iron rods passing through the upper part, the crown having, at some time, been broken off.

At the Hotel de Ville at Arras there is a bell of a similar type, though of larger size and differing from the Bodmin bell in detail, the convolutions being inveeted instead of engrailed (see Plate VIII. fig. 2).

An engraving of this bell is given by M. Billon,\* which was kindly brought to our notice by that eminent campanologist the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, Rector of Clyst St. George, Devon, to whom we are indebted for the illustration. The author says of this bell:—"M. Givelet a donné l'inscription du timbre des heures, qui est sur le point culminant de la tour: L'AN: MCCCC: E. xxxiiij. JE. FUIS. FAIS." The measurement of this bell is not given, probably from its inaccessible position, being at the very top of the tower. The Bodmin bell is, we imagine, of about the same date as that at Arras, but why such a peculiar form was adopted we are at a loss to know, unless the object was to secure strength with economy of metal.

Whether the Bodmin bell was originally intended for ecclesiastical or secular use seems uncertain. If it was anciently the "Market Bell," it was probably taken to the Friary when the market was established there, as it was removed to its present position when the new market-house was completed.

#### THE HOSPITAL OF ST. LAURENCE AND MANOR DE PONTABOYE.

WE have already alluded to the awful disease of leprosy as the direst scourge with which mankind was afflicted during the mediæval period. It is difficult, however, in our days to realize the terrible character of this loathsome disease, the extent to which it prevailed, or its social consequences. It has been generally affirmed that leprosy was imported into Europe from the East during the Crusades; but there is strong reason to doubt this hypothesis, for the name is found in the Anglo-Saxon Vocabulary attributed to Ælfric.† About the date of the Crusades, however, it became very prevalent, and, fostered by the social and sanitary condition of the country, it defied all the medical skill of the age. It was sudden, infectious in the highest degree, sparing neither condition,‡ sex, nor age, and once a leper always a leper. A person once pronounced diseased was socially dead. He must leave his occupation, home, and friends, was deprived of all social rights,§ and disqualified from approaching the dwellings of men. He could not inherit property,|| nor dispose of that he had acquired, and was *ipso facto* excommunicate. Some special provision, therefore, became absolutely necessary for persons so afflicted, and Lazar Hospitals were founded in all parts of the kingdom. Solicitude for, and attention to, this

\* "Campanologie; Etude sur les Cloches et les Sonneries Françaises et Etrangères." Caen, 1866.

† Vide "Promptorium Parvulorum," sub *Lepyr*, Camden Soc. 1865.

‡ There are found upon the Patent Rolls grants of small pensions to the King's own valets, who were suddenly struck down by leprosy within the walls of the palace and within the very sight of the sovereign.—*Monumenta Franciscana*.

§ If a married man entered the hospital it was enjoined he should separate from his wife, and make a solemn vow of chastity.

|| According to the ancient law of England leprosy was an impediment to descent. A grant made by a person after he fell sick of the leprosy was void.—Hardy's Preface to the Close Rolls.

miserable and unhappy class of sufferers were, as we have already noticed, made special acts of devotion by the rule of the order of Grey Friars, and it seems very probable that they were instrumental in the foundation of the Hospital of St. Laurence, which is situated as near to their Friary of Bodmin as prudence would permit.

We have no record of the first establishment of this hospital. It was one of those purely ecclesiastical institutions which needed no royal charter for its foundation. We find it existing in the thirteenth century. At least, in 1302 the Prior of Bodmin and Laurence de Treuegyon, "bailiff of the Leppers of Bodmin," were presented at the assize at Launceston for having levied new customs for the cleansing of the town by taking toll as well of the buyers as of the sellers, which they ought not to do. They could not deny the fact, and remained in mercy.\*

On 27th August, 1382, Bishop Brentingham consecrated the chapel; and on the 11th Oct. 1395 Bishop Stafford granted an indulgence, "ad sustentacionem pauperum leprosorum Sancti Laurencii juxta Bodminiam." A similar indulgence was granted by Bishop Lacy on 5th March, 1435.†

In 1476 we find John Cole mentioned as prior of the Priory of St. Laurence juxta Ponteboy;‡ and the next evidence which we have is the matrix of the seal,§ which would appear to have been executed about the end of the fifteenth century.

In the second year of King Edward VI. the commissioners appointed to survey the colleges, hospitals, chantries, and free chapels, dissolved 37 Hen. VIII. certified, with respect to this hospital, that it was "founded by ——— to ffinde six lazare pore peple, two hole men, two hole women, and one pryste to mynistrer vnto them in a chappell adioyning to the sayd hospitall, not far distant from the paryshe churche, who haue to the mayntenaunce of their lyving certayne landes gyven to that intent and purpose:" further, that "the yerely value of all the landes and possessions belonging, or appertayning, to the sayd hospital is iiij<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> j<sup>d</sup>," whereof the whole had "byn employed to the use of the said pore lazare men and other as is aforesayd, who haue no other landes or certain profytts toward their sustenance;" and the commissioners further certified that "the value of the ornaments, jewells, plate, goodes, and catalls belonging or appertayning to y<sup>e</sup> sayd hospytall" was xxx<sup>s</sup>.

This foundation appears to have escaped the general spoliation of religious establishments, though William of Worcester does not notice its existence. Leland alludes to it in these words: "From Bodmyn to S. Laurence, wher a poor hospital or lazar house is, about a mile. One of the Peverelles gaue a litle annuities unto this house." The poor inmates, however, doubtless felt the insecurity of their tenure; and, if the great universities found it desirable in the reign of Queen Elizabeth to obtain incorporation by Act of Parliament, we cannot be surprised that the prior and brethren of St. Laurence should seek the support of a royal charter. Accordingly Queen Elizabeth, on 9th March, 1582, granted to them a charter of incorporation under the title of "the Master or Governor (gubernatore), Brothers, and Sisters of the Hospital of Elizabeth Queen, and S<sup>t</sup> Laurence de Ponteboy, in the parish of Bodman."||

\* Assize Roll 30 Edw. I. sec. 58.

† Lacy's Reg. vol. iii. fo. 125.

‡ Court Rolls of the Stannary of Blackmoor. Augmentation Office.

§ Now in the possession of R. Bray, Esq. town clerk of Bodmin, who purchased it at the sale of the effects of the late John Wallis, Esq. father of the late vicar.

|| Patent Roll, 25 Elizab. Part 9.

The charter recites that “there hath bene of longe tyme a greate company of lazar people esteemed by the name of pryor and brethren and systers, but never by us, or by any of our progenitors, incorporate; and whereas dyverse persons of their charitable disposition have gyven unto the saied leprous people dyverse landes and tenements by that name of incorporation, which they of longe tyme, by cullour thereof, enjoyed, and at this present thereby maintain the number of six and thirty leprouse people,” &c.; and proceeds to grant unto the said lazar people that “they shalbe incorporate and made a body corporate for ever, to be called by the name of the Hospitall or Almshouse of Elizabeth Queen of England, of St. Laurence de Ponteboy, in the parishe of Bodman, and shall consist of a maister or govenor and nyne and thyrtye poore men and women being leprous people;” and grants unto them all their lands, which are specifically set out in the charter, to be held of the crown in free soccage, and not in capite, by fealty only. It appoints one Lewis Shessell the first master or governor, and gives power to the brethren and sisters to elect to any vacaney which might occur in consequence of any who may die or depart from the said hospital, so that the full number of forty, and no more, may be continued.\*

King James I., immediately after his accession, conferred further privileges upon this institution. He granted it a market to be holden on Wednesday in each week, and an annual fair, with a Court of Pie-powder,† on St. Luke’s day, in addition to the fair for three days, on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Laurence, to be held in the fair-field or fair-close adjoining the hospital, with all courts of *pie poudré*, &c., arising from the same, as confirmed by the charter of Queen Elizabeth, to which reference is above made.

In consequence of the beneficial results of better food, better clothing, and the many advantages attendant upon a higher degree of civilization, the awful disease of leprosy, through God’s merey, gradually disappeared, and institutions founded for the special relief and protection of persons afflicted therewith ceased to be required for that purpose. Hence suitable subjects of the charity no longer in sufficient numbers applied for admission to the hospital, and great abuses soon crept into the institution.

It appears from proceedings in Chancery in the year 1714 that the two fairs had, fourteen years before, been granted to farm, for that period, by one William Robins, then governor of the hospital, to one Henry Dagge, then deceased, at the rent of 28*l.* per annum, and that on the expiration of the said term Henry Dagge, son of John Dagge, son of the first-named Henry Dagge, refused to relinquish possession, which he retained by force and violence, taking the tolls of the fairs. At this time leprous people were inmates of the hospital, and for some years afterwards we find the burial of persons recorded in the parochial registers described as “Lazars.” In the cause referred to a decree was granted on the 18th November, 5 George I., confirming the right of the hospital to the said fairs.‡

By the end of the eighteenth century however, and some time before, the institution, for want of a sufficient number of lazar people to constitute a governor and thirty-nine brethren

\* This charter is printed at length in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxiv. p. 171.

† The pie-powder court was a court held at fairs, wherein justice was done to any injured person *before the dust of the fair was off his feet*, the name being derived from the French *pie poudré*. Its jurisdiction extended to enforcing by summary process of fine and imprisonment the regulations of the fair and the payment of the stallage, tolls, and customs.

‡ Decrees in Chancery, book 7, fo. 118.

and sisters, had fallen into decay, and the revenues had been diverted from their proper purpose. Lord De Dunstanville and Sir Christopher Hawkins, on the part of the justices of Cornwall, filed a bill in Chancery, in which Thomas Hieks, Edward Howell, and Elizabeth his wife were defendants, praying that the said Edward Howell might be called upon to set forth his title to the hospital estates in right of his wife, or howsoever he supported the same, and that the revenues of the hospital for the time to come might be applied to some charitable purpose, as might by the court be deemed consistent with the intention of the donor, or as nearly so as circumstances would allow.

The information and bill were in 1803 referred to a Master to inquire whether there were any persons then living who were members of the said corporation, and whether there were any other persons who were entitled, or claimed, to become members thereof. The Master reported, on 28th June, 1805, that there were not, and had not been for a long time past, a sufficient, or nearly sufficient, number of leprous people to constitute a master and 39 brethren and sisters of the said hospital; and that very few persons had been able to make claim to entitle them to the benefit of the above charitable institution. That he had advertised for claimants, but that none had appeared; and that, with the exception of Richard Goss, Elizabeth Howell, and Mary Goss, none had been admitted or considered as brethren or sisters.

At this juncture the Prince of Wales intervened, and claimed the property as having escheated to the Duchy of Cornwall; but eventually an arrangement was made, and a scheme was sanctioned for transferring the estates of the hospital to the "General County Infirmary for the Relief of Sick and Poor Persons within the County." Mr. Edward Coode of St. Austell was appointed receiver of the rents of the estates. The infirmary still enjoys the property, but is bound to receive any leprous persons, should any hereafter present themselves as claimants for the benefits of the charity.

It appears from various leases of the hospital lands, granted by the governor, or master, brethren, and sisters, that the possessions of the hospital were reputed a manor under the designation of "The Hospital, or Alms-House, of St. Laurence, or Manor of De Pontaboyes,"\* the tenements forming which contain fifty-one acres of land, the whole being, by prescription, exempt from the payment of great tithes, but subject to the payment of all manner of small tithes.

The village, which now consists of upwards of twenty small houses, is divided by a stream which separates the parishes of Bodmin and Lanivet. One only of these houses bears any evidence of antiquity. This is reputed to have been the governor's residence. It has two round-headed doorways of oak, of ancient workmanship, and within the window-frame of one of the windows are two pieces of cusped carving in oak, which would seem to have been portions of a screen. There are many fragments of ancient stones in the village, and a slab is preserved, bearing the following inscription:—

RICHARDE CARTER of saynt Columbe Marehante by his laste Wylle & Testamente in an'o D'ni 1582 did geue ten pownde for the assurance of twentie shylynges yerelye to be payed vnto vs the poor Lepers of

\* It appears from the accounts of the hospital rendered into the Court of Chancery by the last Governor, that the manor of De Pontaboyes paid a high rent of 1*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* to the manors of Glevin and Denzee. The name is variously written as De Pontaboyes, De Pontaboy, De Pont Boye, De Pontaboys, and on the ancient seal de Pontpoy.

the Hospyttall & to oure successors for euer which ten pownde by the consent of lys executor we haue employed towards the makynge of thys howse in an'o 1586 whose Charitable & rare example in oure tyme God graunte mani to follove hereafter.

This was affixed to the front of a house (now removed) which, according to tradition, was next to the market-house, which also has disappeared.

The chapel was in ruins in 1814, and was used as a stable: two windows on the south side and three arches which divided the chapel, only, remained then standing.\* These now no longer exist, with the exception of a small portion of the moulded side of a doorway, or an arch, of third pointed work, situated at the back of a cowhouse behind the cottage called the Governor's residence. Divine service was celebrated in the chapel by the Rev. J. Lake, rector of the adjoining parish of Lanivet, as late as about the year 1785, and the governor for some years afterwards continued to read prayers therein.† We find by a deed dated 3rd August, 1785,‡ that, upon the payment of the sum of £21 to Richard Goss, governor, &c., an annuity of £5 per annum, "out of the products of the Manor of Depontaboys," was granted to Susanna Sibley for life, who, in consideration thereof, agreed "to attend at the Chappel Sundays and Holidays to read Prayers with the said Richard Goss," and her descendants speak of her as having acted as the clerk to the governor at divine service. Much of the window tracery and other stones of the destroyed buildings were removed to Bodmin. A few fragments, only, now remain at St. Laurence.

The following list of priors, and governors or masters, though imperfect, is not destitute of interest:—

John Cole was prior of St. Laurence in . . . . .	1476
William Curtys „ „ . . . . . bur.	1580§
Lewis Kessell appointed first governor under the charter of 17	
March, 25 Elizab. . . . .	1582-3
William, Master of St. Laurence . . . . . bur.	1600§
Richard Hender was governor in . . . . .	1646
A governor (name not stated) was buried in . . . . .	1652§
Do. do. do. . . . .	1653§
Do. do. do. . . . .	1666§
Do. do. do. . . . .	1667§
John Stephens, a sick man, governor of St. Laurence's Hospital,	
was buried . . . . .	1685§
William Robyns, governor . . . . .	1700
Henry Goss „ „ . . . . .	„
„ „ „ „ „ „ . . . . .	„
„ „ „ „ „ „ . . . . .	1767¶
William Francis „ „ . . . . .	1774
William Chapman „ „ . . . . .	1778
Richard Goss „ „ . . . . .	1783-1800
Thomas Hicks, last governor . . . . . appointed May 1, 1890	



Seal of the Hospital of St. Laurence.  
In the possession of Richard Bray, Esq.,  
Town Clerk, Bodmin.¶

\* In the accounts rendered into the Court of Chancery by the last Governor we find in the year 1800 a charge of 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for repairing the walls of the chapel.

† Add. MSS. 9420.                   ‡ Copy in possession of the author.                   § Par. Reg.  
¶ We are indebted for the use of this block to the "Cambrian Archæological Association."       ¶ Mr. Browne's Diary.

## THE GUILDS.

Much religious life was manifested in Bodmin about the middle and towards the close of the fifteenth century. It is probable that this may have been to some extent due to the presence of the Grey Friars, for, notwithstanding that they had degenerated and relaxed the stringency of the rule of their order, they, nevertheless, continued still "the poor friars," were zealous and able preachers, and, by their self-sacrifice and activity, exercised considerable influence with the people among whom they resided. To this influence, we think, may be owing the organization of the large number of church guilds which, on the occasion of the rebuilding of the parish church, took such an active interest in the work, and contributed so much to its success, affording evidence of the practical advantage which, in our own day, would be derived from institutions of a like nature in carrying out works of a similar kind.

These guilds and fraternities were very numerous. We will first mention the "riding guilds." They were the guilds of SS. Eloy,\* Petrock, John, Anyan, and Martyn. These appear to have had no special location. Of the others, some appear to have been established in the parish church, where, it is probable, they had their special chapels or altars. Of these were the guilds of SS. Mary in the chancel, Corpus Christi and John Baptist in the church, and St. Thomas the Martyr in the cemetery.† At the Bery we find the Holy Rood, St. Christopher, and the New Guild. At the Bore we have SS. Margaret, Anne, David, Mathew the Apostle, and All Saints; and the Virgin in Bore Street. At St. Nicholas,‡ SS. Nicholas the Bishop, and Anne. At St. George the Martyr,§ SS. George and Mary. At St. Leonard,|| Leonard the Bishop and

\* St. Eloy was a native of Scotland, and became Bishop of Voion in France. He was commemorated on the 1st December.

† We have treated of this chapel under the head of "Chantries." It seems doubtful whether it was a chantry chapel or not—a guild was, however, established in connection with it.

‡ This chapel was situated at the head of St. Nicholas', otherwise Lostwithiel Street, and the fair granted by the charter of 5th Eliz. (1562-3) was formerly held in the chapel-yard: but it has, for many years past, been removed into the street. We have failed to identify the site, but in 1814 the field was the property of Mr. Roger Dawe, of Bodmin (Addl. MSS. 9420). Borlase mentions that the ruins of this chapel existed when he wrote.

§ This chapel was probably situate near the east end of the present assize hall. Licence for the celebration of divine service therein, saving the honour of the parish church, was granted by Bishop Stafford on 23rd May 1405 (Stafford's Reg. fo. 75): which licence, with a similar reservation, was renewed by Bishop Lacy on the last day of September 1432 (Lacy's Reg. fo. 96).

|| This chapel was situate at the west end of the town, on the south side of the street. No remains of it now exist. Borlase mentions the ruins as remaining in his time, and Lysons adds that they were visible within the memory of persons living at the time he wrote (1812). It has been the custom until lately for a funeral procession to salute the site in passing by lowering the head of the coffin to touch the ground. Coffins in this neighbourhood, unless a hearse is used, are always carried by hand, and never on men's shoulders. Several graves containing skeletons have been discovered, also a stone coffin, nails, screws, &c. a brass pinnacle, and several coins. Some of the latter were worn quite smooth; but one, a shilling of Queen Elizabeth (1582), is in good preservation.

By Indenture dated 13 July 1796, between Beunet Michell of the borough of Bodmin, brazier, of the one part, and John Richards of the said borough, yeoman, of the other part, after reciting a lease dated 6 Jan. 1748, granted by certain persons



Holy Trinity. In Fore Street were St. David, and the Virgin. In Pool Street All Saints. In addition to the foregoing the following are found on record without their localities being given: viz. SS. Erasmus the Bishop, Martyn, James the Apostle, Mary Magdalene, Mary of Walsingham, Clar, Leodgar, Gregory the Pope, Katherine the Virgin, Luke the Evangelist, Stephen, and James. Of Trades Guilds we find the following: SS. Petrock (skimmers and glovers), Dunstan and Eloy (smiths), Aniana the Bishop (cordwainers—cordenerys?), and St. Martyn the Bishop (milwardys?).

We should also mention the chapel of St. Anne in the Wood\* and the hospital and chapel of St. Anthony in Chapel Lane. We have no evidence that the latter was the seat of a guild, but the chapel was remembered standing by persons living in the beginning of the present century. The site belonged to the mayor and burgesses, who sold it under the Land Tax Redemption Act to a Mr. Bray.† The old buildings have been removed, and a villa built on the spot, which is now the property and residence of Capt. Alms.

The most conspicuous among these guilds would appear to have been that of the Holy Rood at the Bery. This guild had a chapel with a burial-ground annexed, and in the 17th Henry VII. the brethren and sisters of the guild commenced the erection of a tower, which still remains, though in ruin, and, from its elevated situation, forms one of the most prominent objects in the town. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure for the erection of this tower are preserved among the municipal records, and, like those for rebuilding the church already alluded to, are of considerable interest. They extend from the 12th Sept. 17th Henry VII. to the 6th of Henry VIII. and are written on vellum in the manner of a roll, the receipts being recorded on one side and the payments on the other. The work seems to have been interrupted during the years 19th and 20th and 20th and 21st Henry VII. In those years no money appears to have been received nor work done, and the accounts for the following year are imperfect.

The means adopted for raising the necessary funds were nearly the same as were used for rebuilding the church, already described. The other religious guilds of the town contributed annually through their respective wardens, whilst money and articles of more or less value were

(the 12 men of Lanivet) to Nicholas Climo of Bodmin, cordwainer, for a term of 99 years, of three closes of land, formerly one close only, situate *on the west part of a house heretofore called St. Leonard's chapel*, formerly in the occupation of Nicholas Menheniot, and then in the tenure of Thomas Dungay, as under-tenant of the said Bennet Michell, at the rent of 4*l.* 15*s.* per annum, and reciting also another lease, dated 5 March 1787, whereby Joseph Edyvean, gent. mayor, and the burgesses of Bodmin granted to the said Bennet Michell all that one close of land (then divided into two closes) *where formerly stood St. Leonard's chapel*, for a term of 99 years, if the said Bennet Michell, Ann Cole Michell his wife, and Rose Michell their daughter so long should live, the said Bennet assigns the said leases to the said John Richards during the remainder of the terms which the said Bennet had therein. (Assignment in possession of the author.) The above lease having expired, the corporation have let the site for building, and a row of houses has been erected thereon called St. Leonard's Terrace.

In 30th Edw. 1. (1301) Robert de Trewalla, of Cornwall, took sanctuary in the church of St. Leonard of Bodmin, and there confessed himself to be a robber, and abjured the kingdom in the presence of the coroner. Ass. Roll 30th Edw. 1.

\* At Dunmere there is a tenement called "St. Ann's Chapel Heys," containing 22*a.* 0*r.* 39*p.*

† Add. MSS. 9420.

given by individuals, most of the inhabitants, apparently, taking a lively interest in the work, each giving according to his or her means. Some of the gifts are curious, *e.g.*:—

	<i>s. d.</i>
Spoon of sylver of the yefte of Elizabeth Haneok, and solde on to Harr. Sleman . . . . .	3 11
Itm. rec. by the handes of Stevyn Mareh for a crokke of the yefte of Alsyn Androwe, weyng 41 <sup>li</sup> , p̄s the fi 2 <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	6 10
It. rec. a gurdell harneste w <sup>t</sup> sylver of the yefte of John Pauly of Seynte Laurens.	
It. rec. by the hands of John Esteote for a cow is skynne.	
It. rec. by the hands of John Whyte for a peece of tyn of 3 qrtrs. of a fi.	
It. rec. for 2 stray yowes goyng aboute the Bery, and noman awned them, and proclaymed and sold for . . . . .	0 11
It. rec. for 6 ti of brasse solde, the wich Margery Phylype gadered, and other, to the use of the workys of and in the Bery.	

Another souree of income was found in an "Indulgence"\* granted to the Bery by the Bishop of Exeter (Hugh Oklham). It is frequently alluded to in the accounts as the "Bery Pardon," first under the 21st and 22nd Hen. VII. where we find fees paid to the bishop's officials for its exemption, &c. and afterwards year by year are found receipts of money in respect to it. It appears that after the first year it was let to farm to one Nicholas Steere, and the rent is brought to account with some regularity.

In the 1st and 2nd Hen. VIII. we find the following entry:—

Itm. I paide to Harry Sleman for thendyng of tonre and the batelments on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of August in the secunde yere of the reigne of Kyng Harry the 8<sup>th</sup> . . . . . 31<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>

And in the margin occurs this note:—

The hole mesure fro the fundaçon up vnto the heyst of the batilments hit is 70 fote.

Item I paide to Harry Sleman for the making of the pinaclys† the 18<sup>th</sup> day of September A<sup>o</sup> s̄do Henrici Octavi, and for stoppyng of the pownde holes . . . . . 54<sup>s</sup>

\* Under the ancient canon law of the Church persons guilty of certain sins had to undergo certain penances, generally in public. In time the Church changed her discipline in this particular, and the bishops had the right of granting a commutation of such penances to the truly penitent ("Confessis et vere contritis") upon the payment of a sum of money for the accomplishment of some pious work, the performance of some act of charity, or even the saying of certain prayers in private. This relaxation of the ancient canons our forefathers called a "pardon," and it is now known in the Roman Catholic Church as an "indulgence." In process of time great abuses crept into the practice of granting "indulgences." They were *let to farm*, as was the case in the Bery Pardon, and not dispensed with the care which was intended. Luther's declamations against the sale of indulgences was one of the more prominent causes which led to the Reformation of the sixteenth century. Even down almost to our own time, however, in the Church of England, it has not been unusual for persons to perform public penance for certain sins by standing clothed in a white sheet in the parish church during divine service, and very often the penance was bought off by the gift of a sum of money to the poor. This was a pardon or indulgence.

† There is a tradition that the pinnacles of Bery Tower were cut up for gutter stones when the vicarage-house was erected. It is stated that the bishop authorised Mr. Dillon, then vicar, to remove as many stones as he pleased from the old tower for the purposes of the building; that the contractor pulled down and removed a great many, and then desisted, preferring to obtain them elsewhere.

The subsequent payments are for the “planchyng and the gustes for the three flores,” and general completion of the work, together with certain repairs within the chapel, *e. g.* “for the whytelymyng of the church and the mendyng of the bynches ther,” and also “for the new payntyng of Seynte Cristofer.”

When the chapel ceased to exist we have no knowledge. The foundations could be traced within memory. For many years the tower only has remained, the burial-ground being used as a meadow, and esteemed a part of the vicarage glebe until the year 1859, when, a new burial-ground being required for the parish, this already consecrated and eligible site was selected, and adjoining lands purchased at a cost of about 350*l.* A portion was fenced and consecrated as a burial-ground for the church, and the remainder conveyed to the trustees of the dissenting bodies for the same purpose. The whole expense amounted to somewhat more than 600*l.*

Several of the above-mentioned guilds continued in existence until late in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

### THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

In treating of the Chantry of St. John Baptist we have noticed that the certificate of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Chantries, &c. 2 Edw. VI. testified that by the foundation of that chantry “the Prest is bounden to teache yong children,” and that there was a school then kept by Sir Nicholas Taprell, the chantry priest, and that he received a salary of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, arising from the chantry lands, for the same. Sir Nicholas Taprell, being then 70 years of age, did not, it is presumed, long continue to keep this school; and by grant, dated 7th July, 7 Edw. VI. the lands belonging to the chantry, out of which the schoolmaster was paid, were conveyed to William Necton and William Mingay in fee.

From this date, it is presumed, the school fell into abeyance until 13 Eliz. when, upon the application of the mayor and burgesses, a stipend of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was granted, provisionally, (*quousque aliter assignatum fuerit*). Subsequently the payment of the stipend appears in the Ministers’ Accounts, but we have not been able to trace any further definite order or authority for the stipend, though it continued to be paid down to the death of Mr. Boor in the year 1835. It had been usual to augment this stipend by the payment of a salary of about 100*l.* either from the revenues of the town or by the patron of the borough for the time being.\*

In consequence of the Municipal Act restraining the common council from applying the funds of the borough to purposes of education the above-mentioned salary ceased, and no qualified person offered to carry on the school for the royal stipend only. In 1850, however, arrangements were made for reopening the school, and the Rev. W. R. Williams was appointed

\* When the fee-farm rent of 5*l.* 10*s.* payable by the town was sold to Mr. Boscawen some difficulty seems to have arisen, though it was satisfactorily settled. We find in the Mayor’s accounts for the year 1707-8 the following entry:—  
“Pd Mr Town Clerk for his Expenses in going to Launceston and returning from thence to settle the Schole Salary on the alienation of the Town Rent from her Ma<sup>y</sup> to Hugh Boscawen, Esq<sup>r</sup>, 40*s.* in all. 18. 3. 4.”

schoolmaster. Upon application to the Treasury the payment of the stipend of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was resumed, the only condition of payment being that a qualified person shall be appointed schoolmaster, and his appointment registered in the "Crown Lands Inrolment Office."

The school was kept for a great number of years in the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr in the churchyard, probably from the restoration of the stipend in 1566. The crypt of this building was used as a charnel house. As early as 1583 we find in the accounts of the receiver-general the following entry: "Iť. paide for earing owte the bones and robbell of the house vnder the seole howse, iij*s.* iiij*d.*," and we believe it was used for the same purpose until within a few years of 1835.

## LIST OF SCHOOLMASTERS.

1550. Sir Nicholas Taprell, chantry priest, aged 70.  
 1558-1581. John Jackson.  
 1581-1585. Richard Harvie.  
 1592-1625. Thomas Cole.  
 1629. Christopher Vincent, licence dated 20th July, 1629.  
 1695. . . . Browning. (Mayor's Accounts.)  
 1700. Jaspas Wood, clerk, died 1716.  
 1706-34. William Pennington, clerk, died 1738.  
 1734. John Fisher, clerk, licence dated 26th August, 1734, died 1776.\*  
 1777. John Pickering, clerk, debenture appointment not enrolled.  
 1778. John Neale, clerk, December 23rd.  
 1781. George Coryton, clerk, September 18th.  
 1789. Moses Morgan, clerk, January 8th, died 15th June, 1810.  
 1811. Joseph Fayrer, clerk, March 5th.  
 1818. Leonard Jarvis Boor, clerk, died 1835.  
 1850. William Rees Williams, clerk, M.A.  
 1853. Theophilus Clarke, clerk, B.A.

## COURT OF PROBATE OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF CORNWALL.

This court is now held at Bodmin. It was formerly at St. Neot, but about the year 1753 was removed to Lostwithiel. It was kept there but a few years, and in 1773 was transferred to Bodmin. In a diary kept by the late George Browne, of Bodmin and Trewardale, esq. who was at that time Registrar of the Archdeaconry Court, under the year 1773, mention is several times made of the removal and arrangement of the records of the court.†

\* 1776. Sept. 19. The Rev. Mr. John Fisher, late schoolmaster at Bodmin, died this afternoon. (Mr. Browne's Diary.)

† 1773. May 14. This day the Archdeacon assured me his actuary in order to make one Register.

1773. June 3. At Lostwithiel, when the Records of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall were brought to Bodmin.

1773. June 25. The first Archdeacon's Court held at Bodmin.

This diary is in the possession of his descendant, the Rev. C. M. Edward Colins of Trewardale.

The indices to the wills and administrations are kept alphabetically under parishes, and date from about the year 1570, but there are five wills, only, earlier than the seventeenth century, and comparatively few earlier than 1660. From the year 1700 to 1800 there is a general Index Nominum, though not completed to the end of the alphabet. The records are now well kept, but they require careful re-assortment. The loss of the earlier wills may, in some measure, be attributed to frequent removals.

There were until lately three places at which probates were granted for wills of persons dying in Cornwall, exclusive of the wills of those who died possessed of *bona notabilia*, that is of estate of the value of 5*l.* beyond the diocese, which must be proved in the court of probate of the archbishop of the province, now the General Court of Probate in London. Of other wills, those of persons dying in either of the 176½ parishes in which the Archdeacon of Cornwall has exclusive jurisdiction may be proved in the court of the archdeaconry, whilst those of persons dying in any of the 29½ parishes which are peculiars must be proved in Exeter, whether the peculiars are within the jurisdiction of the bishop or of the dean and chapter. A separate court of probate existed at Penzance for the deanery of St. Burian, containing the three parishes of St. Burian, St. Levan, and Sennen; but this jurisdiction has recently been abolished, and the records of the court have been removed to Bodmin. All peculiars have been made subject to the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Cornwall by the order of the Queen in Council gazetted 2nd Feb. 1848.\*

The following names of registrars of the archdeaconry court are noted:—

Obadiah Reynolds . . . . .	in 1650
John Anstis . . . . .	in 1680, died 1692
Edward Sleech and William Cholwich, who, by deed dated 15th February, 1759, appointed John Bennett deputy registrar† . . . . .	1759
George Browne . . . . .	in 1773; died 1795
John Wallis . . . . .	died 1842
Preston Wallis . . . . .	died 1858
John Basset Collins . . . . .	1858

\* Cornwall Register, p. 409.

The following parishes are peculiars in the exclusive jurisdiction of the Bishop: viz.—

St. Germans, St. Erney and Landrake, Lezant, Lawhitton, Southpetherwin and Trewen, Egloshaile, St. Breock, St. Issey, Little Petherick, St. Ervan, St. Eval, St. Merryn, Padstow in Rure, Gerrans, St. Anthony in Roseland, Falmouth, Budock and Gluvias, Myler, and Mabe .....	21½
The Dean and Chapter's peculiars are—	
Bocoonoe and Bradoak, St. Winnow, Peranzabuloe and St. Agnes .....	5
The Dean of St. Burian—	
St. Burian, St. Levan and Sennen .....	3

The divided parish is Padstow, the portion without the town being the peculiar of the bishop whilst the town itself is under the jurisdiction of the archdeacon.

† Michell's History of St. Neot, p. 76. Michell states that "the last registrar, previous to removal to Lostwithiel, (which was in 1753,) was John Bennett," but this is scarcely reconcilable with the deed of deputation referred to in the text, which is in the possession of Mrs. Squire of Bodmin.

## THE BOROUGH OF BODMIN.

Before we treat of this borough in particular it may be desirable to consider, very briefly, the origin and ancient character of such institutions.

The derivation of the name burgh or borough, as it is now called, is from the Saxon "byrig," "byrg," "burh," or, as it is still written in Germany, "burgh," as in Ham-burgh. It signifies a tower, a castle, a city, a place fortified by walls or mounds,\* and may be taken as a place of strength and safety,† guarded with privileges.‡

We have considered in our Introduction the ancient independence of the Saxon *free-man* in rural districts; the urban population participated in the same privileges, and were governed by similar municipal laws. Many of the large towns had charters conferring special franchises as early as the tenth century, and some of them had the franchises of sac and soc, infangenethef and utfangenethef, tol and them, and their own system of friðburgas or frank-pledge,§ as we have seen was the case in important manors. One of the most significant privileges was that which constituted the "*byrig*" or "*burh*" a place of refuge for runaway serfs.|| The boroughs had their own *gemots*,¶ as had the counties; all buying and selling above the value of 20*d.* must be in the borough or port in the presence of the reeve,\*\* and every vouching to warrantry and every ordeal must be in the King's "*burh*."†† In fact, as select corporate bodies, they had an independence which, as individuals, the burgesses could not possess: their own gylds, or sworn brotherhoods—their own legal jurisdiction and courts with the means of enforcing their decrees—their own internal taxation—their own personal freedom—their own watch and ward; nevertheless, like their neighbours, they were subject to many servile dues and works, and were bound to attend the lord's courts. Moreover, beside these superior burgesses there must have grown up a population of an inferior order, who, though in many instances not personally unfree, must, from their poverty and necessities, have been subordinate if not servile. These would be recruited from emancipated serfs, and serfs who had secured their freedom by fleeing to the town and eluding capture. Some of the former would, doubtless, become agricultural labourers, or obtain

\* Ida built Bebbanburh (Bamborough), which was at first inclosed by a hedge and afterwards by a wall. Sax. Chron. au. 547.

It is ordained by the laws of King Æthelstane (I. 13), "that every '*burh*' be repaired 14 days over Rogation days;" and it is still the custom in many places, Bodmin included, to "beat the bounds" at Rogation tide.

† If any one take refuge in a church, or in a "*burh*," and one then seek him to do him evil, be those that do that liable in the same that is heretofore ordained. Edm. Laws, secular, 2.

‡ He who fights or steals in the king's "*burh*," or in his proximity, shall be liable in his life, unless the king will allow him to be redeemed by his *wer geld*. Laws of Ethelred, VII. 15.

§ If the *frith-brvach* be committed within a "*burh*," let the inhabitants of the burh themselves go and get the murderers, living or dead, or their nearest kindred, head for head. Eth. II. 6.

|| If any bondman shall have remained without claim for a year in our cities or *burhs* surrounded with a wall, or in our castles, from that day they shall be made free men, and they shall be for ever free from the yoke of bondage.

¶ And thrice in the year let the *burh-gemot* be held. (Edgar, secular, 5.)

\*\* That every marketing be within the port. Æthelstan, I. 13.

†† Ethelred, II. 6.

land from the clergy; but the greater number, it is probable, took refuge in the "burhs," and resided there under the protection of the free burghers.\*

Upon the Norman Conquest the conqueror, after reserving to his own use the lion's share, distributed the manors and lands, together with many cities and towns, among his military followers, to hold by military service as tenants *in capite*. The lands, however, held by the church generally escaped confiscation, and the municipal institutions of the cities and towns were not greatly interfered with; but in the atmosphere of military power free institutions must have languished, and the towns, more especially the smaller ones, must have become, if they had not before been, seignorial; "if there was watch and ward it was for the fortress, not for the townsmen; toll there might be, but for the lord to receive; jurisdiction, but for the lord to exercise; market, but for the lord to profit by;" † and the degree of happiness and prosperity of the community would greatly depend upon the personal character of the successive lords.

We have seen that most of the rural population was reduced to a state of villanage. Something very nearly approaching it befel the urban inhabitants. Their freehold tenements, called by the Normans *burgages*, were reduced to a tenure essentially base; and, though the owners were not, like *villans regardant* and *villans in gross*, held to be personally *unfree*, yet they had generally no political rights, and were subject to tallage or tallage at the will of the King.

As under the Saxon rule the revenue of the crown had in counties been collected by the "gerefa," shire-reeve or sheriff, so in "burhs" and ports had the regulated imposts been received by the "burh-gerefa" or "port-gerefa" (borough-reeve or port-reeve) respectively, which officers were elected by the municipality. On the Conquest, however, this ceased. Boroughs and ports became dependent upon the King or upon the military lords to whom the King had granted them, and bailiffs were appointed to collect the tolls, customs, and profits which arose from trade; and these officers, being usually aliens, frequently exercised great oppression, especially in those cases in which, in boroughs still remaining in the hands of the crown, the tolls, customs, and profits had been let at fee-farm. Nevertheless the towns prospered, and the inhabitants soon discovered that it would be to their interest to farm the boroughs themselves, and, by offering a larger rent, they made it also to the advantage of the lord; hence we find frequent charters granting boroughs to the burgesses at fee-farm rents which, so long as the rent was paid with punctuality, left the burgesses to manage their internal affairs in their own way. They consequently more fully resumed their ancient municipal organization, although it would appear that they were not permitted to call their chief officer by his former title of borough-reeve or port-reeve. He was still in effect the lord's bailiff, and accounted to the lord for the rents, and thus he became designated *prepositus* or minister, and afterwards adopting the Norman appellation, mayor.

The inhabitants of boroughs, however, still continued to be taxed at the arbitrary will of the sovereign in the same manner as the serfs on his demesnes, and this tax was usually one-third more than was levied by the Parliament of the tenants *in capite*. This perhaps was not upon the

\* Turner's Landed Property, &c. of the Anglo-Saxons, p. 142.

† Kemble, Saxons in England, Vol. II. 323.

whole unreasonable, inasmuch as, in addition to the supplies, the latter had to render military service. As early as the reign of Henry III. the growing necessities of the state, and the increasing influence of trading communities, led Simon de Montfort to seek their influence in support of his rebellious proceedings, and representatives from cities and boroughs were summoned to his conventionary parliament. This convention, however, never assembled; but in 22 Edward one step towards the appearance of citizens and burgesses in Parliament was taken by summoning the *free tenants* in the King's demesnes. The principle was now admitted; for such burgesses as held their boroughs in fee-farm were in the position of free tenants of the crown. Accordingly we find that in the next Parliament, 23 Edw. I., the citizens and burgesses were duly summoned; but they, together with the free tenants, sat apart from the earls, barons, and knights, acted separately, and made grants at different rates upon the principle above stated. They were summoned for no other purpose than to agree to the grant of the necessary supplies, and to aid in its collection within their several franchises.

There can, we think, be no doubt that in the earlier Saxon period the whole community of free-men took part in municipal government; but it is not inconsistent with this view that the local administration was vested in a select few, the *probi homines*, as they were afterwards called. Dr. Brady, a learned writer of the last century on cities and boroughs,\* held the opinion that from the time of the Norman Kings, who by charter created merchant-gylde in many boroughs, and gave the members many privileges with free liberty to trade without the payment of any toll or custom save their fee-farm rent in lieu of such tolls within their own boroughs, such gylde formed the governing bodies of such boroughs, which, he contends, always consisted of a select number different from the common burgesses, and that these associations constituted the communitates or communities frequently referred to in our records; and he was of opinion that such bodies, as well as governing the town, exercised the municipal franchise of returning the burgesses to Parliament.

Dr. Brady's opinions have been strongly and somewhat successfully controverted in a late work of Mr. Homersham Cox,† who contends that in ancient times every inhabitant householder in boroughs had a common right in the election of the burgesses in Parliament until the creation of municipal corporations in the technical sense, the first charter for which was granted in the eighteenth year of King Henry VI.

We consider that between these opinions there is a mean. It seems not probable that merchant gylde, which were created for special purposes of a different nature, formed the governing bodies of boroughs; but it does not follow that the administration of the internal affairs of the borough was not vested by the burgesses in a select few of the most distinguished of their number, and that at the same time the burgesses in Parliament might have been elected by the voice of the whole body of inhabitant householders. Nevertheless we conceive such householders, unless they held tenements in burgage, could scarcely be held to be true burgesses, and this view seems to be supported by ancient charters, under which the privileges of boroughs were usually granted

\* Historical Treatise of Cities and Boroughs. London, ed. 1777.

† Ancient Parliamentary Election, by Homersham Cox, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. London, 1868.



to the burgesses *and their heirs*, that is those who inherited the burgage tenements. A mere householder could not have any heir in the sense in which the word is used. It is however manifest, that after the creation of select municipal incorporations great varieties of burgesses grew up, and exercised electoral privileges of a peculiar form, and continued to do so until the Reform Act of 1832.

We desire here to draw particular attention to the fact, that in ancient times the persons elected as representatives in Parliament for cities and boroughs could only be resident citizens or burgesses of such cities and boroughs, and not strangers, nor the neighbouring country gentlemen. In the "*Modus Tenendi Parliamentum*," believed by the learned editor, Mr. Hardy,\* to have been written between the years 1294 and 1327, (though Lord Chief Justice Coke and others have assigned to it a much earlier date,) as concerning the burgesses it is said, "In the same manner it used and ought to be commanded to the bailiffs and trustworthy men of boroughs (*probis hominibus burgorum*), that they should elect two fit, honourable, and experienced burgesses from among themselves, and for themselves, to come and be present at the Parliament in the same manner as has been said of citizens; but the two burgesses used not to receive for their expenses more than ten shillings for one day, and sometimes not more than half a mark, and this used to be taxed by the court according to the greatness and the power of the borough, and according to the credit of the persons sent."† The same rule continued down to the time of King Henry VI., for we find a statute of the 23rd of that king's reign,‡ reciting an act of the previous reign,§ which provided, "That the citizens and burgesses of cities and boroughs coming to the Parliament should be chosen men—citizens and burgesses resident, abiding, and enfranchised in the same cities and boroughs;" and adds to this recital, "The which citizens and burgesses, and no others, have at all times been chosen in cities and boroughs."

The writs for the election were addressed to the sheriffs, who sent their precepts to the mayor and burgesses to elect two burgesses to be their representatives in Parliament. The office in those days conferred no great honour, or power, and was not coveted either by the burgesses who were sent or by those who sent them. In many of the poorer boroughs persons could not be found, and, even if they could, the burden upon the town to send them to the Parliament and support them there was greater than could well be borne. The sheriffs had the power to withhold the precepts, and frequently did so. Hence the returns, "*non sunt plures burgi in balliva mea*." In Cornwall, 28th Hen. VI. burgesses were returned only for Launceston, Liskeard, Bodmin, Lostwithiel, Truro, and Helston, and then follows: "*Nullæ sunt civitates infra ballivam meam, nec sunt plures burgi infra ballivam meam*."||

The wages for the burgesses as mentioned above seem very large, considering the value of money in those days.¶ It is doubtful whether so high a rate was usually paid in addition to

\* Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq. now Sir Thomas D. Hardy, Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records.

† *Modus Tenendi Parliamentum*. Published by the Commissioners of the Public Records, 1846.

‡ 23 Hen. VI. cap. 14.

§ 1 Hen. V.

|| Return, Brev. Parl. 28 Hen. VI.

¶ In 1 Edw. III. a precept was directed to the sheriff of counties and the bailiffs, &c. of boroughs for the payment of the knights and burgesses who had attended the parliament summoned by his predecessor to be held in the

travelling expenses, though there appears among the accounts of the Bodmin Corporation the following entry under 19 and 20 Henry VII. "Paid to Richard Watts and Joseph Smyth burgesses of the Parliament for the town, 13s. 4d.;" but the record does not state how many days attendance the payment covered.

Bodmin is a town of great antiquity. It was the largest town in Cornwall at the time of the Domesday survey, and the church of St. Petrock then possessed there 68 houses and a market.\*

Municipal privileges although usually granted by the Crown were not always so, for, in respect to towns which were within the demesnes of the great barons, abbots, or priors, such privileges were frequently granted by the mesne lords, and afterwards, at the request of the lord, confirmed by royal charter. Such would seem to have been the case with Bodmin. We have no evidence of the date when such privileges were first conferred. The earliest notice we have of the borough is 1 Richard I. (1190) when the burgesses of Bodmene rendered an account of 46s. 2d.† for release of pleas which were against them. In 3 King John (1201) the town was amerced 10 marks for the escape of one Roger Morant, a fugitive.‡ It is clear, however, from the whole tenor of the records down to the time of the dissolution of the priory, that the prior was lord of the town, and every grant of privileges was made to the prior and convent and *their* burgesses.

We have seen that Richard, King of the Romans, Earl of Poictou, and Earl of Cornwall, brother of King Henry III., received from that monarch a grant of the whole county of Cornwall in fee.§ The same Richard confirmed to the prior and convent of Bodmin all their lands, possessions, and liberties, together with the fishing in the waters of Alan, which King John, his father, had granted them; and also granted to them that their burgesses in Bodmin should be free and quit of customs and exactions throughout the whole of Cornwall, and that they should have a free merchant-gyld, as they then had, the said prior and convent paying a rent of forty shillings and forty pence. And that the said burgesses should not be distrained in Cornwall for the debts of any one of their neighbours, unless they be debtors or sureties, and if it should happen that any one in Bodmin should have made forfeit in any place in Cornwall it was prohibited that any of the burgesses of the said town or their goods should be impeached for the fault of the defaulter, and if any one should impede the said burgesses or their chattels against the prohibition, it was commanded that the sheriff of Cornwall, having taken bail that they will answer the law, should set at liberty them and their chattels.||

Furthermore, it was granted that they should be free from all tallage as of the pure alms of the King's ancestors. And it was further granted that they might buy and sell all manner of

twentieth year of his reign. The rates allowed were: for the knights of the shires 4s. a-day, and for citizens and burgesses 2s. for sixty days in going, staying, and returning. In Cornwall the knights for the shire and the burgesses of Liskeard, Launceston, and Lostwithiel were paid at these rates respectively. The burgesses of Bodmin appear to have paid their own expenses while in attendance on this parliament. Close Rolls, 1 Edw. III. p. 1.

\* See *ante*.

† Great Roll of the Pipe, 1 Rich. I.

‡ Assize Roll, 3 John.

§ See *ante*.

|| Confirmed upon Inspecimus by charter of King Edward I. dated 9th Sept. 1285. *Vide* Charter Rolls, 13 Edw. I. No. 8, m. 3.

merchandize throughout all the towns of Cornwall, and that if any one in the town should be presented to the guild merehant and should remain for a year and a day without contradiction, by the custom of the said town if any one should caluminate him, he should remain in the liberty thereof.

We find, with respect to the rent of 40 shillings and 40 pence reserved under the charter of Earl Richard, that an arrangement was made between Baldwin, then Prior, and the Earl. By a charter, without date, Prior Baldwyn and the convent granted to the Earl their manor of Trenou, with its appurtenances, or so much as lies between the manor of Trevemot and the manor of Boscynni, in exchange for the said rent, and for the woods of Kingswood and Kelewyth, saving to the prior and convent the tenths which, without the limits of the said manor, they were accustomed to have. They also granted to the Earl two acres of land in Trefelloc and the service of one acre which Roger Pentet held of them in another Trefelloc of the fee of Tregaradoc, doing for the said three acres to Ingram de Grey *royal* service. The Earl, by a charter, also without date, but recited by *inspeximus* and confirmed in charter of 10 Nov., 48 King Edward III. (1374),\* granted to the church of St. Petrock of Bodmin, and Baldwyn then prior and the canons of the same serving God, and their successors, the said rent of forty shillings and forty pence which the burgesses of Bodmin owed, and also the woods of Kyngeswood and Kelliwithe, with all their appurtenances, to be held to the said prior and canons in the aforesaid church by the service of God, and to be free and quit of all secular service. A fine of twenty shillings was paid for the confirmation.†

The charter of Earl Richard granting the liberty was again confirmed upon *inspeximus* in the 6th Edw. II. (1313), upon the payment of a fine of forty marks.‡

Two years afterwards we find a petition§ from the men of Lostwithiel to the King and Council, representing that the people of the town of Bodmin, by the procurement of the Prior of Bodmin, *lord of the said town*, to the great decrease of the King's profit, had petitioned parliament praying to obtain for the town of Bodmyn that the account should be kept there and the assemblies of the people for the said court, and likewise to have the coining of tin and the buying and selling there for their own advantage without regard to the profit of the King, to the great decay and impoverishment of the town of Lostwithiel.

They represented that Earl Edmund, having regard to his great profit, had ordained that the purchase of the tin of Cornwall should be made at Lostwithiel, and that he had caused to be made at great costs a great hall to serve to keep the accounts and for the assembling of the comers and resorters to the said town. Likewise another great house to lodge the tin coming from the mines of Cornwall, and in the said house there to weigh and coin; with many other allegations of fraud and loss to the King. The petition was referred to the auditors of petitions and it was ordered that, forasmuch as the town of Lostwithiel was the King's town and the town of Bodmin the town of the Prior of Bodmin, it is more to the King's advantage that the assembling of the county should be held in the King's town of Lostwithiel, as ordained by Edmund sometime Earl

\* Pat. Rolls, 48 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 12.

‡ Charter Rolls, 6 Edw. II. m. 1, No. 10*b*.

† Originalia Rolls, 48 Edw. III.

§ Rolls of Parliament, Vol. I. p. 296*a*.

of Cornwall, and had been always theretofore used, than elsewhere in the town of another, and it was so ordained by the King and whole Council accordingly.

In the ninth year of King Edward III. (1336), upon the payment of a fine of twenty marks, the King,\* upon inspeximus, confirmed the aforesaid charters of Richard Earl of Cornwall, and King Edward I. and Edward II., and further granted to the prior, canons, and burgesses of Bodmin, that the said burgesses should be free to sell tin and wool, and all other merchandize, within the county of Cornwall for ever, and that the sheriff of Cornwall for the time being should cause to be coined the tin of the said burgesses as he had theretofore been accustomed in the said town, and that the burgesses, their heirs and successors, should be quit of all kayage, passage, and toll by the whole county.

This charter was dated at York, 4th June; but, notwithstanding the privilege of coining and selling tin granted thereby, the burgesses of Bodmin appear to have been interrupted and impeded in its exercise, for we find that in the 21st Edward III. (1347),† the men of Bodmin petitioned the King and Council, representing that, whereas it had been granted to them by the charter of the King, and by the charters of his progenitors, that they, their heirs and successors, might freely buy all manner of merchandize within the county of Cornwall, as well tin as other merchandize, and that they had been accustomed to do so from all time, until then of new the ministers of the Lord the Prince had disturbed them so that they could not buy nor coin any tin in any part of Cornwall on pain of forfeiture of the said tin and imprisonment; they prayed the maintenance of their charters. The petition was answered in full Parliament, that it was the will of the Prince to cause the tin to be uttered where it should please him.

In the third year of King Richard II. upon the payment of a fine of 115s. a charter was obtained, dated at Westminster, 17th February (1380).‡ In it is recited by inspeximus the charter of King John, previously referred to, and also the charters of Richard Earl of Cornwall, and the privileges therein granted are confirmed, except that little clause in the charter of King John, “prohibiting that they (the burgesses) should be impleaded for any tenement which they hold in their demesne, except before the King or before the Chief Justice;” and in the first year of King Henry IV. a further charter, dated 25th January, 1400,§ was granted, which, after reciting by inspeximus the charters of Richard Earl of Cornwall, 13 Edw. I., 6 Edw. II., and 9 Edw. III., confirmed all the liberties and franchises therein granted.

Another charter of confirmation of manors, lands, and liberties was granted in the first year of King Henry V. (1413),|| and in the third year of King Henry VI. a further charter was obtained, which, after reciting by inspeximus the charters of King John, Richard Earl of Cornwall, and those of Edward I., Edward II., Edward III., confirmed to the prior and convent the privileges and franchises therein granted, with the exception of the little clause excepted in the charter of Richard II. as above, dated at Westminster, 14th November, 1424.¶

\* Charter Rolls, 9 Edw. III. Part 1, m. 16, No. 130.

† Rolls of Parl. 21 Edw. III. vol. ii. p. 180.

‡ Pat. Rolls, 3 Rich. II. Part 2, m. 12.

§ Pat. Rolls, 1 Hen. IV. Part 8, m. 25.

|| Pat. Rolls, 1 Hen. V. Part 1, m. 11.

¶ Pat. Rolls, 3 Hen. VI. Part 1, m. 34. A charter to the same effect had been granted in the first year of this king's reign dated at Westminster on 5th July.

In the 3rd Edw. IV., upon the payment of a fine of 40s., another charter, dated at Westminster, 10th May, 1463, was obtained, which, reciting by *inspeximus* the charters of King John, Edward I., and Richard Earl of Cornwall, confirmed the same, with the exception of the clause in King John's charter, to which reference is above made.\*

In this condition the borough remained during the period which elapsed before the Reformation. No further charter or immunities appear to have been granted, and the prior remained lord of the town, as *pareel* of his manor of Bodmin. It did not, however, continue in the flourishing condition which distinguished it in the fourteenth and early part of the fifteenth centuries, when many wealthy burgesses were its inhabitants, but gradually fell into decay. The other towns in this county, and in other places, seem to have been in much the same condition. King Henry VIII., in the thirty-second year of his reign, attempted to remedy the evil by causing an Act of Parliament to be passed, intituled:—"For the Re-edification of Towns Westwards." The act recites that, "For asmuche as in tymes past diverse and many beautilfull houses of habitation have been within the walles and liberties of the boroughs and townes (named Bodman being one), which nowe are fallen downe, decayed, and at this tyme remayne desolate and voide groundes, &c." it was provided that if the owners of such grounds on which decayed houses stood do not re-edify the same within three years, the lords of whom they are holden may enter and rebuild within two years next after; and in their default persons having rent-charges thereout may enter and rebuild within one year then next; and in their default the mayors of towns, &c. may enter and rebuild within three years then next; and in their default the first owners may re-enter as in their former estate.† This act does not seem to have been calculated to effect much good in Bodmin, and it did not, for the town has never recovered the importance it held in the fourteenth century. The surrender of the priory and its possessions, however, in some measure altered the status of the burgesses, who as tenants of the royal demesne enjoyed a higher degree of independence than when under the immediate control of a resident lord. Moreover, the time soon arrived when the privileges which they had assumed were confirmed to them by royal charter.

On the 11th March, 5 Elizabeth (1562-3), a charter was obtained creating the burgesses a body corporate. The preamble is worthy of notice. It proceeds: "Whereas our borough of Bodmin is an ancient borough, and was *pareel* of the possessions of the late priory of Bodmyn, and the men and inhabitants of the borough have time out of mind held and enjoyed divers rights, jurisdictions, franchises, &c. as well by prescription as by reason of divers charters granted and confirmed by our progenitors, Kings of England, to the priors and canons of the late monastery, &c. and the same borough, men and inhabitants have since, *within time of memory* (inde a tempore post Injusmodi memoriam) been governed by a mayor and 36 burgesses among themselves (*de seipsis*) from time to time elected; and whereas the inhabitants, for their rule and better government, and the improvement of the borough, have humbly prayed us to make them (*facere redigere et creare in corpus unum*) a body corporato and politic."

It will be observed that, in addition to granting to the burgesses the rights and privileges

\* Pat. Rolls, 3 Edw. IV. Parl. 1, m. 15.

† 32 Hen. VIII. cap. 19.

which they had enjoyed of old time from grants made to the monastery, they prayed for the confirmation of other privileges which they had assumed *within memory*, that is after the rule and government of the prior had been withdrawn, and to be *made*, that which they were not before, a body corporate, capable of holding lands, and of suing and being sued.

Accordingly it was granted that the town should be a free borough, and the inhabitants a body corporate, by the name of the *mayor and burgesses of the borough of Bodmyn, in the county of Cornwall*. That they should have a common seal, which they might alter when they pleased, and that there should be twelve men of the better and more honest burgesses, called capital burgesses and councillors, and other men of the more honest and discreet burgesses called capital burgesses, of the number of 24, which 24 and 12 should form the common council for all things concerning the said borough, and the good order and government thereof (*pro omnibus rebus, materiis, causis et negociis burgum predictum ac bonum regimen et gubernacionem ejusdem tangentibus seu concernentibus*), should assist the mayor, and make bye-laws, and order such punishments and penalties by imprisonment and fines for their infraction as be not contrary to the laws of England. It granted to the mayor and burgesses that they might have two officers, called *serjeants-at-mace*, for the execution of precepts, &c. ; and one officer, called *clerk* of the market, with the same powers as the clerk of the market of the royal household. That they might have two burgesses of Parliament, to be chosen by the mayor and burgesses, and sent to Parliament at the cost of the borough and the commonalty of the same. It appointed Christopher Coeke, an honest man and inhabitant, to be the first modern mayor, to continue in office until 29th September ; and Thomas Opy, Ralph Mytchell, John Huyt, Henry Braye, William Pascowe, Richard Condy, Thomas Blighe, Thomas Kestell, William Northey, Richard Coryn, and William Achym, inhabitants, to be the first modern capital burgesses and councillors, and to continue during good behaviour ; and Nicholas Bower, Nicholas Opye, Laurence Coeke, John Shyer, Henry Coek, William Prowte, Thomas Androwe, John Harries, Thomas Veale, John Edge, Ralph Newall, William Morecombe, John Gyans, Edward Andrye, Stephen Stappe, Thomas Vyce, Nicholas Cory, Richard Trelawnye, George Pasce, William Hewit, John Pyper, Ralph Castell, Robert Hartwell, and John Turnley, the first modern capital burgesses.

It appointed the mayor to be clerk of the market, and assigned a certain house, called the Hall House, to be the common hall and council house, wherein the mayor and burgesses should hold their meetings, and on Michaelmas Day name two capital burgesses or councillors before the other inhabitants of the borough, being there present, whereof the inhabitants should elect one to be mayor for the year ensuing, and until another be duly elected and sworn. Makes provision for filling up vacancies arising from death in the number of capital burgesses and for the election of the serjeants-at-mace : gives authority for the perambulation of the boundaries and for a court of record every Monday three weeks before the *mayor and common clerk for the time being, called the tourne clerk, as has before been accustomed in the said borough*. It authorised them to hold all manner of pleas, actions, &c. for wrongs, &c. and for debts and replevins, &c. under 20*l.*, and all actions real and personal. The serjeants-at-mace to serve and execute all attachments and panels of juries, &c. No burgess to sue another or any inhabitant in any court out of the borough, the

mayor and burgesses to have view of frank-pledge, and the return of all writs. The sheriff not to enter without the permission of the mayor. It granted them the goods of felons, assise and assay of bread, wine, and ale, and other victuals, and also of weights and measures, with the fines, &c. thence arising. It granted, moreover, a market on Saturday and two fairs, one on the feast, eve, and morrow of St. Nicholas the Bishop, and the other on Wednesday before the feast of Pentecost, and on the Thursday and Friday following; and also a court of pie-powder, with stallage, pieage, fines, amerciements, &c. No stranger out of the liberty to sell any merchandise within the liberty except in gross, or during the fairs, under pain of forfeiture. The burgesses to be free of toll, passage, pontage, murage, pannage, pieage, anchorage, coverage, wharfage, cranage, quayage, stallage, and lastage for all their own goods throughout the whole county. No commissioners to hold musters within the borough without special license. For their better support the mayor and burgesses were authorised to hold, without license, manors and lands not held of the Crown *in capite*, or by military service, not exceeding the annual value of 40*l.*, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain. No currier, tanner, or other person, living without the borough, or in any other corporate town, should buy within the town any raw hides under pain of forfeiture. For all these privileges the mayor and burgesses were to pay at Michaelmas in each year for ever a rent of 5*l.* 10*s.*\*

It appears from a document among the municipal archives that, in the year 1563 a dispute arose between the Corporation of Bodmin and that of Liskeard, respecting certain payments claimed by the Mayor of Bodmin. An award was made by John Trelawny, Richard Chamond, Harry Chiverton, and Robert Treweek, Esquires, that thenceforward every burgess of Liskeard who held a shop in Bodmin should pay by the year xij<sup>d</sup> as a shop-fine, and a further payment of xij<sup>d</sup> towards the levy of the fifteenth which the town of Bodmin had to pay. On these conditions the burgesses of Liskeard were made free to buy and sell in all markets and fairs in which strangers had been accustomed to sell their wares.†

After an experience of thirty years, the charter, of which we have given an abstract above, was found to be, in some respects, difficult to work. Accordingly, upon the representation of the mayor and burgesses that it was partly imperfect and invalid, and partly uncertain and ambiguous, a new charter was granted, dated at Westminster 30 April, 36th Elizabeth (1594).

After several recitals from the former charter, it confirmed all former grants upon the payment of the farm rent of 5*l.* 10*s.* per annum. It granted to the mayor and thirty-six capital burgesses, being the common council, with the common clerk, the power of electing one honest and discreet man of the twelve councillors then living within the borough to be mayor, who should be sworn before his last predecessor, *in the presence of the thirty-six, or the major part*;

\* In the Accounts of the Receiver-General of the town 10 Elizab. we find—

Item paid Xp<sup>r</sup>fer Walker the xix Jannari last for hys paynes and sewte in the Exchequer to discharge the mayor and burgeaux at Mighelmas term then last paste off the fee farm off the towne off Bodmyn and arrearages there off from the date of the new charter, w<sup>th</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> payd vnto the auditor for his hand to a constat, and for other charges there off as appeareth by his bill there off . . . . . (Amount torn off.)

† The original award is preserved among the municipal archives of Liskeard, bundle 5. There is also a fragment of the duplicate at Bodmin.

the election to take place on the 24th September in every year for the year ensuing. It also confirmed to the same parties the power of electing all officers and ministers whatsoever as they had been accustomed to have, and made provision for filling up vacancies in case of death, and gave to the same parties the power of electing the burgesses in parliament. It also conferred upon them the privilege of a Court of Record to be holden every Monday, extending to all causes not exceeding 100*l.*, with power of adjournment, and provided that no inhabitant without the borough should sell, or expose for sale, any merchandize within it except in gross, or during fairs, without the leave of the mayor, common clerk, and common council, under pain of forfeiture.

It further granted that the mayor and common clerk, and the last predecessor of the mayor, for one year after his mayoralty, should be justices of the peace, but not to try capital offences without special sanction; and precluded the justices for the county from having any jurisdiction within the borough. The mayor to be coroner. The free burgesses resident within the borough not to be liable to serve on juries without the borough except for lands without the borough; and granted a fair on the feast of St. Paul, and on the eve and morrow of it, with a court of pie-powder.

Such are the deviations from the previous charter. It did not, however, produce concord in the borough. In the year 1635, on the appointed day, the 24th September, one Otho Stapp was elected mayor, and took the prescribed oaths. At which time also one John Perryman, gent. an attorney, was chosen town clerk, but he refused to take the oaths, saying that he had been previously sworn, and would hold the office of town clerk during all his life. A furious quarrel arose. The mayor summoned a meeting of the common council, at which he represented that the said Perryman was very unsafe to be continued in the office of town clerk, alleging that, when he was previously town clerk and justice he had broken the peace by quarrelling and fighting, and that he had been indicted for perjury and other misdemeanours, whereupon the said Perryman was removed from his office, and one Thomas Hoblyn, counsellor-at-law, was elected in his stead, and took the oath. A short time afterwards, a court having been summoned to be holden in the town hall, Perryman and his adherents among the council assembled at the door, and, without waiting for the mayor, broke open the door, and the said Perryman took the usual seat of the town clerk, and, when the mayor and Mr. Hoblyn together with divers of the chief burgesses arrived, the said Perryman would not remove from the town clerk's seat, nor would he and his adherents suffer the mayor to proceed to hold the court or to speak by reason of the obstreperous noise and clamour which they made. Whereupon the mayor, together with the chief burgesses, to avoid further outrage and breach of the peace, left the hall, when Perryman and his adherents removed the mayor from his office, and on the 29th of the same month appointed one William Stone to be mayor, who was sworn to execute the office of mayor, and who appointed Perryman to be town clerk.

A representation of these circumstances was made to the Privy Council, setting forth the disorder which existed, and praying that speedy course might be taken for well ordering and settling the government of the town, alleging that, until the differences in question were allayed, the money (some 80*l.* odd) which the borough had that year to contribute towards the building of



his Majesty's ships could not be levied, and praying that Stone and Perryman might be summoned before the council to answer for their proceedings.

The matter was brought before the Star Chamber on 25th January, 1636, whereupon it was ordered that Otho Stapp, having been duly elected and sworn mayor, should be established *pro tempore*, and that Thomas Hoblyn should be confirmed in the office of town clerk, also *pro tempore*, until further order from the council; and the said Stapp and Hoblyn were charged to exercise their respective offices faithfully, notwithstanding Stone and Perryman and their adherents; and it was further ordered that a messenger be dispatched to bring Stone and Perryman before the board, and Stapp was required to send up some person well instructed in the business, with proofs and testimony to make good the contents of the petition.

It is presumed that during the national calamities arising out of the great rebellion, when both church and crown were trampled in the dust, local quarrels were forgotten, but we find that very soon after the Restoration grievous disputes and contentions again arose. Among the municipal archives is a paper entitled "Articles, &c. About Bodmyn Men's Madnesse," from which it appears that on the 24th Sept. 1668, one Richard Manaton, just elected mayor, resented from the constables one Theodore Provost, a churchwarden, and Robert Warne, a constable, who had been that day committed by the town clerk and the preceding mayor, John Dagg, then justice, for refusing to execute a warrant to levy twenty shillings each on several persons that sold ale without licence, contrary to the statute 3 Ch. I.

The town clerk and ex-mayor thereupon petitioned the lord chief justice to redress their grievances, alleging that not only had the defendants broken the law but had also so slandered their neighbours that they could not live quietly, and had admitted strangers into the guild-hall, who made such vociferous noise that the town clerk and aldermen were obliged to leave in order to avoid a breach of the peace. A mandamus was obtained.\* The parties thereupon settled their differences, as appears from a paper endorsed "Proposals offered and Proposals answered," which is curious as an illustration of the subjects which occupied men's minds at that time.\*

A few years later great political contentions arose between the Court and the Country party. The city of London made itself obnoxious to the King, and in 1683 a writ of *quo warranto* was issued to inquire by what authority they exercised certain functions and levied certain imposts. It was argued by Treby and Pollexfen, that, however much individuals might err and become personally amenable to punishment, a corporate body could do no wrong; and that throughout the whole of English history, with the exception of the arbitrary and unjust dissolution of the monasteries, no instance could be found of a corporate body, which was intended to have perpetual duration, being annihilated for the temporary faults of some of its members. The judges, however, declared the charter to be forfeited, but the King immediately offered to restore it, reserving to himself the right of exercising a veto upon the election of the chief officers, yet leaving generally the franchise untouched.

These proceedings created considerable alarm among the corporate bodies throughout the kingdom, and many of them were induced to surrender their charters upon the promise of having

\* Bodmin Register, p. 326.

them granted anew. The chief object seems to have been the acquisition by the Crown of an influence in the return of citizens and burgesses to parliament. Bodmin, it is presumed, was one of the towns which at this time yielded to the pressure.

A new charter, dated at Westminster on the 27th March 1685, was granted at the instance of John Granville, first Earl of Bath of that house.\* After reciting the surrender by the mayor and burgesses of their franchises to him, or to his brother King Charles II., and the King being satisfied of his own knowledge that the burgesses had acted faithfully to his most dear father in the war against the worst of rebels, whereby they incurred very great loss, he makes the borough a free borough, and the inhabitants a body corporate, under the name of the mayor and burgesses, and authorised them to elect a recorder, a mayor, twelve capital burgesses or aldermen and councillors, a town clerk, and ten burgesses as assistants to the common council. The Earl of Bath was made the first recorder, with power, during pleasure, to appoint a deputy learned in the law, and the common clerk. Francis Blight, gent., was appointed mayor, to continue in office until 24th September following; and Edward Hoblyn, Nathaniel Luggier, Hugo Hobbs, Mathew Parsons, Humfrey Williams, Francis Blight, John Dagg, Tobias Schollar, John Littleton, John Stone, Christopher Fowler, and Robert Drew, gentlemen, inhabitants, the first capital burgesses or aldermen and councillors. And John Smyth, William Brabyn, Christopher Pennington, Thomas May, William May, Roger Hamly, John Carpenter, John Pennington, Peter Jewell, and Thomas Hawkin, junr. gentlemen, inhabitants, the first capital burgesses of the number of ten, assistants to the common council. But the most remarkable provision was that John Earl of Bath, John Earl of Radnor, Charles Lord Lansdown, Bodville Lord Bodmin, Richard Lord Arundell, Charles Lord Mohun, and Hender Robertes, Francis Robertes, John Arundell of Trevice, Esq<sup>rs</sup>, Sir Jonathan Trelawny,† Bart., Sir Rich. Edgecombe,‡ Knight of the Bath, then sheriff of Cornwall, Sir John Molesworth, Knt., Nicholas Glyn of Glyn, Esq., Humfrey Courtney, Esq., Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq., William Syly, Esq., Nicholas Courtney, Esq., William Coriton, Esq., John Glynn, Esq., John Mounstephen, Esq., and John Hoblyn, Esq., were made free burgesses, with the power, together with the mayor, to the exclusion of the capital burgesses, to elect the two burgesses in Parliament which were granted by the same charter. The mayor was to be elected on the 24th September by the mayor and twenty-two capital bur-

\* We find the following entries in the accounts in connexion with this charter 1684-5, Ffran. Blight, mayor—

	£	s.	d.
Given Mr John Hoblyns man for coming from Stow with orders from my Lord of Bath.....	10	0	0
P <sup>d</sup> for our expenses at Plymouth when we went to wait on my Lord of Bath in order to the charter.....	4	5	9
Given my Lord of Bath's Secretary .....	1	0	0
P <sup>d</sup> Xtopher Dage for going to Exon for the charter and the carriage of it from Okehampton to Lostwithiel ten shillings, in all.....	1	5	0
Given Mr Courtney for his paines about the charter.....	2	3	0
P <sup>d</sup> Mr John Hoblyn to buy a piece of plate as a gratuity for his great paines and expenses in soliciting about the charter.....	5	0	0

† The second baronet of that house, and father of the celebrated bishop successively of Bristol, Exeter, and Winchester, one of the seven prelates committed to the Tower by James II.

‡ Sir Richard Edgenombe of Mount Edgecombe, created Knight of the Bath previously to the coronation of Charles II.; died 1688.

gesses, with the recorder or his deputy and the common clerk, or the majority of them, out of the twelve aldermen, he being an inhabitant. There was another remarkable provision reserving\* a power of removing any mayor, or other of the persons now named, or hereafter to be elected or appointed, "at our pleasure, by the mere order of our Privy Council." And that there would have been no hesitation in the arbitrary exercise of this extraordinary power is manifest from a letter addressed by the Earl of Bath to the town clerk for the information of the mayor within a month from the date of the charter, in which letter, after congratulating the mayor upon the grant of the charter, he adds: "As for your members in your said charter, they are all of the nomination of your agents, and if I am misguided therein to name any unfit person, upon your intimation thereof I will move his Majesty for his removal." He further says, with reference to the return of burgesses to Parliament, "I shall recommend to your choice, for one of your burgesses, a gentleman of quality well known to you all, and that hath a good estate amongst you and elsewhere in our county, and a very good Protestant, my brother Sir Peter Prideaux,† barronett, hoping that you will regard this as the first request of your recorder, especially when other townes, without my seeking, have freely offered me the recommendation of both their burgesses, wher I have been less acquainted: but for your other burgess I doe entirely leave the same to yourselves, not doubting that you will make a good choice in a person of your owne country, after my example."

Strange to say, the noble recorder, notwithstanding his power and influence, did not succeed in returning his nominee.

In what manner the charter of 1 James II. was annulled at the time of the Revolution, and the surrendered charter of 36 Elizabeth restored, the writer has no information; but legal advice appears to have been taken on the subject,‡ and the charter of Elizabeth continued the governing charter of the borough until late in the last century. It has been noticed that this charter provides that the free burgesses should be elected in the presence of the mayor, the thirty-six capital burgesses, and the common clerk, *or the major part of them*. This clause led to the dissolution of the borough. Great contentions arose among the members of the corporate body, and as vacancies occurred the manœuvres of party prevented them from being filled up, on account of the *major part* not being present to make a legal court; so that at last, on the death of William Pennington, Esq. in 1789, the whole number of burgesses became reduced below the requisite majority of nineteen, the corporation became extinct, and Bodmin ceased to exist as a municipal borough for nine years. During this interval the county justices exercised jurisdiction, but

\* "Proviso semper ac plenam potestatem et auctoritatem nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris per presentes reservamus de tempore in tempus et ad omnia tempora imposterum ad majorem, deputatum majoris, recordatorem, deputatum recordatoris, communem clericum. et aliquem vel aliquos de burgensibus Burgi predicti per presentes nominatos et constitutos vel imposterum nominandos et eligendos ad libitum et bene placitum nostrum heredum vel successorum nostrorum per aliquem ordinem nostrum heredum vel successorum nostrorum in privato concilio factum et sub sigillo privati concilii predicti eisdem respective significatum ad amovendum et amotum et amotos esse declarandum."

† Sir Peter Prideaux of Netherton, third baronet. He married the Lady Elizabeth Granville, daughter of the famous Sir Bevil Granville of Stow, knt. and sister of the Earl of Bath. £ s. d.

‡ P<sup>d</sup> Mr Hoblyn for S<sup>r</sup> George Trebyes advice on y<sup>e</sup> Charter ..... 2 3 0  
(Mayor's Accounts.)

9 Oct. 1706. Spent in searching the Charter ..... 0 3 0

burgesses still continued to be returned to Parliament by the survivors of the corporate body, the senior alderman acting as returning officer.

Through the influence of the last Lord Camelford of Boconnoc a new charter was obtained, dated at Westminster 27th Aug. 1798. In the new corporation were included all the surviving members of the old body, Walter Raleigh Gilbert of the Priory, Esq., being appointed under it the first mayor. It is a very long charter in English, engrossed on eleven skins of vellum, and follows very closely the charter of Elizabeth, upon which it was founded. It was prescribed that the body corporate should consist of twelve capital burgesses and councillors, and twenty-four other men who should be called capital burgesses, which twelve and twenty-four it was directed should be called the common council. The twelve persons nominated as capital burgesses and councillors, so long as they should behave themselves, were W. R. Gilbert, Thomas Hall, M.D., Joseph Edyvean, John Pomeroy, William Hamley, William Flamank, D.D., John Pomeroy clerk, John Edyvean, Nicholas Phillips clerk, Edmund Gilbert clerk, Francis John Hext, and William Burrows. The twenty-four capital burgesses were—George Hunt, Esq., Thomas Stone, Philip Deacon, Jonathian Fry, Edward Truscott, Digory King, Samuel Spiller, George Wills, Samuel Hext, John Belling, John Renorden, Lewis Rescorla, Robert Edyvean clerk, John Jewell, John Cradock, Richard Bligh, William Popham, Nicholas Cradock, Thomas Eyre, Thomas Gatty, John Flamank clerk, John Wallis, William Ough, and Richard Arthur; and Charles Rashleigh, Esq. was appointed the first town clerk, and the mayor for the time being clerk of the market. To the mayor, the thirty-six capital burgesses, and common clerk was given the power of electing the mayor, town clerk, and burgesses in Parliament, and of filling up all vacancies in the number of the corporate body. Any who refused to serve might be fined. A Court of Record might be held every Monday before the mayor and town clerk, or one of them and the deputy of the other, at which might be held all manner of pleas not exceeding 100*l.* The mayor might appoint two sergeants-at-mace for executing proclamations, arrests, &c. No sheriff to enter without leave. The corporation was granted, to the use of the community, all waifs and chattels of felons, and the assize and assay of bread, wine, ale, &c., and of measures and weights. A Saturday market and three fairs: 1st, on St. Nicholas' day, and eve, and morrow; 2nd, on Wednesday before Pentecost, and Thursday and Friday following; 3rd, on the Feast of St. Paul's Conversion, and eve, and morrow. Mayor to be coroner. And the corporation was empowered to hold manors and lands not exceeding the yearly value of 40*l.*, but not *in capite*; in consideration of which, and the other privileges granted by the charter, which our space will not allow us to advert to in more detail, the mayor and burgesses were to pay the ancient fee-farm-rent of 5*l.* 10*s.* annually into the exchequer.

This charter is said to have been drawn by Mr. Rashleigh, the then town clerk, and settled by Sir Vierey Gibbs, at that time Attorney-General.\*

At the time of the Reform Act of 1832 Bodmin retained its two burgesses, but the town had incorporated with it for parliamentary purposes the adjoining parishes of Helland, Lanivet, and Lanhydrock. The Act of 1868, however, deprived it of one of its representatives without altering the boundaries of the parliamentary borough.

\* Bodmin Reg. p. 180.

## HISTORICAL INCIDENTS.

Our notice of historical occurrences connected with the town of Bodmin must necessarily be very brief; nevertheless, it may be of interest to mention a few incidents of some importance, not elsewhere alluded to, though not entirely local; and, in other cases, to show the effect upon the town of great political and social changes.

The inhabitants of Cornwall have been somewhat forward in times of excitement to assert by force what they believed their rights. This has been exemplified by corn riots and other popular demonstrations. The earliest rising, however, which assumed any political importance, was that in 1497, for the purpose of resisting the collection of a subsidy by King Henry VII. The original leaders in this insurrection were Thomas Flamank, said to be a lawyer, and Michael Joseph, a blacksmith, both of Bodmin. Having led the Cornish insurgents into Somersetshire, they were joined, at Wells, by the Lord Audley, and proceeding to London, for the purpose of delivering their petition to the King for the removal of his councillors, they were defeated at Blackheath, after showing great personal bravery, with the loss of 2000 men. The Lord Audley, Flamank, and Michael Joseph were taken prisoners. The former was beheaded on Tower Hill, and the two Cornish men hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn, on the 24th June, 1497.\*

In the month of September following, Bodmin again became the scene of excitement and the seat of a new insurrection. The unfortunate personage known in history as Perkin Warbeck arrived in Whitsan Bay from Ireland, and, proceeding to Bodmin, caused himself to be there proclaimed Richard IV. King of England. A body of 3000 men flocked to his standard. Placing himself at the head of this force, after sending his wife to St. Michael's Mount for safety, he marched into Devonshire and laid siege to Exeter. The citizens defended the place with great bravery, and the enemy having burnt North-gate, and forced an entrance into East-gate, even as far as Castle Lane, was gallantly foiled and driven back with great slaughter.† Hearing of the approach of the Royal Army, Perkin raised the siege, and afterwards fell into the King's hands. After having been subjected to much contumely he was eventually hanged at Tyburn in 1497.

It appears from the accounts of the Receivers-general for the year ending on the feast of St. Francis, 24 Hen. VII., that a certain Thomas Vaughan had slain one John George, and had escaped. There is an acknowledgment of the receipt from one Peter Bowden of the sum of *iiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>*. in part payment of the rent-charge which William Vaughan, brother of Thomas, had granted unto divers men upon his brother's escape, for permitting which escape the mayor and burgesses were subjected to a fine of 100s. to the crown. In respect to this crime we find the following items:—

Item. I-paide and yvyn to John Walshe is *suantes* when they had deliued  
 þuy seale to Maier vppon the fyne for escape of Thomas Vaughan . . . . . *xij<sup>s</sup>*  
 It. I-paide to the Maier for his Costys to ryde to Truru for the payment  
 of the c<sup>s</sup> to John Walshe . . . . . *xij<sup>d</sup>*

\* The King was once in mind to have sent down Flamank and the blacksmith to have been executed in Cornwall for the more terror; but, being advertised that the country was yet unquiet and boiling, he thought better not to irritate the people further.—(Lord Verulam's Life of Henry VII., Kennet's Collection, vol. i. p. 619.)

† Oliver's History of Exeter, p. 86.

On 11th May, 1519, Richard Lathian of Bodmin was granted a pardon\* for the murder of his groom, Henry Rawlyn, it having been proved before John Glyn, coroner, that the said Henry provoked the said Richard, who struck him with a "smythes ladell."

The Commissioners for the Town of Bodmin for collecting the great subsidy granted in 1523 on account of the war with France were: the mayor, Thomas Trott, John White, John Trelygh, Robert Stergyn, and John Glyn.†

Again in 1549 in Bodmin was formed the nucleus of an insurrection in the West, which, combined with a similar rising in the North and in other parts of the country, threatened to strangle the Reformation in its cradle, and which, if successful, would have changed the whole tenor of English history. There can be no doubt that the proceedings of Henry VIII. in the suppression of the religious houses, and the policy of his successor in encouraging the inclosure of waste lands, were exceedingly unpopular, generally, among the people. Great disturbances occurred in various parts of the country. Resistance was offered everywhere. The men of Cornwall were not backward. At the summons of Humphrey Arundel of Helland many gentlemen of family and estate and many stout yeomen assembled at Bodmin, Henry Bray, the mayor, being one of the chief leaders. Hence they marched into Devonshire, whither Lord Russell had been sent to suppress them. He, however, was more inclined to treat than to fight. The Cornish men embodied their demands in fifteen articles, which Russell pledged himself to lay before the King and Council. The first seven, in substance, contained a demand for the restoration of the old religion, and that the new service "should be laid aside, which the memorialists stated was like a Christmas game." The other articles required that Dr. Moreman, vicar of Menheniot, should be sent to them, Cardinal Pole made of the King's council, that every gentleman should have only one servant for every 100 marks of rent, that half of the abbey lands should be taken back and restored to two of the chief abbeys in every county,‡ and that for their particular grievances they should be redressed as Humphrey Arundel and Henry Bray, called the King's Mayor of Bodmin,§ should inform the King, for whom they requested a safe-conduct.

The insurgents besieged Exeter, which the citizens defended with great bravery for thirty-five days,|| though they were reduced to the necessity of eating their horses.¶ The rebels were eventually defeated on Clifton Heath on 7th Aug., and pursued with great slaughter to Launceston. Arundel, Sir Thomas Pomeroy, the mayor of Bodmin, and other leaders, though they escaped for the time, were subsequently arrested and sent before the council, and were afterwards executed. The royal army under Sir Anthony Kingston, the Provost Marshal, pursued the flying Cornish men into the county, and with gross treachery, breach of hospitality, and brutality, hanged Nicholas Boyer (who had been elected mayor of Bodmin in succession to Bray, and who had also been present at the battle of Clifton,) before his own door.\*\*

During the rebellion of the seventeenth century, the exposed situation of Bodmin and its

\* Pat. Rolls, 11 Henry VIII. part i. m. 22.

† Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation, vol. ii. 116.

|| Oliver's Hist. of Exeter, p. 97.

\*\* For an interesting detail of these transactions see a paper in the Journal of the Roy. Inst. Cornwall. No. III. 36.

† State Papers, Dom. 1523.

§ Strype's Memorials, vol. i. p. 186, and App. 113.

¶ Maclean's Life of Sir Peter Carew, p. lix.

central position led to its frequent occupation by each of the contending parties in quick succession. The King raised his standard at Nottingham on 25th August 1642.\* In the month of September Sir Ralph Hopton, with a small force of 120 horse, marched into Cornwall, and was immediately joined by Sir Bevil Grenville, who conducted him into the western parts of the county, as being the best affected to the royal cause, the eastern parts being much influenced by Sir Alexander Carew of Antony and Sir Richard Buller, then knights of the shire in Parliament.†

In the beginning of November, Sir Ralph Hopton being at Pendennis at the head of 500 men, "a body of 500 or 600 fishermen, with their wives, armed with spits, clubs, and stones, in a violent and rustic manner attacked Bodmin and plundered the inhabitants of all their plate and pewter."‡

In the month of January 1642-3 Bodmin was the head quarters of Sir Ralph Hopton, whence, on the 19th January, he marched out to meet the Lord Grey de Ruthyn, over whom he obtained a complete victory on Bradoke Down, and chased him out of the county with the loss of 1,250 prisoners, most of his colours, and all his cannon. Through the moderation of the General there was but little bloodshed, so that the Parliamentary troops designated Cornwall as "the land of mercy."§ This success made the King master of the county.

An effort was now made by some of the Cornish gentry attached to the Parliament to establish a treaty, having for its object the preservation of the peace in the counties of Devon and Cornwall. Such a treaty was actually entered into, and was confirmed by the most solemn oaths; but the Parliament would not allow of it, and speedily took means to break up the pacification. In the month of April the Earl of Stamford entered Cornwall with a large body of horse, and took up a position near Stratton. Hopton, with such force as he had at his disposal, was at Lannceston, and the first object of the Parliamentary general was to prevent reinforcements from reaching him. Accordingly, Sir George Chudleigh, with a considerable body of horse, was despatched to surprise Bodmin, and prevent the sheriff from marching with the trained bands to join the King's army. On the 5th May Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir Bevil Grenville, with a force of 3000 men, attacked Lord Stamford on a hill near Stratton, and, notwithstanding the disadvantage both in numbers and position, completely routed the Parliamentary troops, leaving 300 dead on the field, and taking 1700 prisoners, among whom were Major-General Chudleigh and thirty other officers. ¶ This was one of the most brilliant victories achieved by the Royal forces during the war, and was the immediate occasion of the King's letter of thanks to the inhabitants of Cornwall.||

\* Clarendon, i. 719.

† Clarendon states that there was in this county, as throughout the whole kingdom, a wonderful and superstitious reverence towards the name of Parliament, and a prejudice to the power of the Court; yet a full submission and love of the established government of Church and State, especially to that part of the Church as concerned the Liturgy or Book of Common Prayer, which was a general object of veneration with the people. And the jealousy and apprehension that the other party intended to alter it was a principal advancement of the King's cause.—Clarendon, book vi. 129.

‡ Brit. Mus. Thomason's Coll. vol. lxxxii. Lond. 1642, 4to.

§ Bod. Library, Lond. 1642, 4to. Brit. Mus. Thomason's Coll. 127, fo. 26.

¶ On 4th Sept. 1643, Sir Ralph Hopton was created Baron Hopton of Stratton, but he died 1652 s.p. and the title became extinct.

It is doubtful whether the design of Sir George Chudleigh upon Bodmin was successful, but the burial register shows that on or about the 16th May, 1643, a battle was fought in or near Bodmin. Under that date, we read:—"Weare Buried 10 men that weare killed in fight Between the Roy: and the Militia, whereof was Captaine Kendall of Lestithiell." Twenty-four other militia men were buried during the month of May, and "two souldiers of Captaine Blight."\*

Nothing further of importance occurred until the following year, when the Earl of Essex was sent into Cornwall with the hope that by this demonstration, and through the influence of the Lord Robartes and other opponents of the King, something might be done to weaken the loyalty of the Cornish people. He entered the county on the 20th July 1644. Having seized Launceston and Saltash, he marched to Bodmin and took possession of that town, and afterwards of Lostwithiel and Fowey.

The King, however, quickly came to the rescue. He crossed the Tamer at Poulstan Bridge on 1st August, and slept at the house of Mr. Manaton in Lezant. On the day following he marched to Liskeard, where he received intelligence that Essex was at Bodmin. On the 8th the King's army encamped on Bradoke Down, the scene of the defeat of the Lord Grey de Ruthyn two years before. On the 10th news reached the King that Sir Richard Grenville's army was at Bodmin, and had forced an entrance. Essex had removed his head quarters a few days before, but had left 100 troopers, whom Grenville found plundering the inhabitants. On the following day Grenville joined the King, leaving his army at Bodmin raising works as if they would fortify the town; but in the night they withdrew and joined the King's force. On the 31st a severe skirmish occurred near Tywardreth. The King lay at night under a hedge in the field. The Parliamentary forces now capitulated, and were allowed to march away, leaving all their cannon, muskets, and pikes. The King and the Royal troops were unable to protect the Parliamentarians from ill usage of the country people. On 6th Sept. the King finally left the county, and was able to say to Sir Francis Bassett, "Mr. Sheriff, I leave the county in peace in your hands."

In the month of February 1645 Sir Thomas Fairfax with a large force entered the county and occupied Launceston. The headquarters of the King's army were at this time at Bodmin. On 1st March the Parliamentary forces marched from Launceston to Blisland, "within three miles of Bodman." "When," says the account, "wee were come very neere to Blisland the enemies horse appeared upon the Down near Bodman within halfe a mile of us: But our horse drawing up towards them they retreated. A little before this wee were advertised that two troops of our dragoons, which were commanded on friday to Davidstow, were engaged by 600 of the enemies horse. Upon this Lieut.-General Cromwell ordered two regiments of horse and the rest of the dragoons to advance for their relief, himself commanding them." On the following day Cromwell secured "Warebridge" without resistance,† and the King's forces having evacuated

\* In the autumn of this year we find charges in the Mayor's accounts for filling the trenches: *e.g.*

	<i>s. d.</i>
Oct. Paid W <sup>m</sup> Slorme and Johu Dyer for carting the rubble into the trenches . . . . .	1 4
Oct. 6. More 12 journeys and half about the trenches . . . . .	3 4

† "The Western Informer." 7th March, 1645. King's pamphlets, Brit. Mus. 102, a. 69.



Bodmin it was occupied by the Parliamentary army, who made it their head quarters for several days.\* Hopton retreated westward, and on the 14th of the same month was compelled to surrender at Truro.

The Prince was at this time in Cornwall, as shown by various entries in the Bodmin Mayors' Accounts.† The writer in the *Western Informer*, above referred to, under the date of the 2nd of March, says: "Wee received intelligence just now that the Prince tooke shipping at Falmouth, and is gone for France, with many more gentlemen, yesterday night."

The accounts of the town contain many entries of much interest—some political—some municipal—and others convivial. Of the political entries the first is somewhat singular, as it combines also the convivial, and commemorates various different events. It is a charge for wine drunk in the mayoralty year 1683-4—at the late blessed King's recovery;‡ at his Majesty's Proclamation and Coronation days;§ on the news of the rebels having been beaten;|| the bringing home of the charter;¶ "the wine presented to the officers of the train bands and the Lord of Radnor in my absence the Extraordinary, at two law Courts;" and the Communion Wine, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1686-7. Spent at the King's Proclamation for Tollerance at Mr. Blight's** . . . . .	0	7	6
1687-8. Spent on the news of the birth of the Prince†† on the ringers at Mr. Brabin's . . . . .	1	0	0
1688-9. We find the town ready to celebrate, though apparently not with equal ardour, the proceedings of the Prince of Orange. In this year we find a charge of 5 <i>s.</i> to the ringers when the Prince published his Declaration,‡‡			

\* Letter to the Hon. W. Lenthall, dated from Bodmin, 8 March, 1645. King's pamphlets, Brit. Mus. 102, a. 68. Summons to Sir Ralph Hopton from Bodmin, 5 March, 1645. *Idem* 102, a. 70.

† 1645-6. Payd Richard Ley, 27 Sept., for carriage of a post letter unto the Prince at Truro, 3*s.*  
 Payd him the 30<sup>th</sup> of the same month for carriage of another to Michell, 2*s.*  
 Payd Ley, the first of October, for carriage of a post letter for the Prince at Foy.  
 31 Oct. Payd for a post letter to Truro from the Prince.

‡ Charles II. was suddenly seized with illness on the 2nd February, 1683-4. On the 4th the Lords of the Council issued a proclamation, stating that his Majesty was in a condition of safety; nevertheless he died on the 6th.

§ James II. was of course proclaimed immediately that the death of his brother became known at Bodmin, and the coronation took place on the 23rd April.

|| This refers to the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth and his adherents at Sedgemoor, near Bridgwater, on the 6th July.

¶ The charter of James II. dated at Westminster 27th March, 1685.

\*\* On the 4th and 27th April the King published declarations of liberty of conscience. The indulgence extended to both Dissenters and Romanists, and the proclamation was received with joy by the more vehement sectaries, as the Anabaptists and "a sort of refined Quakers," as Evelyn calls them; but the moderate Nonconformists sent no addresses of thanks. (*Annals of England*, iii. 99.)

†† The Prince of Wales, born at St. James's 10th June, 1688, baptized on 15th Oct. by the name of James Francis Edward.

‡‡ Published on 10th October.

£ s. d.

and on the 11th June following an item for beer at the bonfire when the Prince and Princess were proclaimed King and Queen.

1707-8. Given to ringers on the Duke of Marlborough's success in Flanders . . . . .			
1713-4. Beer at the "Butterhouse" on the proclamation of King Joerge . . . . .			
1715-6. Given to the Ringers on the news of the Defeat of the Rebels in Lancashire* . . . . .			
Given to the Ringers on the news of the defeat of the rebels in Scotland . . . . .			
1748-9. Feby. 9. A Proclamation of the definitive Treaty of Peace,† then spent . . . . .	6	7	8
1745. Paid the Ringers on account of success against the rebels . . . . .	0	5	0

The entries relating to municipal matters are very numerous and some of them have been already noticed in notes to this work. Others are very obscure.

6 & 7 Henry VIII. I paide to John Flamank & Thomas Nott, burgesses of the Parliament . . . . .				xij <sup>s</sup>
1671-2. Mr. Hoblyn, rent allowed toward the chance of the Quo Warranto . . . . .	2	0	0	
1676-7. Lent Mr. Francis Blight on the townes behalf towards the carrying on the Yarne Market † . . . . .				
1688-9. Oct. 24. Paide Charles Hedge for repairing y <sup>e</sup> Stocks and the Beam house door . . . . .	0	2	0	
Jan <sup>y</sup> . 11. Paid the Collectors of the Poll Bill . . . . .	1	0	0	
1691-2. It. gave the Earle of Radnor's servants when they brought the Coronet for the Mare . . . . .	0	5	0	
Paid Humphry Crossman for carriage of plants for Mountfolly . . . . .	0	1	0	
For Wine at Christmas Sacrament . . . . .	1	17	6	} in all 8 2 10
at Easter ,, . . . . .	5	6	6	
at Whit sontide ,, . . . . .	0	18	10	
1694-5. Paid Mrs. Blight for Communion Wine . . . . .	11	3	3	
1697-8. About Election of Burgesses . . . . .	87	14	11	

\* The Jacobites surrendered at Preston on 13th November. On the same day was fought the battle of Dumblane, which was in itself undecisive, as both parties claimed the victory.  
 † The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, which was the cause of great rejoicings throughout the country.  
 ‡ It seems to have been a usual practice for the mayor to advance moneys to the burgesses upon their bonds to assist them in their business.

	£	s.	d.
1698-9. For postage of news letters . . . . .	0	14	8
1699-1700. For putting the Towne arms on the flagons . . . . .	0	2	6

The Mayor of Bodmin and his "worshipful twenty-four" seem freely to have indulged in the pleasures of the table. The mayor had an allowance for his kitchen, usually about 30*l.* per annum, and if on any occasion a distinguished guest was entertained the wine consumed was charged to the Town Revenues. Of this we have numerous examples, as shown by the following extracts:—

	£	s.	d.
1673-4. Payed for wine at the Lord Bishop's going west and coming back . . . . .	1	10	0
1691-2. June 24. P <sup>d</sup> for wine at the Lord Sands coming here . . . . .	1	3	0
It. spent at my house to treat the Earl of Radnor, M <sup>r</sup> Hobb being mayor . . . . .	1	15	0

And wine for general purposes was a common charge. On public occasions we find frequent charges for wine, beer, and cyder.

1670. Paid for beer and cakes at the cutting out of the Leate at Halgaver . . . . .	£	s.	d.
1686-7. It. wine presented to the Earl of Bathe . . . . .	1	4	0
For 4 bottles of Clarett & 2 Bottles of Sack at the "Butterhouse" on the 5 Novr. . . . .	0	8	0
1690-1. For 4 bottles of Wine presented to Mr. Robarts and other gentlemen at the Riding . . . . .	0	8	0
January 28. Itm. druncht in wine att my house by the Mayor & Company on y <sup>e</sup> news of the petition being withdrawn . . . . .	2	3	0

We have also numerous Charges for Venison.

1699-1700. Gave Pensley Parker when he bro <sup>t</sup> a Venison . . . . .	0	10	0
Gave Lanhydrock Parker for the same . . . . .	0	10	0
1702-3. Given Pincheley Parker for a Venisin . . . . .	0	10	0
Given Major-General Trelawney's men for the same . . . . .	0	10	0
1704-5. Oct. 15. I gave M <sup>r</sup> ffrancis Robartes' Parker & Major-General Trelawney's Ser <sup>ts</sup> for 2 Vennisons . . . . .			

Such entries occur frequently for several years. Some of them are interesting, as showing that Pincheley Park, in Cardinham, was not at this time disparked.

The accounts afford also evidence of entertainments given to the mayor and common council by some of the neighbouring gentry, which is shown by the largess given to the servants of those establishments on the occasion: *e. g.*

	£	s.	d.
1681-2. Bestowed on the Servants at Glyn when the company were there at Christmas . . . . .	1	5	0

	£	s.	d.
1688-9. Gave to the Major Glynn's servants att Xtnas . . .	1	0	0
Jan <sup>y</sup> 11. Gave to the Earl of Radnor's servants . . .	1	0	0
1690. March 4. It. our Aldermen & Common Councilmen dyned with Major Glynn, then I gave the servants . . .	1	0	0
1702-3. Given to M <sup>r</sup> Mountstevens servants at a treat for y <sup>e</sup> Gentlewomen . . . . .	0	11	0
1705-6. Oct. 25. It. given to the servants att Stower hill . . .	1	0	0
It. given to the serv <sup>ts</sup> at Penhargett . . . . .	1	0	0

## BODMIN CUSTOMS.

Several peculiar customs have, from a remote date, prevailed in this town. Most of them have now fallen into disuse, and it is desirable to preserve a record of them before they are altogether lost from memory. This has been done, to some extent, though in a desultory way, by T. Q. Couch, Esq., surgeon, of Bodmin, a zealous and painstaking antiquary; but a history of Bodmin would be incomplete if it preserved not some memorials of these by-gone usages.

*The Curfew.*—The custom which first claims our notice is the ancient practice of ringing the curfew bell. The name is supposed to be derived from *couvre feu*, because it was required that about sunset in summer, and about eight or nine o'clock in winter, every person should cover up his fire at the ringing of a bell.\* The custom is said to have been introduced by the Norman Conqueror; but, inasmuch as it prevailed in Scotland, France, Spain, and other countries never subjected to the domination of the Normans, such an opinion is scarcely sustainable. Moreover, the practice is probably more ancient in this country than the Norman Conquest. The object, in addition to protection from fire, was doubtless the preservation of discipline and good order in towns. At the ringing of the curfew every person was expected to retire to his own home. In the "*Liber Albus*"† of the City of London it is forbidden that any person shall be so daring as to be found going or wandering about the streets of the city after curfew rung out at St. Martin's-le-Grand, and St. Laurence, or at Berkyng chirche, unless it be some great lord or other substantial person of good reputation, or a person of their household, who from them shall have waraunty, and who is going from one to another with a light to guide him. It was prescribed that any offender against this law shall be taken by the keepers of the peace and put into the "Tun,"‡ which for such misdoers is assigned, and to be brought the following day before the lord mayor and aldermen for punishment. The doors of taverners and brewers were also directed to be shut at the ringing of this bell, and no person afterwards admitted.

\* An ancient and curious instrument for covering and extinguishing fires, called a curfew or *couvre-feu*, is figured in the "*Antiquarian Repertory*," vol. i. p. 89.

† *Liber Albus*, p. 240.

‡ For nightwalkers; a prison in Cornhill.

At Bodmin the curfew bell is now, and always has been from time immemorial, rung at eight o'clock in the evening. A bell formerly was rung at four o'clock in the morning, but this custom has for a considerable time fallen into desuetude. As early as the year 1696 the grand jury at the law court and general sessions of the peace, among other things, presented the sexton for irregularity in respect to this bell;\* and in another presentment of about the same date the object of the bell is said to be "the warning of prentices and others."

*Bodmin Riding.*—A ceremony of great antiquity, so called, was celebrated with considerable notoriety down nearly to the close of the last century, after which it degenerated into mere revelry. The origin and intention of it are unknown, but there is a sort of tradition that it commemorated the recovery of the relics of St. Petrock after they had been stolen from the priory church in 1177. The festival commenced on the Sunday nearest the anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury (Becket) which was observed on July 7th. The inhabitants appeared at church in great numbers decorated with ribbons, &c. On the following day there was a grand procession, in which the principal inhabitants of the town and the gentlemen of the neighbourhood took part. The procession was divided into classes, and each of the classes bore the emblems of their professions and crafts, being a remnant of the ancient guilds. They first went to the priory and received from the hands of the master of the house, who was supposed to represent the prior, a garland of flowers, and a pole decorated with flowers, ribbons, &c. which they had previously deposited there. These were borne by two men, preceded by musicians, at the head of the procession, which in this manner perambulated the town, all who possibly could being mounted.† This being done, they commenced the celebration of their sports and games.‡ In this merry-making the good old English custom of a dinner was not omitted by the mayor and his brethren.§

An interesting account of this ceremony, as it was practised in its later days, was contributed to the Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, a few years ago, by Mr. Couch. He obtained his information from those who took part in its latest celebration.||

Some attempts have been made to resuscitate this festival, but without effect. It seems to be hopelessly dead.

The Riding tune is annexed to Mr. Couch's account. It is considered by Mr. Chappell to be quite modern.

*Halgaver Sports.*—Some persons have confounded the "Halgaver Sports" with the "Riding," but they were altogether distinct, and kept at different times, though in the same month.¶ Carew mentions the sports in these words:—"The youthlyer sort of Bodmyn townsmen vse sometimes

\* "Wee present the Sexton for not constantly Ringing the Bell at foure of the Clock in the morning and eight in the Evening."—*Municipal Records.*

† The "Riding Hde" is mentioned in connection with the rebuilding of the church and the erection of Berry Tower. See *ante.*

‡ British Museum, Additional MS. 9417, 186.

§ 1690-1. For two bottles of wine and two of syder for M<sup>r</sup> Robarts at the Riding.

1706-7. A venison to the Riding from M<sup>r</sup> Robarts.

|| Journal, No. II. 56.

¶ Survey of Cornwall, p. 126.

to sport themselves, by playing the box with strangers, whom they summon to Halgauer. The name signifieth 'Goat's Moore,' and such a place it is, lying a little without the towne, and very full of quauemires. When these mates meet with any rawe seruingman, or other young master, who may serue and deserue to make pastime, they cause him to be solemnly arrested for his appearance before the Maior of Halgauer, where he is charged with wearing one spurre, or going vntrussed, or wanting a girdle, or some such like felony : and after he hath been arraygned and tryed, with all requisite circumstances, iudgement is given in formal termes, and executed in some one vngracious pranke or other, more to the skorne then hurt of the party condemned."

"Hence is sprung the proverb, when we see one slouenly appared : He shall be presented in Halgauer Court.

"But now and then," Carew continues, "they extend this merriment with the largest, to the preiudice of ouer credulous people, perswading them to fight with a dragon lurking in Halgauer,\* or to see some strange matter there ; which concludeth at least with a trayning them into the mire."

These sports have also been discontinued.

*Paul's Pitcher.*—The eve of St. Paul's day is marked in this town by a singular custom called "Paul's Pitcher," the intention or origin of which it is difficult to divine. The boys of the town, after nightfall, slink along the streets and hurl a pitcher into every house which is left incautiously open. Mr. Couch, a few years ago, inserted an inquiry in Notes and Queries as to the origin of this practice, and whether it obtains elsewhere, but it elicited no reply.†

*Grace Night.*—Another popular custom formerly obtained in this town called "Grace Night." It was regulated by the first Sunday in Advent, and was held on the Friday preceding it, evidently in commemoration of the saered history of that season. The propheey of a Branch in the Epistle on the Sunday before, and the Gospel for Advent Sunday, which describes our Saviour's entry into Jerusalem, the multitude cutting branches from the trees and strewing them in the way, is figured by the children carrying branches of laurel and other evergreens, usually denoting joy and deliverance, to their respective schools, where they erect a sort of stage, and from thence recite such portions of Scripture as are suitable to the subject, in the presence of their friends and teachers, who regale them with cakes and other refreshments in token of their approbation. This account is derived from a letter dated 11th July 1812, and addressed to Mr. Lysons by the Rev. Edmund Gilbert of the Priory.‡ The late Mr. John Wallis, afterwards Viear of Bodmin, gives a somewhat different account of this observance,§ saying it was held on the Friday before St. Nicholas' day ; and suggesting that the ceremony might be in honour of St. Nicholas, he being regarded as the patron saint of children. Mr. Wallis also says that the children of the grammar school did not take any part in the ceremony.

\* There is a small natural ravine near the moor which is still called "The Dragon Pit."

† Notes and Queries, Second Series, vol. vii. 312. (1859.)

‡ Brit. Mus. Additional MS. 9417, fo. 182.

§ Ibid. 9420, fo. 312.

*The Wassail Cup.*—Nicholas Sprey, town clerk of Bodmin, by his will,\* bequeathed “13s. 4d. yearly among such good friends of the better sort, inhabitants of Bodmin, as shall be pleased to make, at some convenient house in the said borough, on Twelfth-day a supper, and for furnishing a *wassail cup* with wyne and sugar, and from thence to go *with* the cup to every mayor’s house yearly and for ever according to the manner and fashion in that kind accustomed, for the continuance of love and neighbourly meeting in the said town; to be paid out of the rents and yearly profits of a house and stitche of land in Bore-street, and over against the Bore-lane; and if it be not used every year to revert to testator’s heirs.”

The rent-charge of 13s. 4d. was received by the corporation out of the premises alluded to until the death of Mr. Samuel Stone in 1838, when the devisees under his will objected to make any further payment, alleging that it was nothing more than a free gift. The origin and purpose of the charge had been entirely forgotten; and, the conditions of the bequest having ceased to be fulfilled, the gift would revert to the heirs of the testator or their assigns, in accordance with the terms of the will.

*Viewing the Bounds.*—Another custom, which has now ceased, deserves also to be mentioned. In Rogation tide it was the practice of the mayor and corporation to perambulate the boundaries of the borough in some state. His worship, mounted on horseback, and preceded by the common serjeant and town crier wearing cocked hats and bearing their maces of office, accompanied by some members of the corporate body and principal inhabitants, also on horseback, and attended by a considerable number of men and boys, proceeded, as nearly as possible, along the boundary line. They visited certain marked spots on the boundary with special formalities, *e.g.* Salt Pool (at the corner of Lanearfe), Callywith Black Pool, Carminowe Cross, &c. At these spots what was called a “hurling” took place: a quantity of buns, biscuits, figs, nuts, &c. were thrown into the air, and formed the subject of scrambling and boisterous merriment among the boys. On one occasion in the *melé* Mr. Mayor had the misfortune to be unhorsed in Salt Pool. Three hurrags were then given by the whole party, followed by the shout “Thus far extends the ancient borough of Bodmin.” These proceedings served to fix for life in the memory of the boys present the position of these special boundary marks. The viewing the bounds usually occupied two days.†

This old custom, like those before mentioned, and many others which in former times served to bring together persons of all ranks and degrees in life, promoting merriment, harmony, and good-fellowship, had been discontinued after the “reformation” effected by the Reform Bill of 1832; but in the year 1866, in the mayoralty of the late Mr. W. R. Hicks, a humourist of more than local celebrity, it was renewed, at least for that year, and carried out with great spirit.

\* Proved in the Prerog. Court of Canterbury, 6th Nov. 1624. Byrd, 96, and Clark, 42.

† MS. Depositions (1818) in possession of the Author.

## BODMIN TOKENS.

In early times England possessed no copper coinage. The small change in use consisted of silver pennies, half-pennies, and farthings; the scarcity and small size of which caused considerable inconvenience, and led to the introduction of foreign base metal and leaden tokens of English manufacture. As early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth a design was entertained for establishing a copper coinage of convenient size and weight. It was, however, never adopted, and the inconvenience continued, until, in 1613,\* Lord Harrington was granted a patent authorising him to call in all tradesmen's tokens and to coin a brass money which should be generally current for three years; the issue, however, being limited to 25,000*l*. Considerable opposition was offered; but, on 19 May, a proclamation was published prohibiting the use of tradesmen's tokens.† Lord Harrington died in February following, and John his son, the last lord, soon afterwards, and, on 21 June 1614,‡ the privilege was continued to Anne Lady Harrington.

Upon the termination of Lord Harrington's patent a grant was made to Edward Woodward and Thomas Garret, goldsmiths of London, for coining copper tokens for seven years; all other tokens being suppressed.§ This term having also expired, a similar privilege was granted to the Duke of Lennox and the Marquis Hamilton for nineteen years.||

Great abuses arose under these patents, and, in 1644, they were suppressed by the House of Commons, who ordered that the tokens should be rechanged from money raised out of the estates of the patentees. No authorised currency was, however, issued in lieu; but immediately after the death of the King private copper tokens began to be circulated without authority, which were received again by the issuers when presented at the nominal value. Some such tokens are found of so early a date as 1648.¶ No copper currency, with the exception of a few farthings, was issued during the interregnum; and it is remarkable, as an index of popular feeling, that the arms of the Commonwealth are rarely found on private tokens of that period, whereas, after the Restoration, the King's arms and other insignia of royalty are exceedingly common.

It is estimated that not more than 20,000 different private tokens in the whole were issued. They bear all kinds of devices, and generally the name or initials, sometimes both, of the issuer. The initial of the surname is generally placed over the initials of the Christian names of the husband and wife.

Mr. Boyne gives the two following Bodmin tokens, viz. : \*\*

1. Obv. JOHN . HARRIS. †† = The grocers' arms . . . . . One farthing.

Rev. OF . BODMAN. = I. <sup>H.</sup> A.

\* State Paper Office, Dom. Corr. James I. vol. lxxii. 68, 74, 115.

† Ibid. 142.

‡ Ibid. vol. lxxvii. 40. Printed Proc. Coll. No. 28.

§ S. P. O. Dom. Corr. James I. vol. lxxxviii. 30.

|| S. P. O. Dom. Corr. James I. vol. lxxiii. 66.

¶ Tokens issued in Seventeenth Century, Boyne, p. ix.

\*\* Tokens of the Seventeenth Century, p. 37.

†† An, wife to Mr. John Harris, buried 2nd April 1673; John Harris, gent., buried 20th Feb. 1679-80.



2. Obv. THOMAS . WILLS.\* = Arms, Three lions passant gardant within a bordure engrailed.

Rev. IN . BODMYN. = T.<sup>W.F.</sup> . . . . . One farthing.

3. Obv. FLORENCE WILLS.†

Rev. F. W. IN . BODMIN. 1663.

To which we can add the following from a specimen in the museum of the Bodmin Institution. The token is an elegant one in latén (bell-metal), and is very thin.

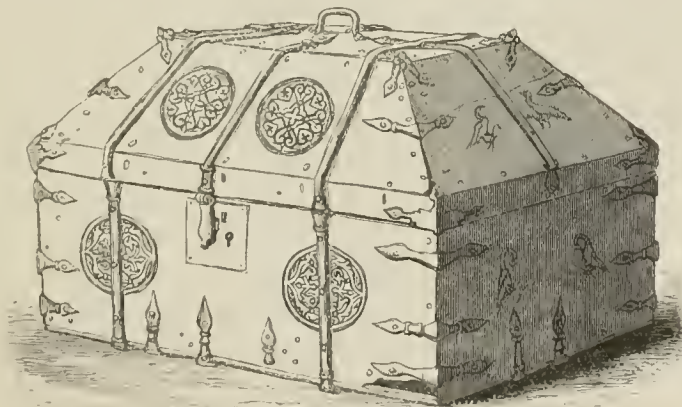
4. Obv. RICHARD MANATON‡ = Arms of Manaton: Upon a bend three mullets pierced, differenced with a crescent. Crest, a demi unicorn ramp. . . . . One farthing.

Rev. OF . BODMAN . 1664. = R.<sup>M.P.</sup>§ between three mullets.



### THE IVORY CASKET.

There is belonging to the corporation of Bodmin, and now in the custody of the town clerk, a very ancient and curious ivory casket. According to tradition it is the same casket which is mentioned by Benedict Abbot of Peterborough (a contemporary)|| as having been used by Prior Roger, in 1177, in bringing back the relics of St. Petrock after they had been recovered from the Abbey of St. Mevenus. This author says, "He (Roger) brought the body of the blessed Petrock,



THE IVORY CASKET.

\* Thomas, son of John Welles, baptized 7th May, 1606. Was this the same?

† This is mentioned by Mr. Wallis, Bodmin Reg. 288.

‡ Richard Manaton, mayor 1668.

§ Penelope, wife of Mr. Richard Manaton, buried 23rd Sept. 1670.

|| De Vita et Gestis Henrici secundi et Ricardi primi, "ex editione Thomæ Hearnii, Oxon, 1735," 2 vols. 8vo. vol. i. pp. 228, 229. See also Davies Gilbert's Hist. Cornwall, vol. i. pp. 97—99.

*closed in an ivory case, to the city of Winchester, and when it was brought into the King's presence the King, having seen and adored it, permitted the prior to return in peace with his holy charge to the Abbey of Bodmin."*

The box at Bodmin is in length about 1 ft. 6 in., about 1 ft. in breadth, and in height about 10 inches. The cover is sloped off, so that the horizontal upper surface is scarcely 6 inches wide. The bottom is made of a thin oak board, painted to match the ivory; the sides, ends, and cover are of thin ivory slabs polished on the outside, but within in their rough condition, bearing the marks of the saw. The box is fastened together by rabbets and rivets, the whole being encircled with bands of brass-work and clamps of the same metal at the angles. There are certain holes not used in the construction of the box, but apparently intended for fastening on a lining. Externally the surface is ornamented in gold and colours, disposed in rosettes of crosses and intricate interlaced ornaments, and with quaint figures of birds of various forms.

The ornamentation on this ancient work of art is of so peculiar a character that we submitted sketches and tracings to Alexander Nesbitt, Esq. F.S.A., a gentleman well skilled in subjects connected with mediæval art, and especially in decorative works in ivory. He is of opinion that the box is an example of oriental work of about the twelfth or thirteenth century, and that it possesses very great interest as bearing on a chapter of art and archæology yet to be written, viz. that of those of Asia—Western Asia in particular—and their influence on Europe. Mr. Nesbitt does not think the Bodmin casket to be of Venetian manufacture, because the architectural style of the Venetians was Gothic, with very little orientalism about it, and the Venetians did not imitate Oriental patterns so closely, nor does he think it Byzantine, because the designs are not altogether of that school.

Mr. Nesbitt mentions that in the Treasury of St. Mark's at Venice is a box of silver, parcel-gilt and niello-ed, enriched with ornaments of a precisely similar type; and he refers to drawings of the same character from Syrian and Armenian MSS. published by Mr. Westwood.\*

Whether or not this box may be the veritable ivory case alluded to by Abbot Benedict we are, of course, unable to say. Mr. Nesbitt's opinion as to the date of its manufacture would make it contemporary with that event, and it may, therefore, be the same, and may have been used for centuries as a shrine or reliquary in the Priory Church. However this may be, it is an object of very great interest, and it is hoped that it will long, as now, be carefully preserved as one of the choicest treasures of the town.

\* *Palæographia Sacra Pictoria.* Lond. 1845-49.

## MUNICIPAL INSIGNIA.

*The Common Seal.*—We have seen that when the burgesses of Bodmin were made a body corporate under the charter of the 5th of Elizabeth, they were authorised to have a common seal. This seal was registered at the Heralds' Visitation in 1620, and the following is the certificate, with a representation of the seal, copied from the *original* Visitation.\*



This is the Cōmon Scale of the Towne & Ancient Borough of Bodmin w<sup>ch</sup> hath beene enabled by his Ma<sup>ties</sup> most Noble progenitors w<sup>th</sup> diuers libties, priuiledges, & greate immunities, the Gouernm<sup>t</sup> consistinge of a Maior, & 36 Chiefe Burgesses, w<sup>ch</sup> are called the cōmon Connsell of the sayd Towne & Boroughe: the Election of the Maior being yearly the 24 day of Septemb. The Maior, Towne Clarke, & the last antecedent Maior being Justices of the peace w<sup>th</sup>in the sayd Borough. The Maior being Coroner w<sup>th</sup>in the Borough. The Maior and Towne Clarke haue power to take Recognizances of Debtors according to the statute of Acton Burnell & Westm. They are to haue a Cōmon Seale for all grauntes. Forayne Justices of the peace are prohibited to intromit therein for causes w<sup>th</sup>in the sayd Borough. All w<sup>ch</sup> priuiledges & im̄unities were confirmed & certified by o<sup>r</sup> most gracious Souaigine Ladye Queene Elizab of famous memorie, in the 36. yeare of her raygne. And at the time of this p̄sent Visitation, the 3 day of Octob 1620, was W<sup>m</sup> Prist mayor, Nicho. Sprye Towne Clarke, Robt Withm, Thomas Helliar, Robt. Hartwell, John Stone, Nicho. Webber, Raph Turney, Richard Durant, John Corey, William Stone, & John Edye, 12 of the Chiefe Burgesses w<sup>th</sup>in the sayd Towne & Borough of Bodmin.

The fee payd 40<sup>s</sup>.

WILLIM PRIST, maiore.

NICHO: SPREX, Towne Clark.

RICHARD DVRANT.

\* Harl. MS. 1164. 72.

NOTE.—It is popularly understood that the figure on the seal represents St. Petrock. This, however, is manifestly an error. St. Petrock would not be represented in regal state, crowned, and bearing a sceptre, but as an ecclesiastic. It is probable that it was intended for King Æthelstan, who was esteemed the patron of the town.

*The Maces, &c.*—The corporate body possesses four maces of silver. The most ancient are two small ones, not quite alike. They are 1ft.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length. The handle end of each has hollow work, or bracket-like projections in the form of serpents. One mace has two such projections, the other one only. In the latter the serpent has a head at both ends, but in the former the serpents are single-headed. On the flat top of each is engraved the arms of James I. surmounted by the date 1618, and flanked by the initials I. R. One of these maces has been somewhat altered in repairs; and one is now in a very damaged condition, the handle having been denuded of its silver casing throughout a great part of its length.

The other two maces are of silver gilt, and form a pair in all respects alike. They measure 2ft.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, and are very massive. The upper portion forms a royal crown surmounted with the orb and cross; the circlet-rim and arched-bands are represented as jewelled, the coronæ being ornamented with crosses and fleurs-de-lis alternately. The cup-like heads of the maces are ornamented with fanciful devices, consisting of four human figures without arms, terminating in foliage, &c., between which are a rose, a thistle, a shamrock, and a fleur-de-lis, each surmounted with a crown. The shafts have leafy ornaments and bosses. On the flat top of the maces, within the crown, are engraved the royal arms with supporters, surrounded by the motto: HONI . SOIT . QUI . MAL . Y . PENSE; and beneath, IE . MEIN - TEIN - DRAY. On the flat end of handles of the maces are engraved the arms of the borough, surrounded with the following legend on a ribbon: SIGILLVM . COMVNE . BVRGENSIVM . BODMINLE; and without this: EX . DONO . PRENOBILIS . CAROLI . BODVILLE . COMITIS . RADNOR . 1690.

There is also a "loving eup" of silver. It is two-handled, with a cover. On one side is engraved the arms of the town, with the words: SIGILL . COMUNE . BVRGENSIVM . BODMINIE. And on the other: "Union in the Corporation, and prosperity to the town of Bodmin, 1760." "The gift of S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Irby to this Corporation in the year 1760. Created Lord Boston 1761."

There is also a silver snuff-box, presented to the Corporation in 1812 by the Rev. Dr. Flamank, then mayor. On the lid are engraved the arms of the town and the arms of Flamank impaling Hughes,\* with a record of the gift.

\* See Monumental Inscriptions, No. 52.



1. St. Guron,  
from the chair  
at Gorrun.

2. St. Petrock,  
from Bodmin  
Priory Seal.

## LIST OF MAYORS.

Mr. Wallis has printed a List of the Mayors of Bodmin,\* beginning with the year 1423; but it is, in many respects, erroneous, as Mr. Wallis was, himself, aware. He informs us † that he derived his names and dates from certain lists in MS. in the hands of private persons, which he very properly suggests require to be authenticated from original documents. This we have endeavoured to do as far as possible, and the following is subjoined as the result of our investigation. The names printed in Roman characters have been established by the evidence of original contemporaneous documents, but those printed in Italics have been filled in as best we could from the list printed by Mr. Wallis and the lists in MS. to which he alludes, and one other now in the possession of the Rev. William Iago of Bodmin, which in many respects differs from that of Mr. Wallis.

1201. Herbert de Helleston (prepositus).‡	DAY OF ELECTION OF MAYOR, THE FEAST OF ST. FRANCIS THE CONFESSOR (OCT. 4).	1439-40. <i>Thomas Laugher.</i>
T. Hen. III. Osbert Fitz-Osbert (prepositus).§	1336-40. John Coterel, mayor.	1441. John Erle.
T. Hen. III. Roger Pentee (prepositus).§	Adam Martyn.	1442. Thomas Laugher.
T. Hen. III. or Edw. I. John, son of Rauñ (prepositus).§	1345. Adam Martyn.¶	1443 to 1445. <i>Thomas Moyle.</i>
T. Hen. III. or Edw. I. Roger Pentee (prepositus).§	1359. Roger de Bodmin.	1446. <i>Otto Nyccoll.</i>
T. Edw. I. Stephen Stephen (prepositus).	1364. John Knowwy.	1447. <i>Thomas Beare.</i>
T. Edw. I. John de Langahits (prepositus).§	1375. William Breton.**	1448. <i>Thomas Calway.</i>
T. Edw. I. Robert de Polmorna (prepositus).§	1379. John Lange.††	1449. <i>Thomas Lucomb.</i>
1301. Adam de St. Margaret (prepositus).	1402. John Nicolls.	1450. Thomas Bere.‡‡
1304. Richard de St. Margaret (prepositus).	1411. John Nicolls.	1451-4. <i>James Flamank.</i>
1308. William Mathew (prepositus).	1422. Thomas Paynter.	1455-60. <i>Thomas Laugher.</i>
	1424-29. John Paynter.	1461-2. <i>Robert Dighen.</i>
	1430-31. Walter Powell.	1463-7. Thomas Lucombe.
	1432. <i>Thomas Moyle.</i>	1468-72. <i>John Walter.</i> §§
	1433. Thomas Moyle.	1473-4. <i>Otho Robins.</i> ¶¶
	1434. Thomas Moyle.	1475-6. <i>William Penrose.</i>
	1435. <i>Thomas Moyle.</i>	1477-83. <i>Thomas Lucomb.</i>
	1436. <i>Walter Powell.</i>	1484. } 1485. } <i>Unknown.</i> 1486. }
	1437. John Nicoll.	1487. Richard Flamank.
	1438. <i>Thomas Lucomb.</i>	1488. Thomas Margyt.***

\* Bodmin Register, p. 277.

† Bodmin Register, pp. 276-292.

‡ Placita coram Regis, 3 John.

§ Occur, under this designation, as witnesses in undated deeds of these reigns, at Tregothnan.

|| This gentleman is the first found designated *Mayor*. The term is afterwards invariably used to describe the Chief Magistrate, although the term "Prepositus" is found occasionally to occur, and perhaps was applied to the Justice.

¶ Pat. Rolls, 19 Edw. III., p. I, m. 22.

\*\* Assize Rolls, 20 Richard II.

†† Deed at Place, Fowey.

‡‡ Edmond Beket, Prepositus.

|||| Thomas Lucombe is described as Mayor of Bodmin in the Indentures of Bmrgesses, dated 16 May, 1468.

§§ Mr. Iago's list gives the name as John Watts.

¶¶ Mr. Iago's list shows Otho Robins as mayor in 1473 and 1474, and William Penrose succeeding also in 1474. Thomas Lucomb following in 1475 and continuing in office for seven years, after which we have King Edw. IV., Rich. III., and King Henry VII.

\*\*\* Mr. Wallis's list gives Moyle, which is an error, as shown by record.

1489. *Thomas Margyt.*  
 1490. *William Trott.*  
 1491-2. *Ralph Tredenek.*  
 1493. *Richard Flamank.*  
 1494. *Richard Flamank.*  
 1495. *Randolph Tredowe.*  
 1496. *Richard Tayler.*  
 1497. *John Glyn.*  
 1498. *Walter Smyth.*  
 1499. *William Trott, sen.*  
 1509. *John Cock.*  
 1501. *William Sagemore.*  
 1502. *Thomas Phyllype.*  
 1503. *Nicholas Rusth.*  
 1504. *John Whyte.*  
 1505. *Richard Bligh.*  
 1506. *Thomas Phyllype.*  
 1507. *William Sagemore.*  
 1508. *Thomas Phyllype.*  
 1509. *William Trott.*  
 1510. *John Glyn.*  
 1511. *John Oliver.*  
 1512. *John Lavedwen.*  
 1513. *John Lavedon.*  
 1514. *William Sagemore.*  
 1515. *Thomas Phillips.*  
 1516. *John White.*  
 1517. *John Cavodley.*  
 1518. *Thomas Hewett.*  
 1519. *Nicholas POUND.*  
 1520. *John Glyn.*  
 1521. *Richard Blight.*  
 1522. *Nicholas Opy.*  
 1523. *John Tregligh.*  
 1524. *John Flamank.*  
 1525. *Thomas Boscarnan.*  
 1526. *Nicholas POUND.*  
 1527. *John Bray.*  
 1528. . . . *Flamank.*  
 1529. *John White.*  
 1530. *Robert John.*  
 1531. *John Blight.*  
 1532. *William Vyvyan.*  
 1533. *Nicholas Corrant.*  
 1534. *John Flamank.*  
 1535. *Thomas Hewett.*  
 1536. *Nicholas Boyer.*  
 1537. *William Achym.*

1538. *John Bray.*  
 1539. *John Blyghe.*  
 1540. *William Vivian.*  
 1541. *John Vivian.*  
 1542. *Thomas Opy.*  
 1543. *John Blight.*  
 1544. *Michael Avery.*  
 1545. *William Achym.*  
 1546. *John Hewett.*  
 1547. *John Dyer.*  
 1548. {*Henry Bray.*  
       *Nicholas Boyer.*  
 1549. *John Kestell.*  
 1550. *Henry Bray.*  
 1551. *Ralph Mitchell.*  
 1552. *Robert John.*  
 1553. *Thomas Opy (Ind. Parl.)*  
 1554. *Richard Cundye* } *Ind. Parl.*  
 1555. *Richard Cundye* }  
 1556. *John Hewett.*  
 1557. *John Garland.*  
 1558. *William Northey.*  
 1559. *Thomas Bligh.*  
 1560. *Ralph Mitchell.*  
 1561. *Henry Bray.*  
 1562. *Christopher Cock.*

## MAYORS ELECTED 29 SEPT.

1563. *Henry Bray.*  
 1564. *Thomas Opy.*  
 1565. *William Morcomb.*  
 1566. *Nicholas Cory.*  
 1567. *Richard Opy.*  
 1568. *Thomas Andrew.*  
 1569. *John Hewett.*  
 1570. *Thomas Blight.*  
 1571. *Ralph Mitchell.*  
 1572. *John Harris.*  
 1573. *Christopher Walker.*  
 1574. *John Ward.*  
 1575. *Thomas Kestell.*  
 1576. *John Tubb.*  
 1577. *Richard Cory.*  
 1578. *William Beard.*  
 1579. *John Edie.*  
 1580. *Richard Condy.*  
 1581. *Thomas Cock.*  
 1582. *John Blyghe.*

1583. *Thomas Andro.*  
 1584. *Richard Mitchell.*  
 1585. *Richard Tankard.*  
 1586. *John Tubb.*  
 1587. *Otes Edy.*  
 1588. *John Blight, sen.*  
 1589. *John Haynes.*  
 1590. *John Blight, jun.*  
 1591. *Thomas Cory.*  
 1592. *Thomas Hellyer.*  
 1593. *Robert Hartwell.*  
 1594. *Richard Mitchell.*

## MAYORS ELECTED 24 SEPT.

1595. *Thomas Cock.*  
 1596. *Nicholas Sprey.*  
 1597. *Henry Warde.*  
 1598. *Otho Edy.*  
 1599. *Jeremy Walker.*  
 1600. *John Stone.*  
 1601. *John Stone.*  
 1602. *John Stone.*  
 1603. *Robert Hartwell.*  
 1604. *Gilbert Mitchell.*  
 1605. *Richard Mitchell.*  
 1606. *Henry Ward.*  
 1607. *Nicholas Webber.*  
 1608. *Ralph Turney.*  
 1609. *Robert Wilton.*  
 1610. *Otho Edge.*  
 1611. *Richard Durant.*  
 1612. *Thomas Hellyer.*  
 1613. *Nicholas Sprey.*  
 1614. *John Cory.*  
 1615. *Robert Hartwell.*  
 1616. *John Sprey.*  
 1617. *Nicholas Webber.*  
 1618. *Ralph Turney.*  
 1619. *Robert Wilton.*  
 1620. *William Prist.*  
 1621. *John Edy.*  
 1622. *William Stone.*  
 1623. *John Warde.*  
 1624. *Richard Durant.*  
 1625. *John Cory.*  
 1626. *Nicholas Harvey.*  
 1627. *William Robins.*  
 1628. *William Harris.*

1629. <i>John Edye.</i>	1660. Richard Turney.	1690. Thomas May.
1630. <i>William Stone.</i>	1661. } Otho Stapp.†	1691. George Demountfryart.
1631. <i>John Ward.</i>	} Nathaniel Luggier.	1692. William Hodge.
1632. <i>John Turney.</i>	1662. Hugh Hobbs.	1693. Thomas Hawken.
1633. John Peryman.	1663. Mathew Parsons.	1694. George Demountfryart.
1634. <i>Richard Michell.</i>	1664. Thomas Hawken.	1695. Walker Hobbs.
1635. <i>William Mace.</i>	1665. Humphry Williams.	1696. Peter Symons.
1636. Otho Stapp.	1666. Bernard Pennington.	1697. William May.
1637. William Stone.	1667. John Dagge.	1698. William Hodge.
1638. <i>Nicholas Cory.*</i>	1668. Richard Manaton.	1699. John Pennington.
1639. <i>William Harris.</i>	1669. Nicholas Dagge.	1700. George Demountfryart.
1640. <i>Nicholas Harvey.</i>	1670. Nathaniel Luggier.	1701. Walker Hobbs.
1641. <i>Thomas Durant.</i>	1671. Thomas Hawken.	1702. Henry Fry.
1642. Richard Turney.	1672. Richard Opy.	1703. John Stephens.
1643. Richard Michell.	1673. Tobias Scholler.	1704. William Hodge.
1644. <i>Gilbert Edye.</i>	1674. Henry Dagge.	1705. Richard Blight.
1645. Richard Parsons.	1675. Francis Blight.	1706. Thomas May.§
1646. Richard Webber.	1676. Humphry Williams.	1707. John Williams.
1647. John Wilcock.	1677. Charles Blight.	1708. <i>Thomas Hawken.</i>
1648. Richard Webber.	1678. John Dagge.	1709. Richard Tom.
1649. William Warren.	1679. Thomas Hawken.	1710. Nicholas Bradley.
1650. Richard Hender.	1680. Bernard Pennington.	1711. William Hodge.
1651. Richard Turney.	1681. Nathaniel Luggier.	1712. George Demountfryart.
1652. <i>Abel Dagge.</i>	1682. Hugh Hobbs.	1713. William May.
1653. <i>Thomas Durant.</i>	1683. Tobias Scholler.	1714. Nicholas Bradley.
1654. <i>Hugh Hobbs.</i>	1684. Francis Blight. ‡	1715. William Wymond.
1655. <i>William Opy.</i>	1685. John Littleton.	1716. { George Demountfryart.
1656. William Orchard.	1686. Humphry Williams.	} Bernard Pennington.
1657. <i>John Stone.</i>	1687. Christopher Fowler.	1717. Richard Blight.
1658. Charles Blight.	1688. William May.	1718. William Phillipps. ¶
1659. John Wilcocks.	1689. Roger Hamley.	1719. No election.

\* Arms: A chevron between three birds, apparently partridges.

† 1661. Otho Stapp, mayor, buried 3 December. Par. Reg.

‡ In office at the grant of the charter of 27 March, 1st James II., and appointed to continue until 24 September 1685.

§ 1708. Thomas May, gent., justice, buried July 28.

|| 1717. Dr. George Demountfryart buried.

¶ On the 29th September, 1719, no mayor was elected, and William Phillipps claimed to hold over under the charter of 5th Elizabeth, which provided that the mayor, burgesses, and common council, or the major part of them, on Michaelmas-day in every year, should assemble and nominate two capital burgesses, out of whom the inhabitants should choose one to be mayor *for the next year, and until another mayor should be chosen*; averring that the charter of 36th Elizabeth; although altering the time and manner of the election, viz., that thenceforward the election should be vested in the mayor, common council, and town clerk, and he made on the 24th September, *pro uno anno integro tunc proxime sequenti*; did not alter the usage which as well before as after the second charter had been for the mayor to hold over until another was chosen, and that he being elected mayor served for one year, and that the town clerk being then dead and no new one chosen, there could be no new election of mayor. The case was argued in the King's Bench, 6 Geo. I., Hil. The Court decided, Justice Eyre only dissenting, that the town was governed by the charter of 36th Elizabeth only, under which the mayor had no right to hold over. Judgment was accordingly given for the King, and the Corporation petitioned for a new charter. (*Rex v. Phillipps*. Strange, vol. i. p. 394.) Notwithstanding that this occurred in 1720, we have no record of another mayor until Michaelmas 1723.

1720. } 1721. } No election. 1722. }	1756. } 1757. } No election till the issue 1758. } of a mandamus.	1788. No election until by man- damus, 3 June, 1790, when
1723. <i>Richard Blight.</i>	1759. <i>Joseph Hamley.</i>	1789. <i>Francis John Hext.</i> §
1724. <i>John Williams.</i>	1760. <i>Charles Treweeke.</i>	1790. <i>Lewis Marshall.</i> §
1725. <i>John Hoblyn.</i>	1761. <i>John Colwell.</i>	1791. <i>Francis John Hext.</i> §
1726. <i>Christopher Pennington.</i>	1762. <i>Francis John Hext.</i>	NEW CHARTER, MAYORS ELECTED 29 SEPT.
1727. <i>Christopher Pennington.</i>	1763. <i>John Stone.</i>	1798. <i>Walter Raleigh Gilbert,</i> from 27 Aug.
1728. <i>Francis Bradley.</i>	1764. <i>William Pennington.</i>	1799. <i>John Edyvean.</i>
1729. <i>Robert Pennington.</i>	1765. <i>Robert Edyvean.</i>	1800. <i>Joseph Edyvean.</i>
1730. <i>Henry Spiller.</i>	1766. <i>John Pomeroy.</i>	1801. <i>William Hamley.</i>
1731. <i>Samuel Stone.</i>	1767. <i>William Whitfield.</i>	1802. <i>William Flamank.</i>
1732. <i>John Pennington.</i>	1768. <i>Francis John Hext.*</i>	1803. <i>John Pomeroy.</i>
1733. <i>Christopher Pennington.</i>	1769. †	1804. <i>Nicholas Phillippis.</i>
1734. <i>Lewis Blight.</i>	1770. } No election until the issue 1771. } of a mandamus 24 Sept. 1772. } 1773, when was elected	1805. <i>Edmund Gilbert.</i>
1735. <i>John Langworthy.</i>	1773. <i>Francis John Hext, jun.</i>	1806. <i>William Burrows.</i>
1736. <i>Robert Pennington.</i>	1774. <i>William Pennington.</i>	1807. <i>Samuel Spiller.</i>
1737. <i>Henry Spiller.</i>	1775. <i>Robert Edyvean.</i>	1808. <i>John Wallis.</i>
1738. <i>Samuel Stone.</i>	1776. <i>John Hoblyn.</i>	1809. <i>Walter Raleigh Gilbert.</i>
1739. <i>Joseph Hamley.</i>	1777. <i>John Wills. ‡</i>	1810. <i>John Edyvean.</i>
1740. <i>Charles Treweeke.</i>	1778. <i>Joseph Edyvean.</i>	1811. <i>John Pomeroy.</i>
1741. <i>Lewis Blight.</i>	1779. <i>Francis John Hext.</i>	1812. <i>William Flamank, D.D.</i>
1742. <i>William Marshall.</i>	1780. <i>William Marshall.</i>	1813. <i>Nicholas Phillippis.</i>
1743. <i>John Langworthy.</i>	1781. <i>Lewis Marshall.</i>	1814. <i>William Burrows.</i>
1744. <i>Henry Spiller.</i>	1782. <i>William Hamley.</i>	1815. <i>Samuel Spiller.</i>
1745. <i>Joseph Hamley.</i>	1783. <i>John Pomeroy.</i>	1816. <i>John Wallis.</i>
1746. <i>Samuel Stone.</i>	1784. No election until by man- damus, 3 June, 1785, when <i>John Wills.</i>	1817. <i>Robert Flamank.</i>
1747. <i>Charles Treweeke.</i>	1785. No election until by man- damus, 10 March, 1786, when <i>Francis John Hext.</i>	1818. <i>Joseph Hamley.</i>
1748. <i>William Tredwen.</i>	1786. <i>Joseph Edyvean.</i>	1819. <i>Thomas Commins.</i>
1749. <i>William May.</i>	1787. <i>William Pennington.</i>	1820. <i>John Bennett.</i>
1750. <i>William Marshall, jun.</i>		1821. <i>William Phillippis.</i>
1751. <i>Francis Cole.</i>		1822. <i>John Wallis, jun.</i>
1752. <i>Samuel Stone.</i>		1823. <i>Walter Raleigh Gilbert,</i> 17 Nov.
1753. <i>Charles Treweeke.</i>		
1754. <i>William May.</i>		
1755. <i>Francis Cole.</i>		

\* Died 20th March, 1770. 1768. Sept. 24. "Mr Francis Hext junr was this day elected Alderman, and Mr John Wills Common-Concil-man." Mr. Browne's Diary.

† 1769. Sept. 24th. "There was no Mayor elected at Bodmin this day. 25th. This day Mr Hext, late Mayor, Mr Whitfield, late Justice, and Mr Hext junr Dep<sup>r</sup> Towne Clerk, went to the Hall according to adjournment, but no persons attended but themselves." Mr. Browne's Diary.

‡ There was much irregularity and confusion in the proceedings of the Corporation about this period. No records seem to have been kept or else they are lost. We have been unable to verify this and the following mayors.

§ These last three elections proved to be illegal, and the Corporation was dissolved: *vide* judgment in *Rex v. Bellringer*.

|| By mandamns, no election having been made on the proper day. There was a close contest between the rival parties, the election having been decided by a majority of one; for Gilbert 18; for John Bennett 17.



1824. John Wallis.  
 1825. Robert Flamank.  
 1826. Joseph Hamley.  
 1827. John Wallis.  
 1828. No election. John Wallis  
 stood over.  
 1829. Thomas Commins.  
 1830. John Bennett.  
 1831. John Wallis.  
 1832. Thomas Commins.  
 1833. John Wallis.  
 1834. Robert Flamank.\*

UNDER THE REFORM ACT.  
 MAYORS ELECTED 9 NOVEMBER.

1835. John Ward, Jan. 1.  
 1836. Edward Pearce, Nov. 9.  
 1837. Joseph Hamley „  
 1838. Thomas Mudge „  
 1839. Charles Coode „  
 1840. Edw. Mounsteven Wright  
 1841. John Cole Grose, Nov. 9.  
 1842. John Bligh Spiller „  
 1843. John Ward. „  
 1844. John Basset Collins „  
 1845. The same „  
 1846. James Liddell, Nov. 9.  
 1847. John Bligh Spiller „  
 1848. Thomas Mudge.

1849. John Basset Collins.  
 1850. Thomas Commins, jun.  
 1851. William Serjeant.  
 1852. John Basset Collins.  
 1853. John Cole Grose.  
 1854. Robert Edyvean.  
 1855. Edmund Gilbert Hamley.  
 1856. Robert Edyvean.  
 1857. William Pascoe.  
 1858. William Serjeant.  
 1859. John Basset Collins.  
 1860. Thomas Commins.  
 1861. Henry Mudge.  
 1862. Henry Mudge.  
 1863. Joseph Oke.  
 1864. John Hichens.  
 1865. William Robert Hicks.  
 1866. John Basset Collins.  
 1867. George Pentire Parkyn.  
 1868. George Pentire Parkyn.  
 1869. John Crang.

RECORDERS.

1685. John Granville Earl of  
 Bath.  
 1804. Francis Basset Lord De  
 Dunstanville.  
 1822. Francis Charles, Marquis  
 of Hertford.

COMMON OR TOWN CLERKS.

1560. Thomas Kestell.  
 1568. Christopher Walker died  
 1589 (Par. Reg.)  
 1621. Nicholas Sprey died 1625.  
 1635. John Perryman.  
 1636. Thomas Hoblyn.  
 1661. Edward Hoblyn.  
 1673. Thomas Hoblyn.  
 1685. Edward Hoblyn† died 1688.  
 M. l. No. 21.  
 1692. John Hoblyn died 1706-  
 Par. Reg.  
 1707. John Stephens.‡  
 1711. Thomas Hoblyn.  
 1728. Edward Hoblyn.§  
 1731. John Laroach.  
 1769. Francis John Hext, jun.  
 1798. Charles Rashleigh  
 1798. John Wallis.  
 1830. Richard Bray.

\* The only existing member of the old Corporation now alive is Francis Yard Gilbert, esq.

+ Seal: arms of Hoblyn differenced with a mullet.

‡ This gentleman bore the same arms as the family of Stephens of Leicester, Per chevron azure and argent, in chief two falcons rising or. Crest, a demi-eagle, wings expanded, or. We do not, however, trace his name in the pedigree printed in Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. i. p. 586; but in that pedigree the issue of several marriages is omitted to be entered. A fine monument is figured, plate 589.

§ Seal: arms of Hoblyn impaling three water bougets.

## BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF BODMIN RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.\*

Regnal Year.	Place.	Burgesses.	Manueaptors. †	Regnal Year.	Place.	Burgesses.	Manueaptors.
EDWARD I.							
23‡	Westm.	{ John Couling { Richard de St. Margaret	{ Nil.	6	Westm.	{ John Coulynge { William Carballa	{ William Coulyng { Walter Dyn { William Couer { Roger Prilkes
26	York	{ Stephen Cock { Richard de Bodyniel	{ John Roppeley { Oliver de Treshythany { Nicholas Colyt { John Aurifaber	6	Westm.	{ <i>John Scarlet</i> { <i>Baldwin de Polgrun</i> { <i>Serlo Coynt</i> { <i>William de Pafford</i>	
30	Lond.	{ Richard de la Pole { John Baby	{ Adam Artur { Thomas Bodiniel { Robert Capoun { Reginald del Temple	6	Westm.	{ <i>Amadis de Bodmyn</i> §	{ William Rossel { John Martyn { Richard Carburra { Adam Carburra { Adam Artur { William Couer { John Babb { Roger Loky
32	Westm.	{ <i>William Carball</i> { <i>Nicholas Flanders</i>		7	Westm.	{ William de Carburra	
33‡	Westm.	{ William Carnball { John Dira	{ William Couling { Roger le Taillor { Roger Martyn { Roger Lowys	7	Westm.	{ Amadis de Bodmyn { William de Carburra	
35‡	Carlisle	{ John le Ros { Richard le Gros		8	Westm.	{ <i>William Carburra</i> { <i>William Coulin</i>	
EDWARD II.							
1	Northn.	{ John Bodearn { Richard Prust	{ John de Ros { Richard le Gros { Robert Plegha { Thomas le Forester	8	York	{ William Coulyng { Amadis de Bodmyn	{ Stephen Cornier { Andrew . . . . . { Stephen Cornier { Richard de C . . . . .
2	Westm.	{ <i>William Carburra</i> { <i>Esprie Hamcley</i>		8	York	{ Amadis de Wrostop { Amadis (. . . . . ¶)	{ William Carballa { Richard Heig { John Opps { Thomas le Clerk { Richard Amyden { John Ingelot { William Carburra { Walter Carburra { John Blake { Richard Blake { Stephen Dyn { John Dyn
5	Westm.	{ Richard Chapelain { Walter Flegard	{ Richard Carpenter { Walter Borgeys { Thomas le Forester { Thomas de Aldstou { Roger Dedon { Roger Lowys { John Geron { Nicholas de Trewent	12	York	{ Richard Catprust	
4	Lond.	{ <i>Adam Strode</i> { <i>Richard Chan</i>		12	Northn.	{ Amadis [de Tawarn]** { Richard de Carburra	
				14	Westm.	{ Roger Blake { Walter Dyn	

\* The names in italics are found in Browne Willis's List (Notitia Parliamentaria, vol. ii. p. 60); and, though unable to find any authority for them, we retain them thus distinguished. In some of the years there are no returns extant for Cornwall, nor were there in the middle of the seventeenth century when Prynne wrote. Indeed, in some of the years we cannot discover that Parliaments were held. Browne Willis himself says (vol. ii. pref. x), "he may have erred in repeating members' names in some parliaments, but that he would rather be redundant than defective."

† All the sheriffs exacted and received from every knight, citizen, and burgess elected and returned to Parliament special manueaptors for his appearing at the day and place appointed by the writ, whose names they returned. Sometimes they required six, sometimes four, but usually two manueaptors, of good quality, for each person. The practice, though not required by the writs, continued until 12 Edward IV., though in the later reigns there were many omissions. (Brevia Parliamentaria Rediviva, p. 51.)

‡ Except with respect to the parliaments thus marked (‡), the original writs are extant. In these cases the names are obtained from the abbreviated Returns.

§ Writ for the expenses of Amadis de Bodmyn, only, for attendance from the Return day (26th July) until Thursday next after the Feast of St. Martin (25th Nov.) 7 Edw. II. Rot. Claus. 7 Edw. II. m. 20.

¶ Writ for the expenses of Amadis de Bodmin and William de Wrostop, for attendance at the parliament from the Return day (29th July) until Friday next before the Feast of St. Michael (27th Sept.), together with their charges for coming and returning. Test. at York 28th Sept. 8 Edw. II. (1314). Rot. Claus. Edw. II. m. 31 a.

¶ The surname is omitted in the original Return, but Browne Willis has inserted "Taverner."

\*\* Called by Willis Taverner.

BURGESSES TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

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Regnal Year.	Place.	Burgesses.	Manueaptors.	Regnal Year.	Place.	Burgesses.	Manueaptors.
15	York	{ John Bylonn* Richard de London	{ Roger Taylur Walter Dyn Roger le Bere John de la Pole	12	Westm.	{ Thomas Goldsmyth John Polmorna Richard Caprust Amadis Carballa	
15	York	{ John Tuck Nicholas Tregit		12	York		
17	{ Kenilworth	{ Walter Balaham John de la Bury	{ Stephen Dyn Stephen Conlyng Rich <sup>d</sup> de la Buri Thomas le Clerik	12	Northm.	{ Roger Niel Warin Trebel	{ Robert Lnx William Lnx Roger Amdyn William Amdyn
19	Westm.	{ John Ceceley Henry de Trethewey	{ Nil.	12	Westm.	{ Roger Carburra John Fitz Roger John Blake Robert Pentquit, jun.	
20	Westm.	{ John de Eglosheill Robert de Landrayne	{ Howel le Clerik Ralph Kyngsman Ralph Pridias Robert Pridias	13	Westm.		
		EDWARD III.		14	Westm.	{ Roger de Pencoyt, jun. John Blake	{ Richard Penquyt Laurence Lorymere Symon Smyth Robert Heyn
1	York	{ Richard Bag Richard Stab	{ Roger Lokky Walter Brag Robert Blak Roger Pencot Robert Caponn William Archur John Kykel Geoffry Textop John Odom	14	Westm.	{ Roger Blake Walter Dyn	
1	Linc.	{ Nicholas le Somnour Howell de Cruglas	{ William Crich William Carubel Richard Penhal Richard Hod Robert Hankyn Ralph Alynborn William Robychonn	15	Westm.	{ William Scarlet John de Treworgy	{ Simon Scarlet Gilbert Scarlet Adam Treworgy Michael Trewynt
2	North.	{ William de Tregony Philip de Pengadur		17	Westm.	{ Walter Balaham John de la Brun John Blake John Baggel	{ Illegible
2	{ New Sarnm	{ William son of Robert de St. Maben Hugh Clerk		20	Westm.	{ John Peury Roger de Carburra	
4	Winton.	{ Robert son of William Robert Broun		21	Westm.		
4	Westm.	{ John de Polmorna Michael Wastel		22	Westm.	{ Jordan Reyneward Roger de Kylminawarth	{ William Reyneward Richard Reyneward Roger Robyn William Viner
6	Westm.	{ William de Refrawel Roger de Carburra		24	Westm.	{ John de Tremayn Ivo Crabbe	{ John Rou Robert Rou John Scot Jocens Scot
9	Westm.	{ John Billon Henry Billon		25	Westm.	{ (Illegible) Ivo Crabbe	{ Illegible
9	York	{ John de Carballa Robert Prnst		29	Westm.	{ John de Tremaen John Caerou	{ John Mab William Knappe John Dun William Clun Alan Osbern William (illegible)
11	Westm.	{ Henry de Trewynard William Scior		34	Westm.	{ John de Polmorna John Martyn	{ John Petiern John Picho Richard Cok Robert Hud Robert God William Clap Adam Roch William Cok
				34	Westm.	{ John Hamely Ralph Trevysa	{ Richard Cat John Core Richard Davy Robert Bant Thomas Bomine Robert Bomine
				36	Westm.	{ Ralph Restalek Mathew Dabernonn	
				38	Westm.	{ John Vppeote Mathew Dabernoun	

\* John Bylonn was knight for the shire in the parliament of the 20 Edward II. and was allowed 4s. a day for his expenses for sixty days from the morrow of the Feast of the Epiphany, whilst going, staying, and returning. (Rot. Claus. 1 Edw. III. p. 1.) He, or some one of the same name, was again knight for the shire in 24 and 30 Edw. III.

Regnal Year.	Place.	Burgesses.	Manuaptors.	Regnal Year.	Place.	Burgesses.	Manuaptors.
42	Westm.	{ Thomas fforde John Vde	{ Adam Ron Richard Davy William Dene Robert Som	18	Westm.	{ John Tregos Thomas Bere	{ John . . . . . Henry Man John Lasch Henry Lam John Bere
45	Winton	{ <i>John Jowell</i>		20	Westm.	{ Thomas Bere Stephen Trenewyth	{ Stephen ffairforde Roger Moill Thomas fforde John Danyell
47	Westm.	{ John Symond Roger Rogger	{ Henry Rou William Caw William Dene Richard Dene	21	Westm.	{ John Treloumy John Breton	{ John Cubar John Nicoll John Lange
50	Westm.	{ <i>John Crickdene</i> <i>Nicholas Bokelle</i>					
RICHARD II.				HENRY IV.			
1	Westm.	{ <i>John Icull (Juell)</i> <i>Robert Forde</i>		1	Westm.	{ John Burgh James Haloppe	{ Thomas Moyl Robert fforde Thomas Moyl Robert fforde
2	Glouc.	{ Roger Rogger Stephen Bant	{ John Solace William Squier Robert Billon Richard Dene	3	Westm.	{ John Nicoll William Slyngeby <i>John Nicoll</i>	{ Nil.
6	Westm.	{ <i>John Swailly</i> <i>John Britton</i>		4	Westm.	{ <i>William Slingsby</i> Michael ffrodon Michael Hoge	{ John Nicoll John Lange ..... Nicoll
7	Westm.	{ John Briton John Wodylly	{ (illegible) John Witt William Lor John Ho.	8	Glouc.	{ Otho Tregonan Michael Moyll	{ ..... Tregonan <i>illegible</i> <i>illegible</i> John Sken John Skerlat
7	{ <i>New</i> <i>Surum</i>	{ <i>William Britton</i> <i>John Britton</i> <i>John Britton</i>		11	Westm.	{ Otho Tregonan Michael Moyll	{ Roger Martyn Nicholas Hcligan
8	Westm.	{ <i>William Bloiou</i>		12	Westm.	{ Otho Tregonan John Wyse	
9	Westm.	{ Stephen Bant John Tregorrek	{ John Dene Richard Dene John Ranley John Clerk John Mount Richard Wyn Adam . . . . . Richard fiaey Roger Cole Richard Jon Roger . . . . . William Yem John West Michael Weryng John Canell Richard Bornys Walter de Carburra Robert Gresse				
10	Westm.	{ John Breton, jun. Henry Bandynd		1	Leic.	{ John Butte Robert Treyage	{ Simon Westeote Robert Pynn John Pohrede Serlo Wyse Robert Malet Roger Clay John Trote Richard Tallak
11	Westm.	{ Stephen Bant John Syreston		2	Westm.	{ John Butt Otho Tregonan	
12	Camb.	{ John Breton Henry Bandynd		3	Westm.	{ <i>John Michell</i> <i>William Slingsby</i>	
12	Westm.	{ Roger de Carburra John son of Roger Blake		3	Westm.	{ <i>Otho Tregonan</i> <i>Nicholas Jop</i>	
13	Westm.	{ John Breton Henry Bandynd		5	Westm.	{ Otho Tregonan John Trewooff	{ Nil
15	Westm.	{ John Briton Thomas Bere	{ Richard Due John Bere Ralph ffol John Grendon William Grey Simon Coule	7	Glouc.	{ Richard Alet Benedict Burgeys	{ John Nicoll Ralph Glouer Roger Martyn John Jopp John Trote John Peyntour John Drewe Richard Hole John Nicoll John Peynter Thomas Panter Henry Harvy John Gylmynd William Julle
16	Winton.	{ John Breton John Drew		7	Westm.	{ John Trewacyff Nicholas Bony	
				8	Westm.	{ Michael Lawhyer Robert Treyage Otho Tregonan	
				9	Westm.	{ David Urban William Cheyntleyn Philip Metty	

Regnal Year.	Place.	Burgesses.	Manuaptors.	Regnal Year.	Place.	Burgesses.	Manuaptors.
HENRY VI.				14	Westm.	{ Richard Tregoyis { John Trote	{ John Wythyell { John Mathy
1	Westm.	{ Richard Tresythuy { John Wyse	{ John Hikkedon { John Broun { Richard Davy { John Kyngdon	15	Cant.	{ James Flamank { Thomas Lanhergy	{ Walter Pole { Thomas Bere John Selman
2	Westm.	{ John Cork { Thomas Cokyn	{ James Ivy { Richard Ivon { Richard Ware { Ralph Alet	20	Westm.	{ Thomas Lucombe { John Treffrye	John Porter { John Raulyn { Thomas Carleyghan
3	Westm.	{ John Nicoll { Otho Tregonan	{ Nicholas Hylle Nicholas Knolle	25	Westm.	{ John Pay { William Denband	{ John Polglas { John Aneryan
4	Leic.	{ Thomas Bronn { Walter Pers	{ John Nycoll John Paynton	27	Westm.	{ Nicholas Bokelly { Thomas Lanhergy	{ Nil.
5	Westm.	{ Richard Tresythuy { John Poheden	{ John Couk { William Panter { John Donn { Richard Ivon	28	Westm.	{ Thomas Lanhergy { William Byschop	{ Nil.
8	Westm.	{ William Penfoun { Walter Moill	{ Thomas Bere John Trote	31	Reading	{ John Gargrave { John Cok	{ Nil.
9	Westm.	{ William Penfoun { Adam Peyntour	{ John West { Edmund Beket { Richard Simon { John Baker	33	Westm.	{ Bartholomew Trote { William Bedstan	{ Elias Gyon { Henry Swan { John Torfrey { Hugh Louers
HENRY VI.				EDWARD IV.			
10	Westm.	{ Adam Peyntour { Walter Moyle	{ Henry Cory Ivo Wyke	7	Westm.	{ John Devyok { John Moyle	Adam Stone Hugh Louell
11	Westm.	{ Nicholas Roche { Thomas Herford	{ Walter Pole Thomas Pate	12	Westm.	{ John Fyneux { Henry Chelek	
13	Westm.	{ Richard Tregoyis { John Trote	{ John Cory John Gyon	17	Westm.		

From the 17th Edw. IV. no returns are extant until 1 Edw. VI., with the exception of one bundle containing a few in very bad condition, and almost illegible, for the 33rd Henry VIII., but in this bundle there is no return for Cornwall, nor is there in a bundle for 1st Edw. VI. There are four bundles for the reign of Queen Mary, and six for that of Elizabeth, but the returns for Bodmin are missing in some of these. From the close of the last mentioned reign no writs or returns are extant until the Restoration, after which we have adopted the lists printed by Browne Willis, Beatson, and other authors.

Regnal Year.	Place.	Burgesses.	Regnal Year.	Place.	Burgesses.	Regnal Year.	Place.	Burgesses.
HENRY VIII.			1	Oxf.	{ Henry Chyverton { John Sallard	4 & 5	Westm.	{ Sir Walter Hungerford, Kut. { John Norris
6 & 7	...	{ John Flamank* { Thomas Nott	PHILIP AND MARY.			ELIZABETH.		
MARY.			1 & 2	Westm.	{ John Courtenay { Ralph Mychell	ELIZABETH.		
1	Westm.	{ Henry Chyverton { Thomas Mildmaye	2 & 3	Westm.	{ Thomas Wilyams { Humphry Cavell	1	Westm.	{ John Mallett { Francis Browne

\* Mayor's Accounts.

Regnal Year	Place.	Burgesses.	Regnal Year.	Place.	Burgesses.	Regnal Year.	Place.	Burgesses.
5	Westm.	{ John Mallett Francis Browne	1	Westm.	{ Richard Weston, <i>Knt.</i> Chanc. of Exch.	WILLIAM AND MARY.		
13	Westm.	{ Humphry Smith John Kestell	3	Westm.	{ Henry Jermyn Robert Kelligrew, <i>Knt.</i>	1	Westm.	{ Sir John Cutler, <i>Knt.</i> and Bart.
14	Westm.	{ Thomas Cromwell Edmund Pawley	15	Westm.	{ Humphry Nichols Richard Prideaux	2	...	{ Sir John Cutler, <i>Knt.</i> and Bart.
27	Westm.	{ John Audely Gilbert Michell	16	Westm.	{ Richard Wynne, <i>Knt.</i> and Bart.			{ Nicholas Glynn
28	Westm.	{ Brutus Browne Emanuel Chamond			{ John Arundell Anthony Nichols			
31	Westm.	{ Hugh Beeston Emanuel Chamond			{ Thomas Walker			
35	Westm.	{ Anthony Bennett Richard Chamond	CHARLES II.			7	...	{ Hon. Rnssell Robartes
39*	Westm.	{ Bernard Grenville, High Sheriff	12	Westm.	{ Hender Robarts John Silly	10	...	{ John Hoblyn
43	Westm.	{ John Herbert William Lower	13	Westm.	{ Sir Peter Kelligrew, <i>Knt.</i> †	12	...	{ Hon. Russell Robartes
		{ John Piggot			{ Sir John Carew, Bart. Hender Robartes	13	...	{ John Hoblyn
		JAMES I.			{ Sir James Smith, <i>Knt.</i> Bernard Greenville †			{ Hon. Rnssell Robartes
1	Westm.	{ John Stone Nicholas Sprae	31	Westm.	{ Hender Robarts Nicholas Glynn	ANNE.		
12	Westm.	{ Richard Connock (Lansd. MS. 1191)	31	Westm.	{ Hender Robarts Nicholas Glynn	1	Westm.	{ John Hoblyn
18	Westm.	{ John Trevor, <i>Knt.</i> James Bagg, junr.	32	Westm.	{ Hender Robarts Nicholas Glynn			{ Rt. Hon. John How ‡
21	Westm.	{ Thomas Stafford, <i>Knt.</i> Charles Berkeley, <i>Knt.</i>				4	...	{ John Hoblyn §
		JAMES II.				7	...	{ Hon. Francis Robartes
1	Westm.	{ Robert Caesar Henry Jermyn	1	Westm.	{ Hender Robarts Nicholas Glynn	9	...	{ Hon. Russell Robartes
						12	...	{ Hon. Francis Robartes
								{ Thomas Selater Bacon

From this date the year of Our Lord is adopted instead of the regnal years, and the Parliaments have been all held at Westminster.

A.D.	GEORGE I.	A.D.		A.D.		A.D.	GEORGE II.
1715	{ John Leigh Hon. Francis Robartes	1718	{ Charles Earl of Burford (vice Robartes, dec.)	1722	Richard West ¶ Isaac Leheanp	1727	{ John Laroche Robert Booth
				1727	John Laroche (vice West, dec.)		

\* There seems to have been some difficulty in the election of burgesses for this parliament. The parliament was summoned for 24th October. On 22nd September there was a meeting, and John Herbert only was elected. The day for the assembling of parliament was drawing near, and on the 4th October another meeting of the electors was held, and the high sheriff himself was returned as one of the burgesses for Bodmin.

† Double Returns, the last taken off.

‡ In his place, chosen for co. Glouc. Hon. Francis Robartes, esq.

§ In his place, deceased, Thomas Herne, esq.

|| A teller of the Exchequer, one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland died—a new writ issued July 8, 1718.

¶ Made Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and a new writ being issued, he was re-elected and died; new writ 18th Jan.

A.D.		GEORGE III.	A.D.		A.D.	
1733	{ Sir John Heathcote, Bart. (vice Booth, dec.)	A.D. 1780 { William Masterman	1812	{ Right Hon. Charles Bathurst (vice Oglander)	1837	{ Sir Samuel Thomas Spry
1734	{ John Laroche	{ George Hunt		{ Davies Giddy		{ Charles Crespigny
	{ Sir John Heathcote, Bart.	{ Sir John Morshead, Bart.	1812	{ Right Hon. Charles Bathurst (Chanc. of Duchy Lancaster)	1841	{ Vivian
1741	{ John Laroche	{ Thomas Hunt**		{ Davies Gilbert		{ John Townshend
	{ Thomas Bladworth*	{ George Wilbraham (vice Hunt dec.)	1818	{ Thomas Braddyll		{ Earl of Leicester
1741	{ John Laroche	{ Sir John Morshead, Bart.		{ Davies Gilbert	1843	{ Sir Samuel Thomas Spry (vice Vivian, succeeded to the Peerage)
1753	{ Sir Wm. Irby, Bart.†	1790†† { Roger Wilbraham	1820	{ John Wilson Croker (Secretary to the Admiralty)	1847	{ James Wyld
	{ George Hunt (vice Laroche, dec.)	{ Sir John Morshead, Bart.		{ Davies Gilbert		{ Henry Charles Lacy‡‡
1754	{ Sir William Irby, Bart.‡	{ John Nesbit	1826	{ Horace B. Seymour	1851	{ James Wyld
	{ George Hunt	{ John Nesbit		{ Davies Gilbert		{ Henry Charles Lacy
		1801 { Sir John Morshead	1830	{ Horace B. Seymour		{ William Michell, M.D.
		1802 { Charles S. Le Fevre	1831	{ Davies Gilbert	1852	{ Charles Brune Graves
		{ Josias Dupré Porcher		{ Horace B. Seymour		{ Sawle
		1802 { John Sergent (vice Le Fevre, 1802)	1832	{ William Peter	1856	{ Hon. C. W. Vivian
1762	{ John Parker	1806 { James Topping (vice Sergent, resigned 1806)		{ Sir Samuel Thomas Spry		{ James Wyld
	{ George Hunt	1806 { William Wingfield	1835	{ Sir Samuel Thomas Spry	1859	{ Hon <sup>ble</sup> Edw. Fred. Leveson Gower
1762	{ Sir Christopher Treise, kn. (vice Parker, resigned)	{ Davies Giddy		{ Charles Crespigny		{ Vivian
1768	{ James Laroche	{ Sir William Oglander, Bart.		{ Vivian	1865	{ Hon <sup>ble</sup> Edw. Fred. Leveson Gower
	{ George Hunt	{ Davies Giddy			1868	{ James Wyld
1774	{ James Laroche §					{ Hon <sup>ble</sup> Edw. Fred. Leveson Gower
	{ George Hunt					

MANOR AND LORDSHIP OF BODMIN.

We have seen that this ancient and important Lordship was held by the Prior and Convent of Bodmin from a period beyond the reach of accurate history. It contained the borough of Bodmin, and was surrendered to the Crown by Prior Wandsworth in the year 1538. Previously to the surrender we find no mention made of more than *one* Manor of Bodmin, but soon after the date of that event we discover records which relate to various lands designated as "Manors of Bodmin," which seem not to have any connection with the old conventual manor. This would appear, in some measure, to sustain the statements of Lysons and other writers, more especially of the late Rev. John Carne, that several manors existed bearing the name of Bodmin, §§ viz. :

\* Groom of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales.

† Chamberlain to the Prince of Wales.

‡ Chamberlain to the Princess Dowager of Wales. On the dissolution of this parliament he was created Baron Boston of Boston, in co. Lincoln.

§ Created a Baronet 24th Aug. 1776.

|| Clerk of the Council and Registrar of the Duchy of Lancaster.

¶ William Masterman, esq. petitioned.

\*\* Brother of the late member. Died. New writ ordered Nov. 1789, when Mr. Wilbraham was elected.

†† Sir James Laroche and several of the electors petitioned.

‡‡ Sir Samuel Spry petitioned against this return, but the committee declared both members duly elected.

§§ "Attempt to identify the Domesday manors of Cornwall." (Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. 1865.)

1. The Honour of St. Petrock, the property of the Corporation of Bodmin.
2. A Manor of Bodmin, the property of Basset of Tehidy.
3. A Manor of Bodmin, the property of Mr. Robartes\* of Lanhydrock.
4. A Manor of Bodmin, the property of Lord Clinton.
5. The Manors of Bodmin and Bosearne, the property of the Honorable George Fortescue.
6. The Manor of Bodmin Francis.
7. The Manor of Bodmin Kirland.

With respect to the 1st we may say that we have found no evidence whatever of its existence. The town clerk of Bodmin knows nothing of it.

2. The Manor held by the Basset family was the old Priory Manor, and will be treated of presently.

3. Lord Robartes states that he has not, and, so far as he knows, his family never had, any manorial privileges attached to his Bodmin lands.

4, 5, and 6. These Manors will be treated of presently.

7. Bodmin Kirland. With reference to this Manor, see the account of the Priory Manor.

There seems, however, considerable doubt whether any of these so-called Manors (except the Priory Manor) were ever ancient manors, or possessed any manorial privileges or franchises. We have never seen a Court Roll connected with them.

### THE PRIORY MANOR OF BODMIN.

This ancient lordship, though deprived of its appurtenant members, would appear to have remained vested in the Crown until the year 1611, when, by a charter dated 14th March, 8th James I., it was granted (*inter alia*) to George Whitmore and Thomas Whitmore of the city of London, Esquires,† and to their heirs and assigns for ever,‡ with all and singular its rights, members, liabilities, and appurtenances whatsoever; together with two closes called the Vicar's Close and Heckwell Park; also one messuage in Lanearre, at Lanearfe, parcel of the same manor; also

\* Raised to the Peerage, whilst these sheets were being passed through the press, by the name, style, and title of Baron Robartes of Lanhydrock, and of Truro, in the county of Cornwall. (Lond. Gazette, 26th Nov. 1869.)

† A certain John Edred, the Whitmores, and others, were contractors for the purchase of crown lands. Lands in fee simple were assigned to them to the amount of 500*l.* per annum, old rents, for which they were to pay 46 years' purchase; and certain lands, of the value of 2,000*l.* per annum, at the rate of 22 years' purchase; the purchase-money amounting, in the whole, to 67,000*l.*, of which they were to pay, before the 24 June 1609, 30,000*l.*; before the last day of December, 9,250*l.*; before the last day of March then next following, 9,250*l.*; and the residue before the last day of June 1610. (State Papers, Dom. Corr. June 1609. Vol. xlv. No. 59.)

‡ Pat. Rolls 8th Jas. I. p. 44 m. 8.



a close called Streyes Park, within the same manor; also a wood called Margaret Wood,\* containing 80 acres, within the Manor of Bodmin, the whole described as late parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Bodmyn (the advowson of the church and the mills were excepted). The annual value was stated to be 35*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* clear, and it was granted to be held of the manor of East Greenwich in free and common socage and not in capite. The Manor, however, did not long continue in the hands of these grantees, for in 1620 we find it belonged to Richard Danyell, Esq. as appears from the Inquisition † taken upon the death of Thomas Achym.

The Manor of Bodmyn ats Bodman and Keirland was, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, part of the possessions of the unfortunate Francis Tregian, of Golden, Esq., who was convicted of premunire in the 21st of that sovereign's reign for harbouring a Romish priest, and forfeited his estates. It is stated in an Inquisition taken under a special commission, dated 16th June, 5th Charles I., to have consisted of seven messuages, 40 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, and 100 acres of furze and heath, with appurtenances in Boisland, Powdorne Parks, Lostwithiel, Keirland, Norton, Lincarfe, Woodland, Castrete, and Berryland, in the parishes of Bodmin and Lostwithiel, and as being of the value of 13*l.* per annum.

In 42 Elizabeth, George Lord Hunsdon, and the Lady Elizabeth his wife, granted a lease of a tenement in Borelane, and a close of land containing four acres in Keirland Vean, to Robert Nycoll of Bodmin, by copy of Court Roll according to the custom of the Manor of Bodmin;‡ but in what way Lord Hunsdon became possessed of this manor, or how it afterwards became absorbed into the Priory Manor, we have no evidence to show. The matter is very obscure. The whole, however, soon after this date would seem to have been acquired by purchase by the Rashleigh family, in which family it remained vested until the latter half of the eighteenth century, when they sold it to the Honourable Sir Elijah Impey. In the year 1787 Sir Elijah, by deed dated 27th February,§ in consideration of the sum of 4,600*l.*, conveyed to Richard Barwell of Stansfield, co. Sussex, Esq., all those two several manors called Bodmin, otherwise Bodmin Kirland, and Bodmin, situate, lying, and being in the parishes of Bodmin, St. Issey, St. Kew, and Helland,|| chargeable with the yearly rent of 17*s.* 10*d.*, payable for ever to His Majesty for the site and Priory of Bodmin. In the following year, by deed dated the 29th of February 1788,¶ Richard Barwell, Esq. conveyed the site of the Priory to William Pennington, Esq. leaving the

* Margaret Wood, containing besides waste	lxx. acres
Callywyth Wood	lxxx. acres
Tnington Wood	xii. acres
	clxii. acres

was on 19th July, 1583, let on a lease for 21 years to Thomas Hancock at the rent of £4 10*s.* 4*d.* per annum. (Particular of Leases, Ang. Office, m. 4.)

In this wood and on the neighbouring farm of Margate Stepps that very rare Cornish plant the *Ligusticum Cornubiense* was in the year 1818 found growing in great abundance. About the year 1780 Mr. William Pennington had found it growing near Bodmin, perhaps at the same place, and had sent many specimens to Sir Joseph Banks. It had previously been lost for many years. (The Triumph of Old Age, an elegiac poem, occasioned by the death of Mr. Gilbert of the Priory. Bodmin, J. Liddell and Son, 1818, p. 167.)

† Inq. p.m. 18th James I. Bundle 27, No. 84.

‡ Special Commissions, 6 Charles I.

§ Deed at the Priory, Bodmin.

|| See terrier annexed.

¶ Deed at the Priory, Bodmin.

above rent chargeable upon the manor; and in the following year he alienated the manor to Sir Francis Basset, Bart.\* afterwards (1794) created Lord de Dunstanville.

The manors of Bodmin and Bodmin Kirland being thus vested in Sir Francis Basset, after 1812, in some manner which we have not discovered, it passed to Mr. Beauchamp Tucker, who within a few years last passed dismembered the manors and sold the tenements separately. The remaining manorial rights, consisting of a few trifling high-rents, &c., but shorn of all the great franchises and immunities which anciently appertained to the Priory Manor, were purchased by Mr. William Marks of Bodmin, subject to the payment of the rents reserved, so that this ancient lordship has ceased to exist.

The manor pound is in Crinnick's lane.

TERRIER OF THE MANOR OF BODMIN 1787.

Tenements.	Area.	Name of Tenants.	Parish.	Tenure.
Hill Park, Three Corner Close, Stone Park, Broad Park (Steppes)	34	William Pennington, Esq.	Borough of Bodmin	Lease for 3 lives.
Toft in Bore Street . . .	...	Nicholas Hill . . .	...	Lease for lives, Rent 2s.
Close of ground at Castle Street head	...	Thomas Monnsteven . . .	...	Lease for lives, Rent 6s. 8d.; H. 13s. 4d.
Waste in Raine Street . . .	...	Jonathan Rashleigh . . .	...	Lease for lives, Rent 2s. 6d.
Two Closes in Bore Street . . .	3 roods	Nicholas Clemoe . . .	...	Lease for lives, Rent 5s.; heriot £1.
Stable in Bogg Lane . . .	...	Roger Dan . . .	...	Lease for lives, Rent 4s.; h. 10s.
Close in Castle Street . . .	1 rood	Charles Hickes . . .	...	Lease for lives, Rent 4s.; heriot 6s. 8d.
Stable in Pool Street . . .	...	John Stone . . .	...	Lease for lives, Rent 4s.
Dwelling House in Nich <sup>s</sup> St.	...	John Rawe . . .	...	Lease for lives, Rent 8s.; Capon 1s.; heriot 6s. 8d.
Toft and decayed Dwelling House	...	George King . . .	...	Lease for lives, Rent 16s. 6d.
Priory Meadow . . . } Priory Moor. . . . }	3 acres	Susanna Hosken	...	Lease for lives, £4 1s.; Capon 1s.; Heriot £3.
Priors' Barn. . . . }	...	William Fowler, Esq. . . .	...	Lease for lives, Rent 12s.; Capon 1s.; Heriot £1 4s.
Kirland Veighan . . .	...	Laurence Thomas, Yeom.	...	Lease for lives, Rent 5s.; 6s. 8d. heriot.
Close in Berry Lane . . .	...	George King, Gent. . . .	...	Lease for lives, Rent 12s.; Capon 1s.; Heriot £1 4s.
Little Kirland . . .	...	Robert Thomas . . .	...	Lease for lives, Rent 15s.; Capon 1s.; Harvest Journey or 4d.; Heriot £1.
Bush Meadow . . .	3 1 0	William Pennington, Esq.	...	Lease for lives, Rent 10s.; 1s.
Part of Priory House and Garden	...	John Wills . . .	...	Lease, Rent 10s.; Heriot 5s.
Other part of Priory House .	...	William Pennington . . .	...	Lease for lives, Rent £2 10s.
Dwelling House and Orchard	...	Susanna Hosken . . .	...	Lease for lives, Rent 10s.
Daughter Parks in Priors' Barn Lane	1 1 0	William Pennington, Esq.	...	Lease for lives, Rent 18s.
Dwelling House in Fore Street	...	John Cock . . .	...	Lease for lives, Rent 2s. 6d.; H. 2s. 6d.
Orchard near Priory . . .	0 1 22	Elicia Powell, Widow . . .	...	

\* Addl. MS. 9418, 88.

Tenements.	Area.	Name of Tenants.	Parish.	Tenure.
Whitwell Park . . . . .	5 0 0	John Wills . . . . .	... ..	Lease for lives, Rent £2 6s. 8d.
Five Fields in Priors' Barn Lane	...	John Eyre . . . . .	... ..	Lease for lives, £1; Heriott 1s.; Capon 1s.; Harvest Journey 4d.
Toft on Site of Priory, and Bowling Green	...	Edward Wills . . . . .	... ..	Lease for lives, Rent 10s.; Capon 1s.; Harvest Journey or 4d.; and heriott 10s.
Great Priory Meadow . . . .	4 acres	John Eyre . . . . .	... ..	Lease for lives, Rent £1.
Malt House . . . . .	...	John Wills . . . . .	... ..	Lease for lives, Rent 5s.
Dwelling House in Priory . . .	...	John Eyre . . . . .	... ..	Lease, Rent £1 2s.; Her. 2s. 6d.
Decayed Mill and Mill House, and two Moors and Toft Trevear	...	John Eyre . . . . .	... ..	Lease, Rent £1 2s. 6d.; Heriott £2.
...	...	John Permearing . . . . .	St. Issey . . . . .	Lease, Rent £1.; Capon or 1s.; Heriott, best Beast
½-Field in Castle Street . . .	1 acre	Charles Hicks . . . . .	... ..	Lease, Rent 18s.
Dwelling House, Garden, Orchard, and one Close near Orchard, one Close by Pengenow, and one Field called "Hill Park," and one Close called "Helsbury Wood" in Trelill	...	Parish Officers of St. Kew	St. Kew . . . . .	Lease, Rent 8s.; Capon or 1s.; Harvest Journey or 4d.; and Lect Journey or 3d.; Her. £1 10s.
Parsons' Tent in Trelill, and three Closes	7 —	William Inch . . . . .	St. Kew . . . . .	Lease, Rent 18s. for 2 years and £9. afterwards; Heriott 16s.
Killenough al's Callenough	...	... ..	Melland.	
Three Houses called Billing's House in Castle Street, Cottell's House and Garden, Phillips' House and Garden; Hobbs' Malt-house in Priory. Chief Rent paid by Boro', 2s.; High Rent of £1 out of Tower Hill in Bodmin; Chief Rent of 12s. out of a Dwelling-house in Bodmin. High Rent of £1 13s. 4d.	...	... ..	Bodmin.	

## MANOR OF BODMIN MARTYN.

This manor, which has been popularly known as Lord Clinton's Manor of Bodmin, consisted, without doubt, of the lands of inheritance of the ancient family of Martyn of Bodmin, which were acquired by the Trefusis family by the marriage in 25th Henry VI. of Otho Trefusis, son and heir of John Trefusis, with Joan the eldest daughter and coheir of Roger Martyn. It is doubtful if it was ever properly a Manor, or enjoyed any franchises or privileges as such. It has, however, been so designated, though we have not seen it mentioned in any ancient record. Our first notice of it is in 1555,\* when Nicholas Trefusis, great-grandson of the above mentioned Otho, suffered a recovery in this Manor and in the Manors of Trethewy and Tregamethan to Robert Denys and Thomas Tregoodoch, Esquires. This was, without doubt, for purposes of settlement

\* Recoveries 1st Phil. and Mary. Easter.

and not an alienation, for the Manor still continued in the Trefusis family. In 1698,\* Samuel Trefusis, Esquire, in the same manner, suffered a recovery in this and many other Manors and lands to George Townsend, in which recovery this Manor is described as the Manor of *Bodmin Martin*. It continued vested in the Trefusis family until the present century, when it appears to have been sold. The late Rev. John Wallis, in a letter dated 6 March 1813,† addressed to Mr. Lysons, says: "Mr. Commins, an attorney of this town, purchased, on Thursday last, the manor of Bodmin, Lord Clinton's, resold by order of Chancery." Neither Lord Clinton nor Mr. Commins are able to give any information concerning this sale, and the lands have since been sold in parcels.

#### THE MANORS OF BODMYN AND BOSCARNE.

The Manors of Bodmyn and Boecaren were, in the 16th century, the lands of inheritance of the family of Bevill, and were held in succession by Sir William Bevill, Knt.‡ Philip Bevill, and John Bevill, whose daughter Elizabeth carried these and other lands in marriage to Sir Bernard Grenville, Knt.§ who with others in 1628 suffered a fine therein to John Mohun, Esq.|| who, soon afterwards, was created Baron Mohun of Okehampton. This, probably, was by way of mortgage, for these manors descended to Sir Bevill Grenville, son and heir of Bernard,¶ whose son and heir Sir John Grenville sold the fee to John Lord Mohun, whose second son and eventual heir Warwick Lord Mohun compounded for the Manor of Bodmin in 1650 at 26*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* rent improvable, and 8*l.* dry rent, and paid two years' value. It was afterwards alleged that the value was under-estimated. He replied that all his rents in the Manor before 1640 were about 40*l.* a-year, but not 20*l.* of them improvable after the lives; for the whole Manor was not worth above 120*l.* per annum if it were all in hand, and that it consisted mostly in houses, so that he had over allowed his improvable rents and omitted his dry rents.\*\*

Sir John Grenville, in 1657,†† quit-claimed the Manor to Warwick Lord Mohun. Charles Lord Mohun died in 1712, s. p. having by his will devised these Manors, and his other real estate, to the Honorable Charles Mordaunt and Elizabeth Lady Mohun relict of the deceased, who, by deed dated 20 July 1720,‡‡ conveyed the Manors of Bodmyn and Boscarne to the Honorable Thomas Pitt of Old Sarum, together with several other Manors and Lordships, from whom they descended to the late Lady Grenville, who demised them to the Honorable George Mathew Forteseneu of Boconnoe, the present possessor.

\* Recoveries 10th William III. Easter.

† Addl. M.S. 9420, fo. 242.

‡ In 1598 Sir Henry Knyvett, Knt. and John Greenwood, Gent. levied a fine of Sir William Bevill, Knt. of the manors of Bodmyn and Lannowmere (Pedes Finium, 40 Elizab. Easter); and the same year a Recovery was passed, in which Thomas Lord Howard and Thomas Knyvett, Esq. were petitioners against John Greenwood, Gent. concerning these manors and several others, in which Sir William Bevill was called to warrant. This was undoubtedly for purposes of settlement. (Recoveries 40 and 41 Elizab. Michs.)

§ Withiel Register. 1592. Barnard Grenville, Esquire, et Elizabeth Bevill nupt. 10 July.

|| Pedes Finium, 3 Charles. Easter.

¶ 1595. Bevill filius Bernardi Grenfill ar. bap. 1 Marcii.

\*\* Royalist Comp. Papers, vol. xxxix.

†† Deeds at Boconnoe.

Courts of these manors were regularly held as late as the year 1813, but they have been discontinued for many years, and most of the tenements comprising the Manors have been sold off to divers persons, so that the Manors are now dismembered.

Manor of Bodmyn.—The account of Thomas Durant Reive there, made the xxix<sup>th</sup> of October, 1635, for one year ended at the feast of St. Michael Tharkangle last past.\*

Imprimis, reed for high rents . . . . .	xliij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup> ob q 1 paire of gloves.
Itm. for convençonary Rents . . . . .	xxvij <sup>li</sup> iij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Itm. for xij capons . . . . .	xij <sup>s</sup>
Itm. for xij hař iorneys . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Itm. for xij chickens . . . . .	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Itm. for a Doll of Sallmon . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm. for j bushell of otes . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>
Itm. for j goose . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm. for the rent of Goodman and Vngars . . . . .	xxvj <sup>s</sup>
Itm. for j capon . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
Itm. for the pquisites of Courts . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

Newe purchas'd lands.

High rents . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>
Convençonary Rents . . . . .	xij <sup>li</sup> v <sup>s</sup>
iiij <sup>tr</sup> Capons . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>
j Pigg . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
ij Sallmons . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

The whole charge is xliij<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> vij<sup>d</sup> ob q 1 paire of gloves.

Thereof goeth out for high rent . . . . .	xxvij <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
To Mr. Opy for high rent of Cluek Mill . . . . .	xvij <sup>d</sup>
More paid to the Lady Carnsewe 17 <sup>o</sup> Ja. 1634 . . . . .	ij <sup>li</sup>
More paid her 28 <sup>o</sup> Martij 1635 . . . . .	ij <sup>li</sup>
More paid Mr. Nicholas Gilbert 30 May 1635 . . . . .	iiij <sup>li</sup>
More paid to Lady Carnsewe x <sup>o</sup> July 1635 . . . . .	ij <sup>li</sup>
More paid her x <sup>o</sup> Octo. 1635 . . . . .	ij <sup>li</sup>
More he prayeth to be respited for the rent of William Prust . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>
More for Mr. Opyes decayed High Rent . . . . .	ix <sup>d</sup>

Some ff xvij<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>

And soe remayneth xxvj<sup>li</sup> xix<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup> ob q 1 paire of gloves.

\* Original at Boconnoc.

## RENT ROLL OF THE MANORS OF BODMYN AND BOSCARNE, 1747.\*

## MANOR OF BODMYN.

Tenants.	Tenements.	Rents.
		£ s. d.
Blake, Mary ... ..	Part of 2 fields, called Four Acres ... ..	11 13
Bradley, Mr. Frank ... ..	Burnards Field ... ..	1 0 0
Do. ... ..	Popham's Stitch ... ..	3 4
Bullock, Mr. Richd. his Exec <sup>t</sup> ... ..	Several Fields... ..	1 1 0
Do. ... ..	2 Fields, part of Great Buskear ... ..	10 0
Cottle, Mr. Charles ... ..	Webbers Moore ... ..	8 0 4
Do. ... ..	Garden, &c. ... ..	
Cock, Jane ... ..	House, &c. ... ..	1 13 4
Eyre, Thomas ... ..	A Stitch at Castreet head ... ..	2 0
Hoblyn, Mr. John ... ..	Borewell Meadows ... ..	1 9 0
Jewell, Phillip ... ..	1 Field, now 2, called "Three Acres" ... ..	11 12
Do. ... ..	House and Backside in St. Lawrence ... ..	2 0
Marshall, Grace, her Exec <sup>t</sup> ... ..	Backside, stable, and Stitch in Crumick's lane ... ..	13 4
Marshall, Mr. William ... ..	The Tavern† ... ..	3 0 6
Do. or Elizab. Marshall ... ..	A Garden in Rind Street ... ..	1 0
Marshall, Mr. Stephen... ..	House, &c. ... ..	2 8 8
May, John ... ..	Brabyn's Field in Pound Lane ... ..	6 0
May, Richard ... ..	A Stitch in Bodinnell ... ..	5 0
May, Thomas ... ..	A Meadow in Bodinnell ... ..	7 8
Menhinnett, Richard ... ..	Snapings Park ... ..	1 0 0
Pasmore, Thomas ... ..	House and Garden in Bore Street ... ..	11 0
Pennington, Mr. John... ..	Whitstone Meadows... ..	1 1 4
Poor, John ... ..	A Field in Burnard's Lane ... ..	6 8
Do. ... ..	Part of a Shop ... ..	5 0
Poor, William ... ..	Crapp's Shop ... ..	1 6
Ronnsevall, Rich <sup>d</sup> , in hand ... ..	Old Walls and Meadow at Town's End ... ..	6 8
Sloggett, William ... ..	Part of St. Lawrence in 4 acres ... ..	1 2 3
Spiller, Mrs. Joan ... ..	A Dwelling house in Lostwithiell Street ... ..	1 0 0
Stone, Mr. Thomas ... ..	Blights Field at Castrete head ... ..	2 0 0
Tom, Andrew ... ..	House and Backside, St. Lawrence... ..	4 0
Tremeer, William ... ..	Little Meadow, Great Down and Moor under, part of Boskear ... ..	10 0
Truscott, Edward ... ..	Two Meadows at Towns End ... ..	1 3 4
Vosper, John ... ..	A House in Bodmyn ... ..	6 8
Whitford, John, Clerk... ..	Becketts Grove ... ..	5 0
Williams, Thomas ... ..	A House at Tower Hill ... ..	6 8
	Total ... ..	£ 32 15 6

## MANOR OF BOSCARNE.

Dyer, John ... ..	Part of Webbers in St. Lawrence ... ..	2 10 0
Flamank, Mr. William ... ..	Clacca Mills ... ..	2 2 0
Poore, John ... ..	A House in Fore Street ... ..	14 0
Wivell, Joan ... ..	Lower Boskear al's Harveys ... ..	1 9 0
Wivell, al's Withiell, William ... ..	Part of Boscarne ... ..	1 4 4
	Total ... ..	£ 7 19 4

\* Rent Roll at Boconnoe.

† The "Queen's Head," at this time the principal inn.

## MANOR OF BODMIN FRANCIS.

We find that in the year 1603 Thomas Fraunceys, Esq. levied a fine\* of Maurice Hill and Margaret his wife of the Manor of Bodmyn, consisting of eight messuages in Bodmyn and Bodmyn Borough. This Maurice was the grandson of Robert Hill, who recovered several manors and lands against Gilbert Flamank,† in right of his wife Margaret, the daughter and heir of Peter Fauntleroy by Jane daughter and heir of Thomas Flamank, son of Joan daughter and heir of Thomas Lucombe. It is therefore probable that this Manor of Bodmin was sometime the lands of inheritance of the Lucombes and Flamanks, and that it acquired the name of Bodmyn-Francis from the above-named Thomas Fraunceys.

In the year 1619 we find the same lands vested in Nicholas Sprey, Gent., who suffered a fine‡ in them to Thomas Carminow, Esq. and William Parker, Clerk, wherein they are described as the Manor of Bodmyn, with the appurtenances, consisting of eight messuages, &c. in Bodmyn, Trekilliek, Tregwellan, Polsoth, Tregligh, Totnes, Lanyvet, St. Winnow, and Egloshayle. In 1640 Philip Sprey, grandson of Nicholas, suffered a recovery§ in the same manor and lands to William Courtney, Esq. and Joseph Jane, Gent. These transactions were probably for purposes of settlement, and a settlement was made by a deed dated 9th January, 19th Charles. In 1649 Philip Sprey, having adhered to and assisted the King against the Parliament, his estates were sequestrated; and, to free the same, he had to enter into a composition, for the purposes of which among his possessions he returned certain lands and tenements in Bodmin, Lanivet, St. Winnow, and Egloshaile, which produced in rack rents, channel rents, and chief rents, 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and in old rents, 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum.¶ These were doubtless the same lands, though not described as a *Manor*.

The Manor of Bodmin Francis is said by Lysons¶ to have been vested in the Hoblyns, and, in 1694, we find that Edward Hoblyn levied a fine\*\* in the Manor of Bodmin of William Gyles and others. Lysons further says that, having passed to the family of Peter, it had been then recently sold in parcels.

We have failed to discover any Manor Rolls or Rentals of this manor.

There are, however, other records concerning a Manor or Manors of Bodmin which we are unable to identify with any of the foregoing Manors; *e.g.* we find that in 1579 Thomas Budoeks-head (Budeauxhead) suffered a recovery†† in the Manors of Bodmyn, Tolkerne, Tresagher, and in divers other lands in Bodmyn, Penbugle, Buckennan,‡‡ &c., to Sir Richard Grenville, Knt. This clearly was not the Manor of Bodmin which we have before treated of, now the property of Mr.

\* Pedes Finium 2nd James. Trinity.

† Pedes Finium 17th James. Trinity.

‡ Royalist Comp. Papers, 2 series, vol. xxxviii. f. 505.

\*\* Pedes Finium 6th Will. III. Michaelmas.

‡‡ The manor of Boconion was unquestionably a member of the ancient manor of Blisland.

† *Vide ante*, p. 44.

§ Recoveries 16th Charles. Hilary.

¶ *Magna Britannia*, vol. iii. p. 37.

†† Recoveries 21st and 22nd Elizab. Mich. Roll D. xx.

Fortescue, for that manor in 1579 belonged to the Bevills. Moreover, in 1590\* Tristram Gorges at's Bodocashide, Esq., levied a fine of Thomas Bodocashide and Margaret his wife in the same lands, and six years† later the same Tristram Gorges‡ suffered a fine in the same Manors, &c. to Christopher Mannering.

In 1653§ Christopher Walker, Esq. was petitioner against William Thomas, Gent. Recovery, the Manor of Bodmyn, with the appurtenances, also 20 acres of land, three acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture, and also the moiety of one messuage, two gardens, one acre of meadow and 20 acres of wood, with appurtenances. Hugh Rogers, Esq. called to warrant.

In 1673 Henry Dottinn, Gent., levied a fine || in the Manor of Bodmin, consisting of 10 messuages, 16 cottages, five courtlages, 16 gardens, five orchards, 20 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, 10 acres of wood, five acres of brambles and briers, five acres of moor, and 14 shillings rent, with common of pasture for all animals, with appurtenances, in the Borough and Parish of Bodmin of Nicholas Opye, Esq. and Mary his wife, and Thomas Opye, Gent. and Loveday his wife; and in the following term the said Henry Dottinn suffered a common Recovery¶ in the same lands to Tobias Scoller, the said Nicholas Opye and Mary his wife being called to warrant. Ten years later Nicholas Reed, Gent. levied a fine\*\* in the same Manor of Tobias Scoller, Gent. and Gertrude his wife. By this date additions had been made to the manor, or other messuages had been created, for it is described as consisting of 31 messuages, 10 tofts, 21 gardens, &c., &c.

In 1729 a fine †† was levied between John Beauchamp, Esq. and Francis Beauchamp, Gent. quer. and William Beauchamp and Elizabeth his wife, def. of the Manor of Bodmyn, with app<sup>ces</sup>, consisting of 29 messuages, four water mills, 20 gardens, 20 orchards, 552 acres of land, 44 acres of meadow, 160 acres of pasture, 925 acres of brambles and briars, 34 acres of moor and common of pasture, described as being in Bodmyn, Callington, Southill, Brannell, St. Wenn, Breage, Sithney, Probus, Ladoek, and Treneage.

We note these particulars because some of our readers may be in possession of evidence which will enable them to clear up the difficulty in identifying these lands.

#### MANOR OF BODINIEL.

This Manor is not found mentioned in Domesday. It was doubtless taxed under Bodmin, of which lordship it was a member, and to the Prior and Convent of which it belonged.

\* Pedes Finium 32nd and 33rd Elizab. Mich.

† Pedes Finium 40th Elizab. Easter.

‡ Tristram Gorges was the eldest son of Sir William Gorges of Bristol by one of the coheirs of Roger Budoekshide (or Budeauxhead). He seems to have settled at Budeauxhead near Plymouth, and to have acquired the name as an alias, and was buried in St. Budeaux Church in 1607, where his monument still exists. Arms of Budoekshide: Sable, three lozenges conjoined in fess between as many buck's heads cabossed argent. *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. vi. 94. Thomas was probably his brother.

§ Recoveries, 1643. Easter. Roll xliii.

|| Pedes Finium, 24th and 25th Chas. II. Hilary.

¶ Recoveries, 25th Chas. II. Easter. Roll exxxv.

\*\* Pedes Finium 31th and 35th Chas. II. Hilary.

†† Pedes Finium 2nd Geo. II. Hilary.



In 1315 "Great Bodiniel" was held in fee by a certain John, who, dying without issue, it was inherited by his sisters Johanna and Anastasia, who were the wives respectively of Walter Dyn of Bodmin and Thomas son of Walter de Maenhyr. \* But this does not seem to have interfered with the right of the Prior and Convent to the inheritance of the manorial rights.

We have seen that immediately before the dissolution a grant of this manor in fee simple and in fee tail under the conventual seal was made to Sir John Chamond, and that afterwards, in the fear, perhaps, that such enfeoffments might be held void, a lease was executed for 99 years. This precaution would seem to have been politic, for we find that, after referring to the grant to Sir John Chamond and Dame Anne his wife, and the heirs male of their bodies, by Indenture under the convent seal, the reversion and remainder in this Manor, together with the Manor of Newenham and the Rectory and Barton of Launcells, were granted to Theophilus Adams and Thomas Butler, of London, gentlemen. † This grant, however, from causes not discovered, seems to have been soon surrendered, for, ten years later, we find that this Manor, together with the Manors of Newton St. Petrock and Holecombe, and also a messuage called Fenton Golleth, ‡ in the parish of St Michael Penkevell, which was the endowment of a chantry in the church of that parish, form a portion of certain extensive manors and estates which, in consideration of a sum of 2,811*l.* 19*s.* 3½*d.*, were granted to Richard Burrell of London, grocer, Alexander Lockwood, citizen and merchant, and seissors maker, and William Starkey of London, gentleman, their heirs and assigns. § It afterwards became the property in fee of the family of Chamond, from which family it passed by marriage to the family of Porter.

In the middle of the seventeenth century we find this manor the property of Richard Porter, of Launcels, Esq. That gentleman having been faithful to his Sovereign at the time of the rebellion his estates were sequestrated by the Parliament. He was, however, allowed to compound for the sum of 200*l.*, || for the payment of which the Manor of Bodiniel was sold by the Trustees appointed by Parliament for that purpose. It appears from a document among the Royalist Composition Papers that a contract was entered into with one Andrew Turner, merchant, ¶ for the purchase of this manor, and that a moiety of the purchase-money had been paid on the 7th Sept. 1653. The rental of the manor, as stated in the particulars of his estate \*\* furnished by Mr. Porter as the basis of his composition, was as follows :

	£	s.	d.
Old rents . . . . .	8	5	4
Quit rents . . . . .	0	13	2½
Profits and Perquisites of the Court Lect . . . . .	0	17	0
Three small tenements and a wood, worth yearly . . . . .	28	8	8

It appears, however, from the actual conveyance enrolled on the Close Rolls †† that the real purchaser was Daniel Elye of Plymouth, merchant, to whom, in consideration of the sum of

\* Assize Roll, 9 Edw. II.

† Fentongollen.

|| Roy. Comp. Papers, vol. lii. 926 (2nd series).

\*\* Roy. Comp. Papers, vol. liii. p. 871 (1st series).

† Pat. Rolls 34th Eliz. p. 14, m. 15.

§ Pat. Rolls 44th Eliz. Part x. m. 18.

¶ Roy. Comp. Papers, vol. lii. 927 (2nd series).

†† Rot. Claus. 1654, Part. 36, No. 21.

1,340*l.* 10*s.* 4½*d.* was conveyed in fee, by deed dated 14th Dec. 1653, all the Manor and Lordship of Bodiniel with all its members and appurtenances, &c., with all Courts Leet and Courts Baron, and all escheats, &c., deodands, good and chattels of felons and fugitives, felons of themselves, condemned persons, and clerks convicted, outlawed persons, &c. &c., to hold to the said Daniel Elye, his heirs and assigns, for ever. A terrier of the lands so conveyed as forming the Manor is annexed.

A few years afterwards this Manor was held jointly between the families of Lower and Spry of Blisland; for, by deed dated 23 Feby. 1699,\* Philippa Lower, of St. Paul, Covent Garden, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Richard Lower, M.D., and William Spry of Blisland, Esq. eldest son and heir of George Spry, conveyed the manor to John Molesworth of Penearrow, Esq. (afterwards the second Baronet), and a few years later Mr. Molesworth acquired the manor in fee. From that date it has continued to be held by the Molesworth family, and is now vested in the trustees of the will of the late Right Honourable Sir William Molesworth, Bart. deceased.

## TERRIER OF THE MANOR OF BODINIELL 1653.

Tenements.	Area.	Tenants and Tenure.
Barn in the Town-place . . . . .	... ..	Mathew Parsons.
New Park . . . . .	5 0 0 A.	" "
Boote Town . . . . .	4 0 0 A.	" "
Rowe Grounds . . . . .	14 0 0 A.	" "
Well Meadow . . . . .	1 0 0 A.	" "
Church Meadow . . . . .	1 2 0 A.	" "
Meager's Meadow, or last acre . . . . .	2 0 0 A.	" "
Two Closes, called Copshorn Lane Close	3 0 0 A.	" "
The Meadows . . . . .	2 0 0 A.	" "
The Parke . . . . .	1 2 0 P.	" "
Little New Park . . . . .	0 3 0 P.	" "
Two Meadows, called Scarlets Wheele .	4 0 0 M.	Edward Harvey.
Six Closes, called the Brambles . . . . .	16 0 0 A. & P.	" "
New Park Wood . . . . .	25 0 0	John Perryman.
Tenement, called "Dairy," together two parcels of tillage lands containing . . .	0 2 0	} Andrew Bond.
Alder Plot . . . . .	0 2 0	
Dunmere Mills . . . . .	} 260 0 0	John Wilton, Andrew Bond, W. Bewes.
Dunmere Wood . . . . .		
Close of Pasture . . . . .	16 0 0	} Evan Crossman, on lease for 99 years, granted by Digory Chamond of Launcells, Esq., to Richard Crossman of Lancarfe, if Thomas Crossman, son of Richard Crossman, should so long live—Rent £2 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Close at the foot of Beef Park . . . . .	1 0 0	
Cottage, called Dunmere . . . . .	1 0 0	Andrew Bond, by lease for 99 years, granted to William Bond, if Philip, George, and Loveday should so long live—Rent 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Close of ground in Bodiniell Lane . . . . .	2 3 0	Gilbert Michel, by lease dated 4th July, 6th James, for 99 years, if Ralph Michel, Gilbert Michel the younger, and Richard Michel, sons of the said Gilbert Michel, so long should live—Rent 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Copshorne . . . . .	2 2 0 P.	} Otho Stapp, by lease dated 6th Oct. 11 James I., by John Chamond aforesaid, unto William Sampson, if William Sampson, Blanche his wife, and Otho Stapp, should so long live—Rent £1.
Close of Pasture in Bodiniell Lane . . . . .	1 3 0	

\* Deed in the possession of the trustees of the Molesworth estates.

COPY OF A SMALL ROLL OF PARCHMENT IN THE POSSESSION OF THE HONORABLE GEORGE  
FORTESCUE, OF BOCONNOC—ENDORSED

Noť for Thynnwode, Bodenyall ou̇  
At Weke,

Bodenyall. 6 Ed 4

This in a later  
handwriting.

Rentale Roberti Dyer ffaet Bodñie xxviij<sup>o</sup> die mensis  
Augustij Anno Regni Regis E iiiij<sup>ti</sup> vj<sup>to</sup>

Bodenyall Oua. <i>yoynre p<sup>r</sup></i>	Ričus ffree holdyth a teñ and beryth by the yeř . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>
<i>p<sup>t</sup> Janet</i>	At iiiij tymys by the yeř That ys to Wetynge at the ffeste of Crystysmasse Ester Seynt John ys day of Baptyste and Seynt Myghell ffor all fuis Suyte and reuſyoñs ther off to the sayde Robt̄ hys heyr̄e and hys Assignys yf the fořsayde Richearde dye w <sup>t</sup> outyñ any heyr̄e of hys body lawfully be gotyñ.	
Waterlonde. Godweñ.	Stephanus payle holdyth oñ teñ 7 beryth by the yeř . . . . .	xxvijs viij <sup>d</sup>
	Stephan <sup>o</sup> Jaky and John Nykell holdyth ij teñ yñ connans 7 beryth ther of yerly . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup>
ō	Wheř off to the hye Lorde that is to Wetynge to the Lorde off nethera hellonde for the hye rente of Waterlounde oñ payr of whyte glovys w <sup>t</sup> ij suyte to hys Courte and to the same Lorde ffor hye rente of Bodweñ ijs w <sup>t</sup> ij suytys yn puř sogayge.	
Thynnwode.	John Cok holdyth ij teñ and oñ holdyng and beryth by the yeř at iiiij tymys ffořsayde yerely . . . . .	xxvijs viij <sup>d</sup>
ō	Wheř of to the hye Lorde that is to Wetynge to the yeře of Wythm of Thynnwode yerly to be payde at the ffeste of myghell masse for all mañ fuis and demande . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Prysecote.	holdyth oñ tenemēt theř and by the yeř to the termys ffoř sayde . . . . .	xix <sup>s</sup>
ō	Wheř of to the Lorde of Sonecote for the hye rente w <sup>t</sup> ij lawsuyte . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>
Downsterys ys Downe.	Dauid Whytstoñ and Wyllyã Cowlecote holdyge all the lounde theř and beryth at the termys sayde . . . . .	viijs
ō	And they schall heryyd od oñ of ham schall heryyde when hyt ffallyth Wheř of to the hye Lorde that is to Wetynge to the yeře of martyn Bossoñ ffor hye rente yerly at the ffeste of myghell masse . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>
	And the foř sayde ijs byth y payde yerely for the hounde of the saydo yeře to the man <sup>o</sup> of hyltoñ.	

Plymmys Wode.	Thomas Douneccote holdyth oñ close w <sup>t</sup> iij peeç of londe w <sup>t</sup> oñ yerde of londe þ <sup>o</sup> and beryth by the yeř at the ĩmys for sayde And oñ Capoñ and he schall heryyd wheñ hyt ffallyth.	ij <sup>s</sup>
ô	Wher of to the hye Lorde that ys to Wetyng to þ <sup>e</sup> hyeç of martyñ bosoñ for the hye rente of the ffeste of myghell masse for al man <sup>o</sup> fays Ʒ demande . . . . .	ob
Treburthell.	The londe theř bydyth waste whiche was wonde yelde by the yeř . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>
ô	Wheř of to the hye lorde for hye rent . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>
Nethera Exe.	Oñ crofte theř iij peeç of londe the whiche was wonde to beř by the yeř . . . . .	xx <sup>d</sup>
	Wheř of to the hye lorde noght.	
Weke Burght.	Walter george Glouyeř holdyth oñ gardyñ by sidç the Chirche Erth and oñ gardyñ w <sup>t</sup> a pece of londe lyyng yn the South pty of the sayde Burght and beryth by the yeř . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>
ô	Wheř of to the hie Lorde of the Burght foř sayde . . . . .	xvj <sup>d</sup>
	Watkyñ hoygge Smyth holdyth oon peece of londe by sydys ryggewyll in the north pty of the Burght ffor sayde Ʒ yeldyth by the yeř . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
	All so a woman y callyde Sař Olyueř holdyth a crofte y callyde ryggewyll parke Ʒ beryth by the yeř . . . . .	x <sup>d</sup>
ô	Wher of to þ <sup>e</sup> hye Lorde for hye rente . . . . .	noght
	Richarde Slyston holdyth a tenemēt a downe þ <sup>o</sup> w <sup>t</sup> an hay and oñ tofte to þ <sup>e</sup> same annexte and yeldyth þ <sup>o</sup> of by the yeř . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>
ô	Wheř of to the hye lorde for hye rente . . . . .	vj <sup>d</sup>
	Iĩm oon tenement beyng in the myddys of the Burght a yens the doř of Thomas Mortyñ whiche beryth by the yeř . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>
ô	Wheř of to the hye Lorde for hye rente . . . . .	x <sup>d</sup>
<i>dycer herr.</i>	Iĩm iij toftys iij gardynys now yn oon iij peeys of londe wyth comyñ pastuř w <sup>t</sup> the Lordç bestys a pon the waste grounde of the Lorde of penneley and beryth by the yeř . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Penneley yn the fee De Wortlievale iux <sup>ta</sup>	Wheř of to the hye Lorde for hye rente . . . . . w <sup>t</sup> ij Law suytys.	vj <sup>d</sup>
Botriaux Castell.		
Burght off Camelforde.	John Mely holdyth oon tofte w <sup>t</sup> oon crofte y callyd Barnehay Ʒ beryth yerly . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
<i>dycer.</i>	Wher of to the hye Lorde S: the prynse . . . . .	ij <sup>d</sup>
Bodmyñ Boř strete.	John Luky holdyth oon teñ w <sup>t</sup> on hay to hym annexte beryng by the yeř . . . . .	xvi <sup>s</sup>
<i>dycer.</i>	Ryehard Dyū holdyth oon teñ Ʒ oñ hay to hÿ annexte Ʒ beryth by the yeř . . . . .	x <sup>s</sup>
	Ʒ yt was wounde to beř . . . . .	xij <sup>s</sup>

		John Jodde Barbo <sup>r</sup> holdyth oñ teñ w <sup>t</sup> oñ hay to hym annexte ⁊ beryth by the ye <sup>r</sup> . . . . .	x <sup>s</sup>
	ô	Whe <sup>r</sup> of the sayde lij tenement <sup>e</sup> ⁊ hayys for the hye rente to the heyre of John monke yerly at iiij tymys by the ye <sup>r</sup> aft <sup>o</sup> the custu of þ <sup>e</sup> towne off Bodmyñ . . . . .	xiijs <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
fforestrete.		Iñm oon tenemēt ther w <sup>t</sup> iij Schoppys a bow and a lenyng house and oñ gardyñ to the same annexte and hyt ys worthe yerly . . . . .	xxvjs <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
		Iñm myehell Cobbe holdyth oñ teñ and ij gardyñs the <sup>r</sup> and beryth by the ye <sup>r</sup> . . . . .	xxiijs <sup>s</sup>
	ô	Whe <sup>r</sup> of to the heyre of John monke for hye rent of the same Iñm on tenement w <sup>t</sup> an hay to hym annexte in the whiche Robert Dye <sup>r</sup> lato Dwellyde ⁊ beryth by the ye <sup>r</sup> . . . . .	xxvjs <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> xxs <sup>s</sup>
Polestrete. yoynte p <sup>r</sup>		Whe <sup>r</sup> of to the piory of Bodmyñ for hye rente of the same at the ffeste of myghelmasse . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>
	ô	⁊ þey claymyth mo <sup>r</sup> ou <sup>n</sup> . . . . .	v <sup>d</sup> noght payde
BeryLane.		Iñm oñ gardoñ the <sup>r</sup> in the hond <sup>e</sup> of the sayde Rob <sup>t</sup> Dyer that was wounde to be <sup>r</sup> yerly . . . . .	xx <sup>d</sup>
		Whe <sup>r</sup> of the hye Lorde that is to Wetyng to the heyre of Lanhergy 1 <sup>d</sup> and aft <sup>o</sup> the sayde Rob <sup>t</sup> ys deth yerly . . . . .	viijs <sup>d</sup>
Rynestrete.		John helyer holdyth oon tofte ⁊ oñ gardyñ the <sup>r</sup> annexte and beryth by the ye <sup>r</sup> . . . . .	xx <sup>d</sup>
	ô	Whe <sup>r</sup> of to the hye Lorde S: the heyre of Rog <sup>e</sup> martyñ yerly ffor the hound <sup>e</sup> of the sayde heyre it is payde to the prior of Bodmyñ.	iijs <sup>d</sup>
Hendre penne Wyth.		Otys yve holdyth oon tenemēt ⁊ beryth to the terme of the sayde Robert ys lyfe . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup>
	ô	Whe <sup>r</sup> of to the hye Lorde of Sonnertoñ for hye rente yerly . All so on close y callyd Longe parke a yens the Castell Strete ys hede Lyyng by Lange Lane goyng to Wardys the Comyñ Stoñ quary beyng in the hede in the same close and hyt ys Worde by the yer and yerly . . . . .	v <sup>d</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> viijs <sup>s</sup>
		Whe <sup>r</sup> of to Thomas Burnebery yerly . . . . .	viijs <sup>s</sup>
Treyan.		Iñm oon tenemēt the <sup>r</sup> w <sup>t</sup> hys ptinaunce and was wounde to be <sup>r</sup> by the ye <sup>r</sup> . . . . .	viijs <sup>s</sup>
	ô	Whe <sup>r</sup> of to the hye Lorde for hye rente that is to Wetyng to the Abbote of Cleffe . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>
		And for iiij acrys of londe inglysh . . . . .	iijs <sup>d</sup>
Treythoñ. yoynte p <sup>r</sup>		Iñm oon tenemēt ther w <sup>t</sup> his ptinan <sup>z</sup> ⁊ hyt was wonyd to be <sup>r</sup> by the ye <sup>r</sup> . . . . .	xxiijs <sup>s</sup>

	ω	Wheř of to the hye lorde of Kylquyte foř hye rente yerly . . . . .	viii <sup>s</sup>
Dymbyth iux <sup>ca</sup>		Bocarñ. Iřm a tenement p <sup>o</sup> w <sup>t</sup> hys a ptynaunce the whiche stephyñ Dyer late purehasyde off Johñ hylle to hym 7 his heyre for eu <sup>m</sup> moř and beryth by the yeř . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>
		Wheř of to the hye lorde that is to Wetyng to the pryor of Bodmyñ.	
Rynestrete.		Stephyn Sanny holdyth ooñ teñ w <sup>t</sup> a gardy p <sup>o</sup> to annexte and beryth by the yeř . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
		Wheř of to the hye Lorde that is to wetyng to the p <sup>o</sup> sayde by the yeř . . . . .	v <sup>d</sup>

## MANOR OF LANCARFE, LANCARF, OR LANCARRE.

This Manor is found in Domesday under the name of "Nantchert." In the time of King Edward it had belonged to the Priory of Bodmin, but had been seized by the Earl of Moreton, who had granted it to Nigell, one of his followers: "Nigell holds one Manor of the Earl, which is called Nantchert.\* In it is one virgate of land which returned 15 pennies to St. Petrock on the day on which King Edward lived and died."

Lancarfe afterwards became the property and residence of a family to whom it gave its name, and of whom we find frequent mention in our early records. From this family it passed to the family of Bevill, who were Chief Lords in the time of Edward III. This Manor, together with the Manors of Treros and Lamelwen, was held of the Bevills in free socage by the family Walesbrew or Walesborough. John Walesbrew died seized of it in 1381, leaving his son of the same name, aged 13 years, his heir.† Before his death he settled this Manor, and the other Manors above-mentioned, together with the Manor of Elwen, upon Reginald Beauchamp, Peter Gerveys Chaplain, James Gerveys, and Peter Lannargh, to the use of Margaret his wife for life, provided she remained unmarried.‡ We find, however, that within a year of her husband's death she was remarried to one Peter Trewythosa, who had custody of the young heir of John Walesbrewe.§

John de Walesbrewe the younger died seized of his Manor on 10 January 1418, leaving Thomas Walesbrewe his son and heir, aged 13 years on the 3rd May preceeding.|| Two years earlier, however, we find Lancarfe in the possession of the family of Moyle, who held it on lease, probably from the Walesbrewes. John Moyle and Thomas Parkyn levied a fine¶ in Lancarfe and other lands of William Moyle and Margaret his wife.

In 1444 Thomas Walesbrewe and Matilda his wife suffered a fine\*\* (*inter alia*) in the Manor

\* "Nanchert" in the Exeter Domesday. In another entry of the manor in the same record it is called "Lancharet."

† Inq. p. m. 5th Rich. II. No. 59.

‡ Inquis. feoffament. 6th Rich. II.

§ In 3rd Hen. IV. the lord of Lancarfe held the fifth part of one knight's fee. (*Caren's Survey of Cornwall*, p. 42.)

|| Inq. p. m. 5th Henry V. No. 51.

¶ Pedes Finium 2nd Henry V. Trinity, No. 1.

\*\* Pedes Finium 23rd Hen. VI. No. 35.

of Lankarne to John Fortescue, Knt., Michael Asheton, one of the Justices in Banco, and Walter Moyle, Serjeant-at-law, in which the said Thomas and Matilda acknowledged the right of the said John Fortescue, and the others, to the said Manor, for the life of Elizabeth wife of Giles Wales-brewer, and daughter of the said John Fortescue.

This estate soon afterwards passed to the family of Beaumont. Thomas Beaumont, as appears by the inquisition taken on the death of his son William Beaumont in 1554, had settled this Manor and other lands on his wife Isabella, by way of dower, which Isabella was then still alive. William Beaumont died s.p. on 5th Dec. 1553, and the reversion of the estate devolved upon Philip Beaumont his brother and heir, then aged 21 years.\*

It was afterwards held by the family of Lucombe. Thomas Lucombe died seized thereof (t. Hen. VI.) leaving two daughters coheirs: Mary, who married William Vaughan, and Johanna, who married Thomas Flamank. In 1503 John Gardyner and John Jenour claimed from William Vaughan and Mary his wife two messuages, four tofts, 60 acres of land, two acres of pasture, and three acres of wood, in Bodmin, Lanckerph, Norton, and Liskeard; and also a moiety of the Manors of Cabilia and Trehudreth. The defendants did not appear, and judgment was given in default. A few years after the heirs of Thomas Lucombe joined in the sale of Lankarfe and other lands to Thomas Tregian, as appears from a fine † in which Thomas Tregian was quer. and William Vaughan and Mary his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Lucombe, Peter Faunteroy and Johanna his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Flamank, son and heir of Johanna, daughter and the other heir of the said Thomas Lucombe, deforeiants.

How or when this Manor was again acquired by the Priory of Bodmin we have no evidence, but on the dissolution of the Monasteries, like the rest of the possessions of the religious Houses, this Manor was surrendered to the King. It was then let at a rent of one penny per annum, but the record shows that the ancient rent was 40s., and that a farm of it had been granted for 80 years to Philip Harys for his good service done to the late Prior. ‡ In the 2nd year of King Edward VI. it would appear to have been held of the Crown by John Glyn of Lanhydrock senior, who in that year suffered a fine § in Lankarfe, Brettyche, Whitley, and Fayrewash to George Woolcock. In the early part of the reign of Elizabeth it was the property of Thomas Doughty, who, with Alice his wife, suffered a fine || therein to Nicholas Opie. In 23rd Elizabeth it belonged to Thomas Opye, who in that year suffered a fine ¶ in it (*inter alia*) to Christopher Worthevale and William Peres.

Three years afterwards it appears to have become the property of the Crossman family, for, by deed dated 1st July 1584,\*\* to Richard Crossman, described as of Bodmin, Gent., was granted by William Lobb of Cardinham, Yeom., a lease for a term of 999 years, without impeachment of waste, of the fourth part of all those waste downs, moors, &c. lying in one parcel of

\* Inq. p. m. 32nd Hen. VI. No. 28.

† Pedes Finium 1st Hen. VIII. Mich.

‡ In the margin of the document there is a note in a different hand, "Oneretur de xl<sup>s</sup> quousque decretum fuerit per curiam," so the summa of 1*d.* was returned.

§ Pedes Finium 2nd Edw. VI. Hilary.

|| Pedes Finium 7th and 8th Eliz. Mich.

¶ Pedes Finium 23rd Eliz. Easter.

\*\* Deeds in the possession of Francis John Hext, of Tredethy, esq.

Cardynham wastes called "the West Downe," next adjoining Lanearf and Bodmin Common, belonging to the fourth part of Cardiste in the parish of Cardynham, and parcel of the Manor of Cardynham, with common of pasture and turbary in all the downs and wastes of the said Manor.

By deed dated 20th Jan. 1653,\* Thomas Crossman the younger conveyed the Manor and Barton of Lanearfe to Thomas Bullocke of Lanhydrock, Gent.† whose son Richard, in 1685, alienated the same to John Mountstephen of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex,‡ Esq.

The estate continued in the family of Mountstephen until the year 1787; in which year, by deed dated 29th June,\* the Barton was conveyed to Francis John Hext of Bodmin, Gent. whose grandson Francis John Hext of Tredethy, Esq. is the present possessor.

There was a Manor Pound at Lanearfe, which was filled up by the Rev. F. J. Hext some years before 1818.

#### TERRIER OF THE MANOR OF LANCARFE, 1653.

Tenement.	Area.	Tenants.	Tenement.	Area.	Tenants.
Lanearfe			Tenement		William Horwell
Nederton			Tenement		Anthony Menhenick
Tenement		Richard Butler	Tenement		George Roach
Tenement	18	William Webber & Blanche his wife	Tenement		John Best
Quarry Park	4¼	William Sandy	Tenement	1	Robert Bunt
Tenement		William Nicholas al's Jennings	Tenement	3	Thomas Hancock

#### THE MANOR OF NANTALAN, OR NANSTALLEN AND BARTON OF BOKARNE, OR BOSCARNE.

The Manor of Nantallen, which has recently been called Nanstallen, has been vested in the family of Flamank for several centuries. We find it in the possession of Robert le Flamank in 1294.§ It appears from a deed in the possession of the family that Reginald Flamank was Lord of Nantalen before the 27th Edw. III. (1354) and in the 34th year of the same King's reign, the same Reginald, by deed dated at Treweythek, granted certain lands to Robert his son; which Robert in a deed, without date, in which he describes himself as Lord of Nantalan, made a settlement of certain lands in Trevasnidith and Penhal upon the marriage of Margery his daughter with Lawrence de Arundell, as a marriage portion. This Manor has continued without interruption in the family of Flamank, in the direct male line to William Flamank of Boscarne, who, by Deed of Settlement dated on 2nd Nov. 1744, entailed the said Manor and other his lands upon his three sons William, Thomas, described as of Taunton, Clothier; and Samuel of Totnes, Sergemaker; but William Flamank, D.D. grandson of the above William by fine and recovery extinguished the

\* Deeds in the possession of Francis John Hext, of Tredethy, Esq.

† Pedes Finium 1st James II. Trinity.

‡ Pedes Finium 1654. Hilary.

§ Assize Rolls 22nd Edw. I. m. 71.



said entail and settled the said lands on his own right heirs for ever. Under this settlement, upon the death of Robert Flamank of Bosearne in 1847, the estates passed to the issue of his sister Dennis, who had married the Rev. Nicholas Phillipps, and are now enjoyed by William Flamank Phillipps of Bosearne and Bodmin, Esq.\*

#### THE BARTON OF BOSCARNE.

There are three estates of this name; we shall, however, confine our attention to Lower Bosearne, as it is called in the Ordnance Map, which has always been the most important.

In the 14th century it was one of the seats of the family of Colyn. On the 27th April 1379, the Bishop † granted a licence to John Colyn and Rose his wife to have Divine Service celebrated in their presence in the Chapel of the Blessed Mary of Bosearne, in the parish of St. Petrock of Bodmin, and in that of St. Catherin of Elwynse; which licence was renewed, so far as Bosearne was concerned, on 25th August 1387. At what date the Barton passed to the family of Flamank is uncertain, but on 2nd Dec. 1406 a similar license was granted to Robert Flamank ‡ (it is presumed Robert Lord of Nantallen abovementioned) and Margaret his wife within all their mansions within the diocese, but Bosearne is not specifically mentioned. We find, however, that a few years afterwards Bosearne was in the possession of Richard Flamank, Esquire, and that disputes and dissensions had arisen between him and Alan Prior of Bodmin and the convent there touching the boundaries between the lands of Little Bosearne and the lauds of the Convent at Dymnure. The question in dispute was submitted to the arbitration of John Treffry and others, who, so far as regarded the boundaries, made the following award: § “ That the bounde that comyth thurgh the doune lyinge bytwene the londe of the saide Prior and the saide Richard comynge to a stone stondynge with oute a ditehe by Dymnure Wode y clepyd Keneditehe in the north side of the saide ditch there of old tyme beyng a bounde, ys and schall be a bounde betwene the saide Prior and his successors and the saide Richard and his heyres, and so goying don to another stone stondyng of old tyme in a banke of a grype, and fro that stone unto another stone beyng of olde tyme a bounde, and fro that stone to another stone by an oke, by ous new pighte, and to the said diehe and the grype, beyng several to the said Richard and his heyres, and so fro the ende of the grype righte to the north corner of Dymnure Brigge by a bound that we have set, is and schall be the bounde betwene the said Prior and his successors and the said Richard and his heyres; and the saide Richard and his heyres schal have al the landys withynne the same diehe and boundys, and the said Prior and his successors schal have all the landys, wode, and the mille called Dymnure Mill, beyng with oute the saide diehe gripe and boundis. And also the saide Richard and his heyres schal haue alle the lande bynethe the saide brigge, and that the said Prior and his successors

\* There are several ancient court rolls of this manor in the possession of the family.

† Bishop Brentyngham's Register.

‡ Bishop Stafford's Register, p. 80. Mark Flamank, who was living 7th Edw. II. (1307) was seized of a tenement in Bosearnebigban, as appears from the Assize Rolls of 40th Edw. III.

§ Dat. Wednesday next after the Conversion of St. Paul, 12th Henry VI. (January 1434, O.S.)

schall haue the outeflume and curse of water fro the said mille in to the Leat of Alan, in the manner as it rennyth now. And also the said Prior and his successors schal haue fre goying and conyng for hym and for his seruantes to purge and clense the said curse of Leate and to caste the stonys and gravelle, fenne, and slyme of the same lete in bothe sydes uppon the land of the said Richard, there to abide and not to caste ne hele the motys ne the kutte of the treys there growyng, and yf any treys wyxen vppon the sides of the same water in lettyng other noysaunce of the curse or purgyng of the same Leat thenne that the saide Prior may do warne the saide Richard and his heyres to kutte and remove al suche treys And but yf he so do with ynne seuene dayes after suche warnyng that thenne it schal be luffull and lawfull to the said Prior and his successors and his seruantes to kutte and remove alle suche treys and leve on the grounde of the said Richard, &c.\*”

A small portion of the old Mansion House still remains in existence, and is occupied as a farm-house. A part of it would appear to be as early as the reign of Henry VII. In one of the external walls is a stone bearing the date 1577. Towards the north is a wing of more recent erection with two three-light mullioned windows, and a similar one in the chamber over. Between the two windows is a stone on which is sculptured the Flamank arms, and the letters W. B., with the date 1690.

The Hall, which remains intact, has been converted into the farm kitchen. It is 26 feet long by 16 feet wide. At the southern end 6 feet has been divided off by a screen of panelled oak, well carved, which supports a gallery. The roof was open, and at the north end was a large escutcheon of arms supported by two nude figures, male and female.

A tradition exists that this room was the Chapel. The great open fire-place, however, forbad this notion; nevertheless, some old people affirm that they remember the *pulpit* standing in one corner of the hall. This was somewhat perplexing until we found a licence of the justices in quarter sessions licensing the house as a Meeting House for dissenting Protestants.†

In one of the windows are preserved several fragments of armorial glass. One escutcheon only is complete. It contains, Sable, a chevron between three pairs of wings conjoined in lure argent; impaling, Ermine, a fleur de lis sable, a chief ermineé, differenced with a mullet. There are also two coats of Bevill, and two coats, both dexter and sinister (possibly transposed), Azure, three garbs argent.

\* Harl. Chart. 37 A. 35, printed by Dugdale.

† “ CORNWALL.

“ Att the generall sessions holden at Lostwithiell in and for the said county the second day of October, in the sixth year of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord and Lady William and Mary, by the grace of God King and Queen over England, &c. before their Ma<sup>ties</sup> justices of the peace of the said county.

“ These are to certifie all people whom itt may concerne that the howse of William Flamanke of Boscarne, in the parish of Bodmyn, in the said county, gent. is entred of record and licensed as a publick meeting-house for dissenting protestants.

“ THO. HORWELL,

“ Clerke of y<sup>e</sup> Peace,

“ y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> county.”

## THE MANOR OF BODWANNICK.

The Manor of Bodwannick, the chief site of which is in the parish of Lanivet, extends into the parish of Bodmin. It was formerly part of the possessions of the Arundells of Lanherne, and was carried, like the rest of the Lanherne estates, into the family of Arundell of Wardour by marriage, in 1738, with Mary daughter and coheir of Richard Arundell of Lanherne. Henry Lord Arundell of Wardour, her son, by lease and release dated respectively 1st and 2nd Nov. 1801, conveyed this manor to Edmund John Glynn, Esq. who, by deed dated 31st March 1831, sold the same to the Rev. William Phillippis, afterwards Flamank, Rector of Lanivet. Mr. Flamank, by his will, devised this Manor, together with other lands, to Jane wife of Charles Serjeant of St. Benet's Priory, Esq. by whom it is now possessed.

It appears from a Return \* made by Richard Arundell of Lanherne, Esq. in pursuance of an Act, entitled "An Act to oblige all Papists to register their Names and Real Estates," that in the year 1717 the following lands, &c. in Bodmin were free tenements of this manor, viz. :

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Buskeer	held by the heirs of the Lord Mohun, his tenants or undertenants, rent	1	0
Tremaile and Buskerrydown	do. do. do.	..	1 0
Rosewellin ats Redrewellin, William Flamank, Gent.	.	..	1 10
Nantallan—a watercourse	do. . . . .	..	0 8

## BARTON OF PENBUGEL.†

This is an ancient Barton. In the reign of Edward I. it was held by Odo Rupe, against whom a writ of novel disseisin was taken out by Alice Vagge, and Margery and Margery (*sic*) her sisters, but, they failing to appear to prosecute, Odo retained possession.‡ In the early part of the reign of Edw. III. it was held by one Robert Gundrey, upon whose death, in the year 1354, Thomas Gundrey his son and heir, entered into possession. Upon a plea of novel disseisin it was recovered by Merokla wife of William Persona and Emma wife of John Chamberleyn.§ In 1373 John Hyden and Johanna his wife obtained a writ of assize of novel disseisin to enquire if Christiana who was the wife of Adam Dygher of Bodmin, John Langa, velard,|| and Agnes his wife, Adam Hoper, and Walter Seor had unjustly disseised the said John and Johanna of their free tenements in Bodmin, Bodmelsearlet, and *Penbugel* juxta Bodmin. The jury found that John Hyden and his wife had never been seised of the lands in view, and consequently they were non-suited and remained in the King's merey for a false claim.¶ Two years afterwards Penbugel

\* In the collection of the author.

‡ Assize Rolls 29th Edw. I.

|| Velmonger, or skinner.

† The Headland of the Shepherd.

§ Assize Rolls 28th Edw. III.

¶ Assize Rolls 47th Edw. III.

belonged to the family of Le Taillour of Bodmin. By deed dated 49th Edw. III. (1375) it was granted by William Taillour of Bodmin to John de la Pole and Alice his wife, and the heirs of their bodies in fee tail; and in 1395 an assize of view of recognizance\* was brought by Thomas Paderda and Johanna his wife, who was the daughter and heir of the abovementioned William Taillour, to enquire if John Pole, described as of Penbugel, son of the said John de la Pole, had unjustly disseised them of the said lands. Thomas Paderda and his wife urged that the Charter in question was not made by William Taillour, and appealed to the assize for verification, and to William Bretone then Mayor of Bodmin, John Tyrel, Vicar of Bodmin, and other alleged witnesses to the said Charter. A day was appointed for hearing the assize, but Thomas and Johanna did not appear to prosecute the suit, and judgement was, accordingly, given in favour of John Pole.

Notwithstanding that the estate is shewn to have been vested in the de la Pole family from 1375 to 1395, it appears that in 1380 † Matilda who was the wife of William Symonds levied a fine of Thomas ffol and Margaret his wife of seven messuages and forty acres of land in Bodmyn, Tregasewyth, Lostwythyell and *Penbugel*; and in 1386, ‡ John Lanhergy and Johanna his wife, and William Martyn and Dyonisia his wife, suffered a fine to John Tyrell, Vicar of the Church of Bodmyn, in respect to lands in Bodmyn and *Penbugel*.

On the accession of King Henry V. *Penbugel*, *Penhirgard*, and other extensive possessions within the county were held by Nicholas Beket in right of Johanna his wife; and in the 2nd year of that King's reign they suffered a fine § therein to Walter Penymela, Clerk; and the said Walter granted the greater portion of the lands, including *Penbugel*, *Penhirgard*, and a shop in Bodmin, to the said Nicholas and Johanna and the heirs of their bodies, to be held of the chief lords of the fee by the rents and services pertaining thereto for ever, and, failing such heirs, remainder to the right heirs of the said Johanna. Other portions of the estate Walter Penymela granted to the said Nicholas and Johanna and the heirs of their bodies, and in failure of such heirs, after the deaths of the said Nicholas and Johanna, remainder to William Beket and Johanna his wife and the heirs of their bodies for life; and in the event of their deaths without such issue, remainder to the right heirs of the aforesaid Johanna the wife of Nicholas.

In 1480 John Nayler levied a fine || of John Bere and Ann his wife of one messuage and six acres of land with appurtenances in Bodmin, *Penbugel*, and *Bodynnyell*; but this fine would not seem to have carried the whole Barton.

It afterwards became the property of one of the Arundel family. Isabel daughter and heir of Richard Arundel of *Penbugel* carried it in marriage to John Glynn, son of Thomas Glynn of Lanhydrock by Jane daughter and sole heir of William Cliker of Cliker. ¶ In 2 Edw. VI. John Glynn suffered a fine \*\* therein to Nicholas Glynn under the description of one messuage, one garden, 100 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 5 acres of wood, and 60 acres of brambles and briars, in *Penbugell* and Bodmyn. It seems, however, to have passed out of the family of Glynn, for in the time of Queen Elizabeth the Barton formed a portion of the possessions of the family of

\* Assize Rolls 20th Rich. II.

† Pedes Finium 10th Rich. II. Mich. No. 1.

‡ Pedes Finium 20th Edw. IV. Easter.

\*\* Pedes Finium 2nd Edw. VI. Mich.

† Pedes Finium 4th Rich. II. Easter No. 4.

§ Pedes Finium 2nd Hen. V. Mich. No. 2.

¶ See Pedigree of Glynn in Visitation of 1573.

Gorges. In 1590 Tristram Gorges, alias Bodocashide, levied a fine \* in this Barton and other lands of Thomas Bodocashide and Margaret his wife. A very short time afterwards it passed by fine from Humphry Kempe, Esq. and Jane his wife to John Humphry, † and, a few years later, the same Humphrey suffered a fine therein ‡ to Richard Bailye.

At what date the Barton again become the inheritance of the family of Glynn we have no knowledge; but it formed part of the possessions of that family at the beginning of the last century, and was included in the settlement on the marriage of William Glynn of Glynn and Rose his wife in 1715. It shared the fate of the rest of the Glynn estate in the bankruptcy of the late Edmund John Glynn, Esq., having been conveyed, by lease and release, dated respectively the 17th and 18th December 1828, by Henry Richard Glynn the assignee, together with the great or sheaf tithes thereof, which Mr. Glynn had purchased of George Francis Browne, Esq., to John Nicholls of Bodmyn, Gent. In 1837 § Mr. Nicholls conveyed the same to the Rev. John Glencross, Rector of Helland, by whose representatives it is now possessed. By a declaration dated 6th August, 1839, the Rev. John Glencross, with the concurrence of the Tithe Commissioners, merged the tithes in the freehold.

#### KIRLAND.

This estate, though not itself a manor, gave a specific designation to one of the manors of Bodmin. It is situate about a mile on the south side of Bodmin. We find it mentioned in early records under the name of Crellon. In 1302 Odo de Trerers and Rosia his wife petitioned against John the son of Walter de la Byry concerning one messuage, four mills, and one caruate of land, with the appurtenances, in Crellon juxta Bodmyn. John pleaded that he was not the person to be sued, for, although he was the son of a certain John de la Byry, jun., there was another of the same name, senior, to whom the writ should have been directed, and therefore petitioned judgment. || In 1369 it was held by William Tailleur of Bodmin, against whom Thomas Bere of Bodmin took out a writ for disseising him of his free tenement in Krelland bighan juxta Bodmin, and recovered by default. ¶ In the time of Queen Elizabeth it had passed to the Courtney family. We find a recovery in 1590, in which Richard Kempe, Gent. was petitioner against Humphry Kempe, Esq. of twelve messuages and divers lands (Kyrland *inter alia*), and Francis Courtney was called to warrant.\*\* This Francis Courtney was of Ethey, which formed part of the lands in question.

We have no further record until the opening of the 18th century. In 1702 it was the property of a certain Mr. Samuel Bury, who in 1708 sold it to Mr. Digory King. It remained vested in the King family for many years. In 1740 Mr. Hugh King of Roskear in St. Breok

\* Pedes Finium 32nd and 33rd Eliz. Mich.

† Pedes Finium 8th James. Easter.

‡ Assize Rolls 30 Edw. I. m. 10 d.

\*\* Recoveries 32 and 33 Eliz. Michs. Roll lix.

† Pedes Finium 2nd James. Easter.

§ Deed dated 4th March, 1837.

¶ Assize Roll 43 Edw. III. m. 74.

built a small genteel house and made it his residence. His son Mr. Digory King of Bodmin \* in the year 1775 sold it to Christopher Fowler, who in 1812 sold it to one James Plomer. It quickly passed to the Jago family, who immediately alienated it to James Kempthorne, Esq. who was residing at Kirland in 1813. Mr. Kempthorne afterwards sold it to his father-in-law, George Borlase of Pendrea, Esq. who also made it his residence. In 1835† it was purchased by the late Mr. John Cole Grose of Bodmin, and it is now, by bequest of Mr. Grose, the property of Mr. William Penny of Coombe Farm, near Crewkerne, co. Somerset.

### SCARLET'S WELL.

About a mile on the west side of the town is a fine well of water remarkable for its abundance and purity. From time immemorial it has been believed to possess special powers of healing, and formerly it was visited by the sick on account of the miraculous powers of its waters. Even now the faith in its virtues is not wholly extinct.

This well probably derived its name from a family called Scarlet, anciently inhabitants of this town. In 2 Edw. II. Adam Scarlet conveys to German Prior of Bodmin a tenement in Bodmin,‡ possibly that on which this famous well is situated. It seems to have been part of the possessions of the Priory. Scarlet's Well Tenement now contains 11a. 2r. 14p.§

In the time of the Civil War it was held by Simon Cottell || of Morewinstow, Gent. on a lease for 99 years of the Lady Grace Grenville, and it is now the property, in fee, of the representatives of the late Rev. John Glencross, Rector of Helland.

### THE RIVER ALAN.

This river, with all its tributaries, except the "Delank," is now usually called the "Camel," from its source in Crowdy Marsh, in the parish of Davidstow, to its mouth in Padstow Harbour. In some instances we have so spoken of it, but it seems to be erroneous. In ancient records the lower portion is frequently mentioned as "the Eyle" or "Haile," signifying an estuary, and this designation would apply to the river as high as the tide flows. Above, the river is always, in ancient records, called the river "Alan" or "Aleyñ," and we are inclined to think that this appellation is applicable to it to its source. The Camel river, we think, is that which, having its source in Davidstow, flows by Camelford and unites with the Alan at "The Devil's Jump." The

\* Addl. MSS. 9420, 216.

† Title Deeds in the possession of Mr. Penny.

‡ Deed at Tregotham.

§ Parish Map.

|| This Simon Cottell was captain of a troop of horse in the army of Charles I., and was Treasurer of the Army for the county of Cornwall. (*Symonds' Diary*, p. 77. Camd. Soc. 1859.) His estates were sequestrated by Cromwell, and he compounded for them by the payment of a heavy fine. (Royalist Com. Papers, 1st Series, xvi. pp. 604, 605; 2nd Series, vol. xlv. ff. 79 to 83.)

upper part of the Alan, according to this definition, separates the parishes of St. Breward and Advent, and uniting these two parishes is a ford called "Alan ford," corresponding with "Camelford" on its tributary.

The fishing throughout the whole of the river Alan was granted by King John to the Prior and Convent of Bodmin, which grant was confirmed by many subsequent Charters. Prior Wadsworth, by indenture dated 20th Sept. 29th Henry VIII. granted the Manor of Withiel\* and the Advowson of the Church, with their appurtenances, together with *the common fishing throughout the hole water of Aleyn and Eyle*, to Laurence Kendall and Katherine Monday, which the same Laurence should marry, to hold the same without impeachment of waste to them and their heirs for the term of 99 years, at the rent of 10*l.* per annum. The fishing in the Alan thus became attached to the Manor of Withiel. It was on 18 Nov. 1567 regranted by the Crown, together with the Manor and Advowson of Withiel, to Richard Senhouse for the term of 21 years;† at the expiration of which term, viz. on 4th April 1589, the Manor of Withiel, with all its members and appurtenances, and also the free fishery of the whole of the waters of Alan and Eyle, were granted in fee-farm to Richard Branthwaite and Roger Bromley, Esquires, and to their heirs and assigns for ever, at the annual rent of 10*l.*‡ The said fee-farm rent was, on 13th February 1672, sold by Francis Lord Hawley and other trustees appointed by the King and Parliament for the sale of fee-farm and other small rents to Edward Boscawen of Tregothnan, Esq.§ The manor is now the property of Sir Richard Vyvyan, Bart. but how acquired we know not.

#### THE BAILIWICK OF THE HUNDRED OF TRIGG.

To the bailiwick of the Hundred of Trigg were attached two small fields in the parish of Bodmin, and a tenement in St. Teath. One of these fields is still called "High Bailiff," and is numbered 1482 on the parish map. John Edyvean, the last high bailiff of the hundred, who died in 1824, held his courts in this field, and appointed his subordinate officers. The other field we have not been able to identify. In 1813 both were held by a son of Sir James Laroche and formed the only lands remaining to that family in the county.||

\* Survey of the Manor of Withiel, dated 15 Aug. 1 Eliz. Court of Augmentation. Par. of Leases, Roll 5, No. 21.

† Particulars of Leases, Court of Augmentation, Roll 5, No. 51.

‡ Pat. Rolls, 31 Elizab. Part. 7, m. 28.

§ Close Rolls, 24 Ch. II. Part 22, m. 34.

|| Add. MSS. 9420, 242.

## FAMILY HISTORY.

## DE BODMIN.

Of the ancient families of this town, that which claims our first notice, as well from its antiquity as from its having derived its name from the town itself, is the family designated *de Bodmin*. Many notices of this old family occur in the earliest records extant. We find Alured de Bomine in 6 Rich. I. sued in the Court of the King \* by the Canons of Exeter, concerning certain lands, to which in the year following he acknowledged their right.† Matilda de Bomine is mentioned as the sister of Ralph de Bloyou in 1202. Her husband's name is unknown. Julius de Bomine‡ and Isolda his wife petitioned against Walter le Bere concerning one mill and three acres of land without Bodmine in 1252.§ Roger de Bodmin and Matilda his wife were sued by Walter Bishop of Exeter concerning a road adjoining their land in Bodmin in 1258.|| Randolph de Bodmin and Matilda his wife appear in 1286,¶ but whether this Randolph was the son of the above Julius or of Roger we have no evidence to show. He had a son Robert who had a son Thomas.\*\* Probably Amadis, who was three times burgess for the borough in Parliament, viz. in 7th and again twice in the 8th year of King Edw. II. was also son of Randolph.†† He was the first burgess of Bodmin to whom wages were granted for his attendance in Parliament.‡‡ Amadis had a son John, and probably he was also the father of Roger mentioned in 1330, and the grandfather of Roger who is stated to have been mayor in 1359.§§ Richard de Bodman was one of the collectors of the Port of Exeter, and of the Customs upon wines, &c. granted by the Merchants Strangers. His commission was tested at Bishop's Thorp 5th June 16th Edw. II.|||| (1323). John, son of Ralph de Bodman, died in 1369.¶¶ Otho de Bodman was one of the collectors of the subsidy granted 1st Rich. II.\*\*\* (1377), as was Robert de Bodman in the 6th of the same King's reign. The same Robert was burgess in Parliament for Launceston in the following year,††† and he is mentioned in the Assize Roll of 1386.‡‡‡ Others of the name of Bodman and Bodmin occur at later dates. We find John Bodmin assessed to the subsidy in the parish of Helland as late as the 35 Henry VIII.§§§ (1543), but, as yet, we are destitute of sufficient evidence to construct, with

\* Rot. Cur. Reg. 6th Rich. I.

‡ Assize Rolls 3rd John.

|| Assize Rolls 43rd Hen. III.

\*\* Assize Rolls 10th and 14th Edw. I. and 7th Edw. III.

‡‡ Assize Rolls 10th Edw. II.

|||| Writs of Parl. vol. ii. 228.

\*\*\* Inrolment of Taxes 1st Rich. II. Pipe Office.

‡‡‡ Assize Rolls 9th Rich. II.

† Pedes Finium 7th Rich. I.

§ Assize Rolls 37th Hen. III.

¶ Assize Rolls 14th Edw. I.

†† See *ante*.

§§ Bodmin Register, p. 404.

¶¶ Obituary of the Friars Minors.

††† Writs of Parl. 7th Rich. II.

§§§ Subsidy Rolls.

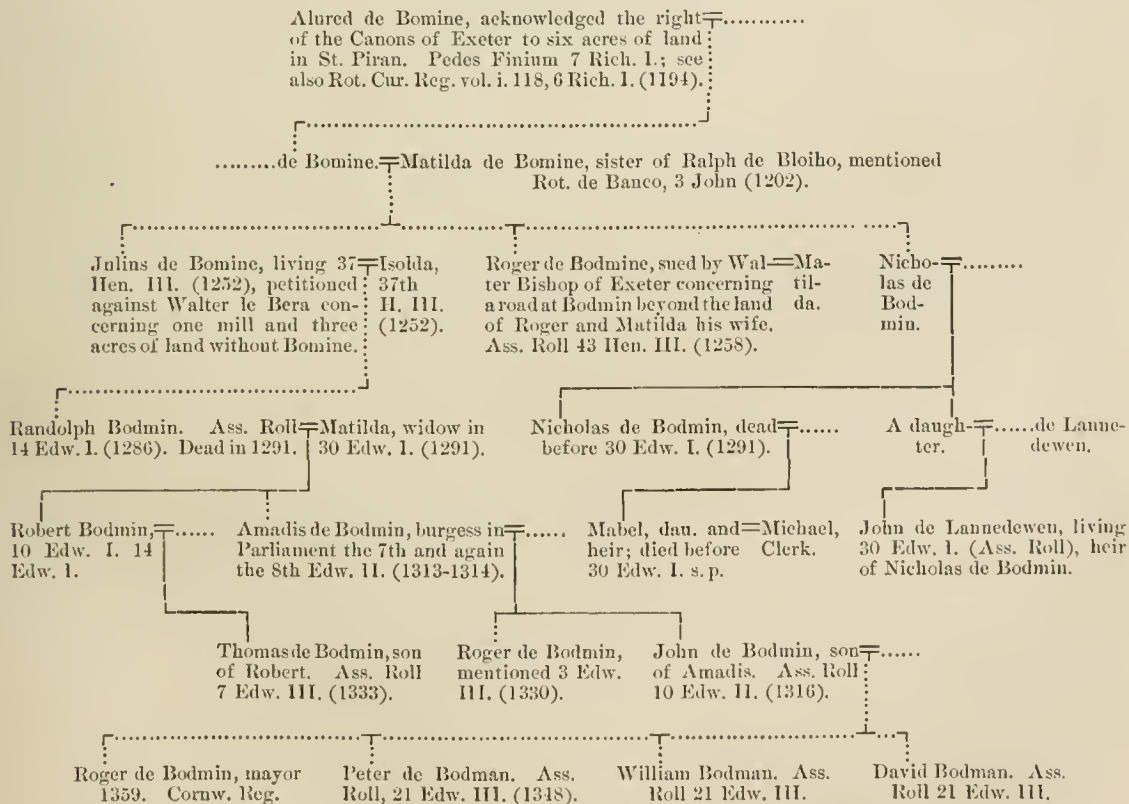


accuracy, a continuous pedigree; nevertheless we have attempted one, the doubtful descents being shown with dotted lines.

Mr. Wallis \* alludes to the village of Bodmin, with its ruined castle, on the margin of the Lake of Constance, which belonged to the noble family of Bodmann, or Bodmin, as early as 1146, and suggests that it may have owed its foundation to some migratory inhabitant of Bodmin in Cornwall. Mr. Wallis was not aware that there was a Bodmin family of some importance so designated, which fact seems to add strength to his conjecture; for it is quite possible that some member of the family, having joined in the Crusade, may eventually have settled at this beautiful spot.

The name of Bodman is still extant. The will of William Bodman of Berks was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1791, and that gentleman's grandson, Mr. Benjamin Bodman, is now living in London. This family is said to have come from Wiltshire, and it is not improbable that they are descended from the ancient family of Bodman of which we have above treated.

DE BODMIN FAMILY.



\* Cornwall Register, p. 151.

## ST. MARGARET.

We find the family of St. Margaret taking a high place among the burgesses of Bodmin at a remote date. The earliest mention, however, which we have discovered of the name is in connection with lands in Blisland, though the St. Margarets were doubtless inhabitants of Bodmin. In the 10th Edw. I. (1282) William son of Walter de St. Margaret complained of John de Grelles and John and William his sons, Henry Tyrel and Laurence de Penhyrghard for unjustly disseizing him of his free tenements in Trehudred, Kernoeck, and Penstradou.\* From a record two years later it appears that the St. Margarets were descended from the Traeys, who held considerable estates in the counties of Devon and Cornwall in the reign of Edw. I. It is recorded in the Assize Roll of 12th Edw. I. that an assize was taken to enquire if William Traey, *father of Roland de St. Margaret*, died seized of half an acre of land in Mederin juxta Bradiford (in Blisland). The jury found that the said William did die so seized, and Roland reeovered seizin against Henry de Peverel.† Richard de St. Margaret held the manor of Lantyan in 1293,‡ and was selected as one of the burgesses in Parliament for Bodmin in 23rd Edw. I. (1294) § to which Parliament boroughs were first required to send representatives. He tested a deed as prepositus of Bodmin dated 34th Edw. I. 1305.¶ The St. Margarets had a seat at St. Margaret Bodkenna, whence the name was derived, and also a mansion at Cabilia in Cardinham.

We find Adam de St. Margaret Prepositus of Bodmin in 32 Edw. I.¶ in which year he had possession of a field in Bodmin, which he held for a year and a day, the same having been forfeited by Ralf Corteis, who, for felony, fled the King's dominions, as found by a jury, the names of whom, as ancient inhabitants of Bodmin, are deserving of notice: they were Walter de St. Margaret, Roger Martin, Godfrey le Mercer, William Roscarroek, John de Rupe, William Bolger, John de la Bury, Roger Mathieu, Ralf Goldsmith, Roger Penbreg, and Nicholas de Bodiniel.\*\*

In 7th Edw. II. Adam de St. Margaret and Richard de St. Margaret were pledges for William de St. Margaret in a plea of novel disseisin against John son of John Chaumon, and because William made default in prosecution his pledges were in merey.††

In 1313 William son of Walter de St. Margaret reeovered upon a plea of novel disseizin against Philip de Kernyck and Mabil his wife, Ralph son of Osbert le Porter, Henry de Penharth, Geoffry de Penharth, Nicholas le Havenor,‡‡ and Roger Helegy four messuages with appurtenances in Pencarrekwoclas and Pencarrekwarthia.§§

\* Assize Rolls 10th Edw. I.

† Assize Rolls 12th Edw. I.

‡ Esc. 21st Edw. I. m. 148.

§ Rolls of Parliament. See List of Burgesses.

¶ Tregothnan Muniments.

¶ It appears from the Sheriff's Accounts 34th Edw. I. (Pipe Office) that Adam de St. Margaret, Richard de St. Margaret, and Walter de St. Margaret dealt largely in tin.

\*\* Esc. 32nd Edw. I. No. 77.

†† Assize Rolls 7th Edw. II.

‡‡ "A receiver of dues."

§§ Assize Rolls 7th Edw. II.

In 1315 Richard de St. Margaret and Edward de Lanearf, who had taken out a writ of assize of novel disseizin against Herman Tyrel of a tenement in Stokeleigh (in Blisland) juxta Colvannek, did not prosecute. Herman retained his seizin, and Richard and Edward and their sureties for prosecution, viz., William de St. Margaret and Walter de Tregellest, remained in mercy.\*

In 1323 Walter de St. Margaret, who had taken out a writ of assize of novel disseizin against Henry de la Pomeroy and others of tenements in Tredenes juxta Landwynnek, Treuranek juxta Beswythghi, and Rosemordo juxta Treworgy, did not prosecute, and therefore he and his sureties, William Seor and Walter son of Adam Carburra, remained in mercy.†

At the same assize Richard de St. Margaret, who had taken out a writ of assize of novel disseizin against Johanna who was the wife of Alan de Bloyon and others of tenements in Trewassa juxta the Church of St. David, and Upton juxta Trelay, did not prosecute, therefore he and his sureties for prosecution, viz., William Carburra and Richard de Trewynt, remained in mercy.

Walter de St. Margaret died in 1324. It appears from his inquisition post mortem, taken at Cabilia in that year, before John Abel, Esc. that the said Walter on the day on which he died was seized in demesne as of fee of land in the hamlet of Cabilia, which he held in capite as of the honour of Launceston, in socage, rendering one *capam de grisanto*‡ so often as the King should cross Poulston Bridge into Cornwall, which cape was to be of the value of 16*d.* The jury found that Adam de St. Margaret was son and heir of the said Walter, and was of the age of 40 years.§

Richard de St. Margaret,|| who, it is presumed, was brother of the above Walter, died in 1325 seized of several manors and lands. Among them the manors of Lantian, Treglast, Rosewick, and Treverne (Trewornan in St. Minver?), and also of a burgage in Bodmin, and seven acres of land without the borough; and further of certain lands at Kellignou which he held of Johanna who was the wife of John le Seneschal, as of the manor of Helland, in socage, at the rent of 2*s.* per annum and suit at court. The jury found Walter, son of the said Richard, to be his nearest heir, and to be of the age of 19 years.¶

In 1335 Thomas, son of Thomas de Widiawallas, took out a writ of assize of novel disseizin to enquire if Roger son of William de St. Margaret and Johanna his wife, William de St. Margaret of Kernek, and Nicholas Honyman had disseized him of his free tenement in Greneburgh juxta Temple. As Greneburgh was described in the writ as a hamlet, and as it was neither a village nor a hamlet, the plaintiff was nonsuited.\*\*

In 1340 Thomas son of Thomas de Wydewallas had a writ of assize of novel disseizin to

\* Assize Roll 9th Edw. II.

† Assize Roll 16th Edw. II.

‡ It appears from the Red Book of the Exchequer, fo. 143, that the manor of Cabilia was held by the same service at an early date: "Petrus fil' Ogeri 40*s.* in Cabulion per man Capam de Gresenge in aduentu d'ni Regis in Cornubiam. Rogerus Cithared' 5*s.* pro portanda illa capa dum Rex fuerit in Cornubia." This document is printed, though very incorrectly, in Carew's Survey of Cornwall, pp. 44-46.

§ Inq. p. m. 18th Edw. II. No. 77.

|| Richard de St. Margaret, Praepositus of Bodmin, witnessed a deed 34th Edw. I. A.D. 1305. Tregothnan.

¶ Inq. p. m. 18th Edw. II. No. 77.

\*\* Assize Rolls 9th Edw. III.

enquire if the aforesaid Roger, Johanna, and William had unjustly disseized him of his free tenement in Treyudreth\* (Trehudreth).

With one exception, we fail to trace the family after this date, and think the elder branch soon became extinct, the lands being carried by marriage into the Carburra family, in which family the St. Margaret estates are found to be vested in 39 Edw. III. From Carburra they passed to the family of Lucombe, and we find the name of Thomas Margaret as one of the witnesses to a charter of Thomas Lueombe conveying the manor of Cabilia to Thomas Flamank and others in 3rd Henry VII.

The materials at present are too slender to enable us construct, with any degree of accuracy, a table of descent of this family.

### DE CARBURRA.

The name of this family is derived from the Manor of Carburra in St. Neot, and probably a junior branch may have given the name to Carburra in Warleggan. We find Henry de Carburra of Carburra in 40th Henry III. (1256) levied a fine on the death of his ancestor of Walter de Burchelle and Lucy his wife of 150 acres of land with appurtenances in Carburra, when the said Walter acknowledged the right of the said Henry and agreed to hold the premises of him, doing all such services as belonged to the said land.† Some members of the family would seem, however, to have been settled in Bodmin at an early date. Walter Carburra of Bodmin was a merchant there in 12th Edw. I. (1284) when he was amerced for selling wine contrary to the assise.‡ He was again amerced for a similar offence in 30th Edw. I. and in the same year § Adam de Carburra took out a writ of trespass against Adam Searlet of Bodmin, and did not prosecute, therefore he and his pledges remained in mercy.|| In 7th Edw. II. we find Adam de Carburra and Walter his son, Master ¶ Richard de Carburra, William de Carburra, Richard son of Richard de Carburra, with several others, were sued by Stephen de Trewent of Bodmin for disseizing him of his free tenement in Bodmin; and in the same year William de Carburra was one of the burgesses for the borough in the two parliaments held in that year at Westminster. For the first parliament Richard de Carburra and Adam de Carburra were his manucaptors or sureties. In this same year Roger Mathew of Bodmin took out a writ of novel disseizin against Richard de Carburra concerning premises in Bodmin, and in the same year Alicia daughter of Gregory le Mareschal of Bodmin obtained a writ of novel disseizin against Adam de Carburra and others. In 12 Edw. II. Richard de Carburra was burgess in Parliament, and William and Walter were his sureties. In 16th Edw. II. Walter son of Adam de Carburra was amerced as a pledge for Walter de St. Margaret. In the same year William de Carburra\*\* was amerced as a pledge for

\* Assize Rolls 10th to 14th Edw. III.

† Pedes Finium 40th Hen. III. Mich.

‡ Assize Rolls 12th Edw. I.

§ Assize Rolls 30th Edw. I.

|| Assize 30th Edw. I.

¶ The "Magister" signifies that he was a graduate at one of the universities.

\*\* William Carburra was assessed to the Subsidy in Bodmin in the reign of Edward III., year unknown. Subsidy Rolls 57.

Richard de St. Margaret. He is again mentioned in the 3rd and 7th Edward III. (1329 and 1333). In 14th Edw. III. Roger Carburra of Bodmin took out a writ of novel disseisin against John, Prior of Bodmin, and others concerning tenements in Villa Sanctæ Margarete juxta Kyngiswode. Walter Carburra and John Brown were his pledges for prosecution, and were amerced because Roger did not appear. From this record we conclude that about this date the possessions of the St. Margaret family had passed to the Carburras. The heiress was probably Merolda who was the wife of Walter de Carburra, who was living in 1313, which Merolda was the mother of Walter son of Walter, and probably of the above-named Roger. Roger was burgess in Parliament in the 8th and 21st Edw. III. and would seem to have died without issue. Walter de Carburra described as of Cabilia was in possession of, apparently, all the St. Margaret estates, for by charter, dated at Bodmin 39th Edw. III. (1366), he granted to John Kymynau of Brothek all his messuages and lands in Cabilia, Treutheret, in the town of St. Margaret Bodkennow, and elsewhere in Cornwall, including one fulling mill with appurtenances in Treutheret, and two corn mills in the town of St. Margaret, with remainder to Walter his son, and to his sons heirs begotton of the body of Isabella, daughter of Thomas de la fford, to be held of the heirs of the said Walter by the service of one grain of wheat. The place called St. Margaret was undoubtedly near Margate Bridge, as appears by the writ taken out against the Prior of Bodmin above mentioned. And also by a grant made a few months earlier by the same Walter Carburra of Cabilia to John Rogger, miller, and Pentacosta his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, of one park, with its appurtenances, lying between the park of Walter Score on the one side, and the park of the Prior of Bodmin on the other side. This deed is witnessed, among others, by John Knowwy, Mayor of Bodmin. The Prior of Bodmin had a residence at St. Margaret, whither Prior Germanus retired when pensioned in 1310.\*

In 1347† Alan de Carburra obtained a writ of assize of view of recognisance, to enquire if Walter the son of Adam de Carburra had disseized him of a free tenement in Bodmin. The case went to the assize, and the jury found that a certain Master Richard de Carburra, father of Alan, was seized of the tenement in question in demesne as of fee; which tenement he gave to the said Alan and Edonea his wife, and to the heirs of their bodies; and that Alan and Edonea were seized thereof, and continued seized until Alan went beyond the seas; and that whilst he remained there Edonea gave the tenement to Walter. Afterwards Alan returned and removed Walter, and of the said tenement was seized until Walter by force disseized him. It was decreed that Alan should recover seizin with damages.

William Carburra was assessed to the subsidy levied upon all free tenants holding lands of the value of 40s. per annum and more in 29 Henry VI.‡ (1451). He was probably the son of the last-mentioned Walter, and the father of Alice, who, as daughter and heir of William Carburra,§ carried all the possessions of the family above enumerated in marriage to Thomas Lucombe, who

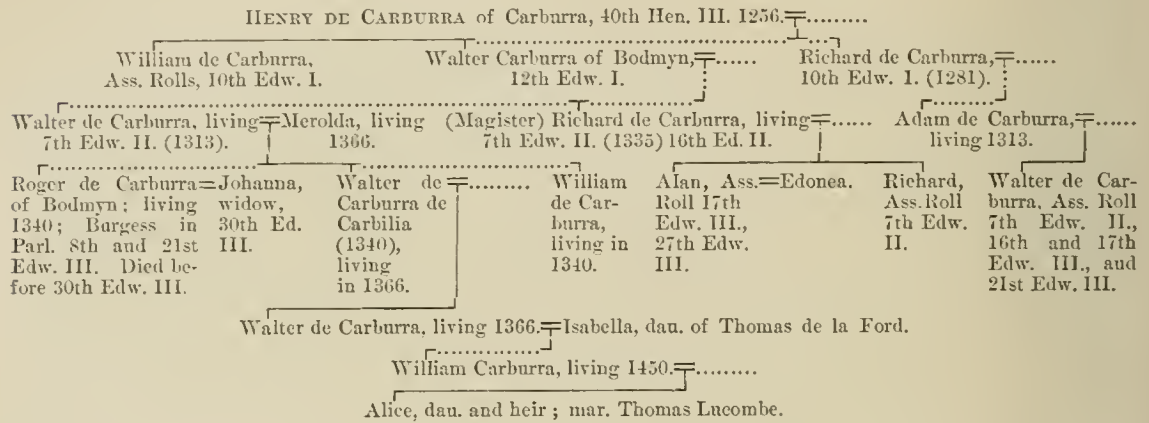
\* In 1437 John Carburra, rector of the church of Michaelstow, was permitted to exchange benefices with John Kelly, dean of the collegiate church of Carentoc. (Bishop Lacy's Reg. Vol. II. fol. 153.)

† Assize Rolls 21st Edw. III.

‡ Subsidy Rolls 29th Henry VI. 57.

§ Harl. MS. 1079 fo. 105.

was mayor of Bodmin in 1438 and in 1449. This Thomas Lucombe, as Thomas Lucombe senior, by deed dated at Christmas 29 Hen. VI. (1450), granted to Henry Gurlyn, clerk,\* and John Luky of Padstowe, a certain tenement in Bodmin called "Le Rynestrete;" the deed being witnessed by Thomas Bere, mayor, and Edward Beket, provost. Thomas Lucombe,† son and heir of the above Thomas, was mayor from 1463 to 1467, and again from 1477 to 1483, altogether 12 years. He married Joane, or Jaue, daughter and heir of Sir Andrew Heligan of Heligan in St. Mabyn, which manor, together with other lands, he thus inherited. He was instrumental in the erection of the church tower at St. Mabyn, and his arms ‡ are carved on one of the bosses of the weather-moulding of the door. He left two daughters, one of whom, Joane, became the wife of Richard Flamank of Boscarne, and the other, Mary, married William Vaughan.



## DE BODYNIEL.

The family of Bodyniel, deriving its name from the Manor of Bodyniel, is found mentioned in very early records. In 1286 an assize of view of recognizance was granted to enquire if Johanna daughter of Stephen le Seys, John son of Nicholas de Bodynyel, John le Bere, Stephen le Bere, Roger Penbrek, William Trewesep, Robert Ylger, and Alexander son of Nicholas de Bodynyel, had unjustly, &c. disseised Michael de Talglighy of his free tenement in Bodmyn and Nether Bodynyel. It appears from the pleadings that the said Johanna had married a certain John de Bodynyel from whom she had been divorced before the issue of the writ, and that Michael de Talglighy held the lands from a certain Luey his wife (by whom he had offspring), according

\* Instituted to the vicarage of Bodmin 1430, died 1474.

† In 8th Edw. IV. he received by Letters Patent a general pardon for all offences, and in the same year he paid the fine for not taking up his knighthood.—Repertories, Memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer.

‡ Argent, a saltier sable between four estoiles gules.

to the law of England.\* Nicholas Bodynyel is mentioned in 1287,† and in 1304 he was one of the jurors in the inquisition concerning Ralph Curteis.‡ In 26th Edw. I. Richard de Bodyniel was one of the Burgesses in Parliament for Bodmin,§ and in the next parliament Thomas de Bodiniel was manucaptor for Richard de la Pole.§ In 1307 Thomas Bodyniel was one of the defendants with German, Prior of Bodmin, and others in a writ of novel disseizin taken out by Isolda, who had been the wife of William Roskarrekmur, concerning lands in Bodmin. Clement Bodynyel was assessed to the subsidy in Bodmin parish (without the town) in 1327.¶ John Bodynwell is mentioned in 1334, and again in 1351.¶ Roger Bodynyel was assessed to the subsidy in Bodmyn, and appears to have been one of the most wealthy of the inhabitants in the reign of Edward III. [date of year lost.]\* In 7th Edw. III.†† (1333) Robert de Bodynewell was one of the jurors at the assize, and in the 25th of the same king's reign (1351), John de Bodynyel appears as one of the defendants in a suit concerning the Manor of Penearrow.‡‡ Thomas Bodynyel was one of the principal freeholders present at Lostwithiel at the election of knights for the shire for the Parliament in 20th Henry VI., and was one of the parties to the Indenture of Return,§§ and in the 3rd Edward IV. he was one of the jurors in an inquisition held at Bodmin on the 11th Sept. to enquire what aliens or strangers were resident within the county.¶¶ Richard Bodynyel was present at the election of knights at Lostwithiel in 17th Edw. IV. and was one of the parties to the Indenture of Return.¶¶¶ William Bodynyel was one of the wardens of the Guild of Corpus Christi at the time of the rebuilding of the parish church (1469-70), and Thomas Bodynyel is also mentioned.\*\*\*

Lysons says Bodiniel married the heiress of Burnard; the heiress of Bodiniel married Oliver, and the heiress of Oliver married Williams; but we have failed to discover any evidence of these alliances.†††

## DE LANCARFE.

This family took its name from the Manor of Lancarfe in this parish. We find the name first mentioned (1302) in connection with an act of violence. Henry de Lankar slew Roger Russell in the village of Leigh. He immediately fled and his goods were confiscated, but afterwards returned and produced a charter from the King granting him pardon.††† In the same year William Langkar was bailiff of the Hundred of West.§§§ In 1312¶¶¶ the same William de Lancarf was one of the jurors on the inquisition p. m. of Walter de St. Margaret. Two years later¶¶¶ Anger de Lancar was one of the defendants to a writ of novel disseisin concerning a tenement in

\* Assize Rolls 14th Edw. I.

† Inq. p. m. 32nd Edw. I.

‡ Subsidy Roll 1st Edw. III. 87.

\*\* Subsidy Rolls t. Edw. III. 37.

†† Assize Rolls 25th Edw. III.

‡‡ Subsidy Rolls 3rd Edw. IV. 37.

\*\*\* Bodmin Church Accounts.

††† Assize Rolls 30th Edw. I.

¶¶ Inquis. p. m. 6th Edw. II.

† Assize Rolls 15th Edw. I.

§ Writs and Returns to Parl.

¶ Assize Rolls 25th Edw. III.

†† Assize Rolls 7th Edw. III.

§§ Writs and Returns to Parl. 20th Hen. VI.

¶¶ Writs and Returns to Parl. 17th Edw. IV.

††† Magna Britannia, vol. iii. cxxiv.

§§§ *Idem*.

¶¶¶ Assize Rolls 8th Edw. II.

Porthpighan juxta Loo ; and the following year \* Richard de St. Margaret and Edward de Lancarf took out a writ of novel disseizin against Herman Tyrel concerning Stokelegh in Blisland. The same Edward was assessed to the subsidy in 1327 † for Bodmin Extra at a higher rate than any other person in the parish. In 1341, on the assessment of the value of the ninth of the sheaf, lambs, and wool for the parish of Helland, granted to the King upon a commission dated 26th January in that year, ‡ Richard Lancarf was one of the Venditors.

### MOYLE.

The family of Moyle is found at Bodmin at an early date. Roger Moiff was manucaptor for Stephen Trenewyth 20th Rich. II. (1396). Thomas Moyl was manucaptor both for John Burgh and James Haloppe 1st Hen. IV. (1399). Michael Moyll was burgess in Parliament 11th Hen. IV. 1409. Thomas Moyle § is stated in Mr. Wallis's list to have been mayor from 1432 to 1435. He was undoubtedly mayor in 1434. This list shows his name again as serving the office from 1441 to 1445, but is incorrect so far as 1441 and 1442 are concerned, as also is Mr. Wallis's list as applying to the years 1488 and 1489, for which years Mr. Wallis gives the same name, whereas it is shown by another old list in possession of the Rev. William Iago of Bodmin, that Thomas Margett was mayor in those years. That Thomas Margytt was mayor in 1488 is proved by record. [The name occurs in the accounts for rebuilding the church.]

The undated gravestone of Thomas le Moyle has been already referred to, || and this seems to be nearly all the local information which we have of this old Bodmin family. From other sources, however, we learn that Thomas Moyle of Bodmin had at least three sons. His third son Henry was the father of Sir Walter Moyle, who in 32nd Henry VI. was made one of the justices of the Common Pleas. ¶ He acquired extensive estates in Kent, and, having married a daughter and co-heir of John Lucombe of Cornwall, he had two sons, who were the founders of two families in Kent. \*\* John Moyle his eldest son married to his first wife a daughter of — Arundell of Treise, by whom he had one daughter. He married secondly a daughter of Sir Robert Drury of Essex, by whom he was the father of Sir Thomas Moyle, who was Speaker of the House of Commons in 33rd Hen. VIII., and other children. Sir Thomas had two daughters and coheirs, one of whom married Sir Thomas Finch, ancestor of the present Earl of Winchelsea, and the other Sir Thomas Kempe.

\* Assize Rolls 9th Edw. II.

† Subsidy Rolls 1st Edw. III.

‡ Nonarum Inquisitiones.

§ 20th Hen. VI. Thomas Moyll was one of the principal electors at the elections of the Knights of the Shire, and was a party to the Indenture of Return, as was also John Moyll of Bake, 17th Edw. IV.

|| Monumental Inscriptions, No. 17.

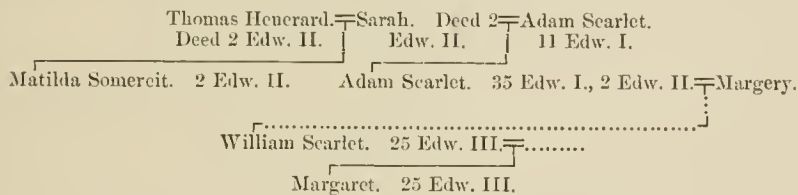
¶ He is said, on the doubtful authority of the Gray's Inn MS., to have been a reader in that society. From 19th Hen. VI. his name is found in the cases reported in the Year Books. In 1443 he was called to the degree of the coif, and in Hilary Term 1454 is mentioned as one of the King's Sergeants. His will is dated 11th Dec. 1479, and he died before the 31st July following. (Foss's Judges, iv. 445.)

\*\* Visitation of Kent, Harl. MS. 1548, 139 b.



SCARLET.

Our first introduction to this ancient Bodmin family, like that to several others, is an infraction of the Assize of Wine, for which Adam Scarlet was presented by the Jurors at the assize at Launceston in 11th Edw. I.,\* as he, or his son, was also again in the 30th of the same King's reign.\* In the 35th an assize was taken at Launceston to enquire if Adam, son of Adam Scarlet, and Margery his wife unjustly disseised John, son of Robert Donewych, of his free tenement in Bodmin, when John recovered seisin.\* In 2nd Edw. II. Adam Scarlet of Bodmin conveys to German Prior of Bodmin certain premises, probably the tenement in which Scarlet's Well is situate, and cites an enfeoffment made by Matilda Somercit, sister of the said Adam, of her land which she had by feoffment of Sir Baldwyn, formerly Prior of Bodmyn, to Thomas Heuerard her father.† In 7th Edw. II. Sarah Scarlet and Alexander de Penbugel are defendants in an assize of novel disseisin at the suit of Gerard son of Raymond de Vilers,‡ and in 25th Edw. III. Margaret daughter of William Scarlet is mentioned.‡ John Skerlat was manueaptor for Otho Tregonan in 12th Hen. IV. (1411).



FLAMANK.

The family of Flamank is of great antiquity in the parish of Bodmin, having held the Manor of Nanstallan for more than 500 years; descending in uninterrupted succession from father to son, in the direct male line, until the death, s. p. of Dr. William Flamank in 1817.

The origin of the family is very obscure, arising in a great measure from the variation in writing the name. There can, however, we think, be no doubt that the family is descended from some one of the numerous body of Flemings who were introduced into this country by the early Norman kings. Henry I. established a colony of them in Pembrokeshire, where their descendants remain as a distinct race unto this day. King Stephen employed numerous bands in England, gave them large possessions in various parts of the kingdom, and suffered them to pillage the country with impunity, to the great discontent of the Norman Barons.§

The name in early times appears to have been written indiscriminately, as Flandrensis, Flamane, Flemeng, Flemang, Flemyng, and Flammank, as will be presently made manifest.

We find the name connected with the West of England at the earliest period of the public records. Stephen Flandrensis held seven knight's fees in Cornwall in the time of Richard I.||

\* Assize Rolls.

† Deed at Tregothman.

‡ Assize Rolls. Gerard de Vilers was a merchant dealing extensively in tin. Sheriff's Accounts, 34th Edw. I.

§ Ord. Vit. iv. 175, 178.

|| Red Book of the Exchequer.

and 1190 he paid 5 marks to have the right of half a knight's fee in Narese, in co. Devon, against Oliver de Tracy.\* The same fees soon afterwards were held by Archemand Flandrensis, probably his son.\* In 1201 Richard Flandrensis was Sheriff of Cornwall, and in the same year Stephen Flandrensis paid half a mark for a distress; also in the same year Roger son of Geoffry levied a fine of Baldwin le Flemeng of half an acre of land with appurtenances in Treneithen in Cornwall, whereof recognisance of the death of an ancestor was summoned between them, and Roger remitted and quitclaimed the whole of his right to Baldwin and his heirs for ever.† This would seem to refer to the death of the abovenamed Richard, for it appears from an inquisition made in the reign of King Henry III. concerning the lands of Normans, Britons, and others, strangers, that William Flandrensis held lands called Holedig which were of the value of 100 shillings per annum, which lands William de Saucey the Norman held, and which were in the hands of the King by escheat in consequence of de Saucey having taken the side of the King of France in the French war. Richard Flamane, grandfather of the said William, who then held the said lands, made satisfaction to King John because by a certain grant the said Richard gave the same lands to Richard de Saucey, father of the aforesaid William, in free marriage with a certain kinswoman of his.‡ In a later record the lady's name is stated to have been Johanna, and it is said that she was the daughter of Richard Flemeng, that Richard recovered the manor from the King and held it for his life, after him William his son, after William succeeded William his son who eight years since gave the manor to Reginald de Mohun, who held it at the time of the inquisition.§ In the time of King John William Flandrensis had a dispute with the Abbot of Ford respecting the right of presentation to the church of Holedich.||

Mark le Flamane was returned as holding lands by military service of the value of £16 per annum and more in 40th Henry III. (1256).¶

We have no evidence to connect these Flamanks with the Flamanks of Bodmin, though it seems very probable that they are all descended from the same stock, and that Stephen, Archemand, and Mark were the immediate predecessors of Sir Robert le Flamank who, as we shall presently see, held the manor of Naustallan in 1293. The first occurrence of the name in immediate connection with Bodmin and the neighbourhood is in reference to transactions which do not reflect on it any great lustre; nevertheless allowance must be made for those rude and turbulent times. In the 11th year of King Edward I. (1283) one Laurence Potage was slain in the tithing of Helleston (in Trigg) and John le Flemmeng was indicted for the murder and immediately absconded. In the same year a certain woman was apprehended in the town of Bodmin with false money, and the same money was placed in a certain box (pixide) and sealed with the seal of the sheriff; and Richard le Flemmeng was charged with having, from favour to the woman, broken the sheriff's seal, taken out the bad money, and replaced it with good, in order that she might not be convicted. He, however, placed himself upon his trial and was acquitted.\*\* The same Richard le Flemmeng and Margery his

\* Great Roll of the Pipe 1st Rich. I. 132.

† Testa de Nevill, p. 198.

‡ Abbreviatio Placitorum, p. 74.

\*\* Assize Rolls 11th Edw. I. m. 8d.

† Pedes Finium 3rd John.

§ Testa de Nevill, p. 197.

¶ Carew's Survey of Cornwall, p. 50.

wife, and several other persons, in the next year appear as defendants in a plea of assize of lands. John le Flameng is also mentioned in the Rolls of this year.\*

Robert le Flamank † appears as holding lands in Nantalan in 22nd Edward I. (1293). Robert le Flemeng was coroner 30th Edward I. It is presumed that these entries relate to the same person who is also identical with Sir Robert le Flamane, Kt., Lord of Nantallen, who by a charter, undated, but which appears to have been written about this period, granted to Laurence de Arundel, as a marriage portion with Margery his daughter, one aere of land in Trevasnidith and half an aere of land in Penhal, to be held to the said Laurence and Margery and the heirs of their bodies for ever. There having been no other Robert Lord of Nanstallen, (and the line throughout is fully proved) from that time to the late Robert Flamank, the last Lord in the male line, there can, we think, be no doubt as to the identity.

Richard Flamank (cir. Hen. VII.) by Jane daughter and heir of Thomas Lecombe had three sons: Thomas, who was executed in 1497 for his share in the Cornish rebellion; John, who succeeded at Bosearne; and Bartholomew, whose name is not found in the recorded pedigree, but who is described as the brother of John in his father's charter dated 5th Henry VIII. granting him the remainder in the family estates in the event of failure of issue of John. This John, ‡ by Jacosa daughter of Sir Richard Nanfan, knt. had four sons: Gilbert, who succeeded him in the estates; John, said to be the ancestor of the Flamanks of Gonronson; Henry; and Roger. From Gilbert the estates descended in a direct line to William Flamank of Bosearne, who, dying 1729, left three sons: William; Thomas of Taunton, clothier; and Samuel of Totnes, sergemaker; upon whom, by deed dated 2nd Nov. 1744, in succession he settled his estates in tail male; but William Flamank of Bosearne, his grandson, levied a fine for extinguishing such entail and resettled the lands upon his own issue. He had several sons, all of whom died s. p. and upon the death of Robert Flamank of Bosearne, the last representative in the male line of the eldest branch of this ancient family, in 1847, the estates, in virtue of the last recited settlement, passed to the Rev. William Phillipps, clerk, Rector of Lanivet, the son and heir of Dennis, sister and heir of the above-mentioned Robert Flamank, which William Phillipps and his issue, by Royal Licence, dated 17th February, 1848, were authorised to use the surname of Flamank in addition to and after that of Phillipps, and to bear the arms of Flamank quarterly with those of his and their own family, for which, at the same time, he obtained a grant to himself and his issue. Mr. Phillipps Flamank died unmarried in 1861, and was succeeded by his nephew William Flamank Phillipps of Bosearne, the present Lord of the Manor of Nanstallen.

Thomas Flamank of Taunton, the second son of the above-mentioned William Flamank, who died in 1729, died s. p. Samuel his brother left issue, and is now represented by William Flamank of Newton-Abbot, in co. Devon, who is also the present male representative of the family of Flamank; whilst several members of the family of Flamank of Gonronson are still existing.

\* Assize Rolls, 12th Edw. I. m. 21.

† John son of Robert le Flemeng was appointed Keeper of the Borough of Newcastle upon Tyne, 8th Edw. I. (Assize Rolls, Feast of All Saints, 22nd Edw. I. m. 71.)

‡ John Flamank was serving under Sir Richard Nanfan, who was Lord Deputy of Calais in 1503, when he wrote a long letter to the King detailing conversations of a disaffected character which had taken place in his presence and in that of his "brother William Nanfan." "Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII." published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, 1861.

## NOTES TO FLAMANK OF BOSCARNE.

<sup>1</sup> Know, &c. I Robert le Flamanc, Lord of Nantalan, Knight, give and grant and by this my present charter confirm to Laurence de Arundell in free marriage with Margery my daughter one acre of land in Trevasnidith, &c. (Not dated.)

<sup>2</sup> Assize Rolls 22nd Edw. I. Pentecost, m. 71.

<sup>3</sup> Treglothnowe was Treglyne in St. Minver, and remained in the family of Flamank in 1st Charles I. *vide* deed dated 1st January in that year.

<sup>4</sup> ..... because, he said, a certain Mark Flamank, grand-father of the aforesaid John the son of Reginald, whose heir he is, viz. the father of Reginald the father of the same John, was of late seized of the same tenement in his demesne as of fee and right, and the same tenement with the appurtenances demised to a certain Ralph le Flamank to be held for the whole life of the same Ralph, saving of it the reversion after the death of the same Ralph to the same Mark and his heirs; by virtue of which demise the same Ralph was of it seized as of a free tenement; and afterwards the aforesaid Mark granted the reversion of the aforesaid tenement which the aforesaid Ralph held for the term of his life of the heirs of the same Mark to a certain Stephen le Flamank and his heirs for ever. (Pleadings concerning a tenement in Bosearnbighan, Assize Roll 40th Edw. III.)

<sup>5</sup> ..... because, he said, a certain Stephen le Flamank, uncle of the aforesaid John, whose heir he is: viz. the brother of Reginald the father of the same John. (Pleadings concerning Trembeth juxta Talkarn, Treglynnek, &c. Assize Roll 41st Edw. III.)

<sup>6</sup> Know, &c. I Mark le Flamank give and grant and by my present charter confirm to Alice my daughter one acre of land Cornish with all its appurtenances in Trembeth. Dated at Lantalan Thursday in the Feast of St. Michael A<sup>o</sup> r. r. 22nd Edw. III. recited in Ass. Roll 41st Edw. III.

<sup>7</sup> I Reginald Flamank grant for me and my heirs to Robert my son one annual rent. Deed dated at Treweythek on Sunday next before the Feast of All Saints, A<sup>o</sup> 34th Edw. III.

<sup>8</sup> Ralph Flamank was one of the venditors for the taxation of corn, wool, and lambs for the parish of Bodmin 15th Edw. III. (Nonarum Inq. 345.)

<sup>9</sup> Ind're between Richard Flamanck son and heir of John Flamanck of the one part, and John Payntor of Bodmin of the other part, sale of wood and underwood in Lantalan and Ruthen. Dated at Bodmin Saturday next after the Feast of the Pur. B. V. Mary 13th Hen. IV.

<sup>10</sup> John Basset, Esq., John Power Tregothell, Stephen Treglystyn, Sir James Rowe vicar of St. Hilary, George Denshall, John Polredde, John Trenewyth of Padstow, John Polsulsek, and William Gurlyn, co-feoffees of Henry Trewynard lately deceased, and Johanna who was the wife

of the said Henry Trewynard, grant to James Flamank all messuages and lands, &c. in Tresagher, &c. for 8 years. Dated at Trewynard 31st Dec. 21 Hen. VI.

<sup>11</sup> I Richard Flamank give and grant, &c. to John Flamank my son all my messuages, &c. in Trencar, Zenzenzy, Canalezy, Bocarn, Tregonyburgh, Bodmyn, Padstow, Ween, Tresonger, Bosoghan, Nansynt, Trenowith, Trewythek, Penkerne, Hendra, and Trenoud, &c. to the said John Flamank and the heirs males of his body; remainder to Bartholomew Flamank, brother of the said John, and heirs males of his body: in default, remainder to George Flamank and heirs males of his body; in default, remainder to William Flamank, brother of the said George, and the heirs males of his body; in default, remainder to James Flamank, brother of the said Richard, and the heirs males of his body; and in default, remainder to the right heirs of the said Richard. Dated 27th July, 5th Henry VIII. (Cart. Harl. 50 C. 42.)

<sup>12</sup> Richard Flamank demises, &c. and quit claims to John Flamank, his eldest son and heir, all right, &c. in Bosearne, Rosavylyn, Nanstalan, Ruthen, and Trembeth, with all rents, &c. and all messuages, &c. Trebrurtheck, Treglynnek, Treglothenow, Tregonow, Rosewyn, Dynham, Trevyan, Trewethyck, Tremnr, Glyvyan Flamank, and Bodellieck. Dated 4th Aug. 5th Henry VIII. (Cart. Harl. 50 C. 41.)

<sup>13</sup> Thomas Lucombe confirms to Thomas Flamank son of Richard Flamank and others the Manor of Cabilia, 3rd Hen. VII.

<sup>14</sup> John Flamanke of Bosearne in consideration of a marriage between Gilbert Flamanke son and heir apparent of the said John, and Johanna Gayer daughter of Reginald Gayer and Alice his wife, daughter of Edward Courteney of Lanrake, confirms unto the said Gilbert and Johanna an annual rent of 5s. out of his close of land at Ruthen, called North Close. Dated at Bosearne, 29th Oct. 29th Hen. VIII.

<sup>15</sup> I Gilbert Flamanke of Bosearne, son and heir of John Flamanke late deceased, give and grant, &c. to Roger Flamank my brother all my messuages and lands in Porthylly Gres, and Porthylly Eglos, and Treverowe in St. Menefrey. Dat. 18th March 32nd Hen. VIII. (Cart. Harl. 50 C. 44.)

<sup>16</sup> At Bodmin.

<sup>17</sup> Indenture made 21st Aug. 36th Eliz. between Nicholas Flamanck of Bosearne, and Oliver Flamanck second brother of the said Nicholas, witnesseth that the said Nicholas of the especial love, zeal, and great goodwill that he beareth to his said brother, being both twynnes and borne att the immediate instant, hath granted and let to farm to the said Oliver all that his Barton of Bosearne, Rosevilla, Gny, Nanstallan, and Rothen, for the term of 99 years.

<sup>18</sup> At Lanivet.

FLAMANK OF BOSCARNE.

Stephen Flandrensis, 1 Rich. I. ⚭.....

Archemand. ⚭.....

Mark le Flamanc, 40 Hen. III. ⚭.....

<sup>1</sup> Sir Robert le Flamanc, Knt., Lord of Nantalan, 22 Edw. I.

<sup>2</sup> Petrus Treglownow Johanna, filia de com. Cornubiæ et hæv. Ric'i (sans date). Peverel.

<sup>1</sup> Margery, mar. Laurence de Arundell.

Rogerus Flamock de com. Cornubiæ, miles. ⚭ Rosa, filia et hæv. Petri Treglownow. <sup>3</sup> ab. s.p. Rogerus Treglownow, fil. et hæv.

<sup>4 5 6</sup> Marke Flamock, filius et hæres; living 18 Edw. II. Ass. Roll, and 7 Edw. III. Ass. Roll.

<sup>6</sup> Alice, living 22 Edw. III.; mar. Michael Treerise.

<sup>7</sup> Reginaldus Flamock, fil. et hæv.; living 34 Edw. III., Lord of Nantalan.

Johanna Flamank.

<sup>5</sup> Stephen Flamank. <sup>8</sup> Ralph.

Johanna, dau. and heir of her father and mother, wife of Ralph Arundel of Treerise. (Ass. Roll, 41 Edw. III.)

<sup>4 5</sup> Johannes Flamock de com. Cornubiæ, filius et hæres; living 41 Edw. III.

Alicia, filia ..... Withiell.

<sup>7</sup> Robert Flamank; living 34 Edw. III. (Ass. Roll.) John, ob. s.p.v.p.

<sup>9</sup> Richard Flamock de Bukarne in com. Cornub. fil. et hæv.; living 13 Hen. IV.

Margareta, filia Jacobi Gerreis de Perin.

Henry Trewynard, dead in 2 Hen. VI. ⚭ Johanna, living 2 Hen. VI.

<sup>10</sup> Jacobus Flamock de Bukarn, fil. et hæv.; living 2 Hen. VI. ⚭ Jana, filia Henrici Trewynard de com. Cornub.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas. <sup>3</sup> Robertus. <sup>11</sup> <sup>4</sup> Jacobus. <sup>12</sup> Ricardus Flamock de Bucarn, fil. et hæv.; living 5 Hen. VIII.

Jana, filia et hæv. de Thomas Lucum de Bodmin.

<sup>1</sup> Elizabetha. <sup>2</sup> Christina.

<sup>13</sup> Thomas, filius primogenitus. Execu. 24 June, 1497.

Elizabetha, filia John Treclawney de Menwynick.

<sup>11 12 13</sup> Johannes Flamock de Bukarn, 2 filius; died 32 Hen. VIII.

Jacosa, 2 filia Ricardi Naufant, militis. Loveday nupta Will. Baret de Tregaren in St. Mabyn.

Jana, 2 filia.

<sup>11</sup> Bartholomew, living 5 Hen. VIII.

Jana, filia et hæv. nupta Petro Fantleroy.

<sup>14 15</sup> Gilbertus Flamock de Buscarn, filius et hæres; bur. 1573.

<sup>14</sup> Johanna, filia Reginaldi Gayer de Lisbeard by Alice, dau. of Edw. Courtenay of Laurake; marriage settlement dated 29 Oct. 29 Hen. VIII.

<sup>2</sup> Johannes, founder of the Gonronson branch.

<sup>3</sup> Henricus. <sup>15 4</sup> Rogerus.

<sup>1</sup> Johanna. <sup>16</sup> Willms Flamock de Buscarn, Lord of Nanstallan; died at Boscarne 9 Aug. 35 Eliz. Nicholas, his son and heir, aged 26 years and more. (Inq. p.m.)

Maria, filia Joh'ni Carminow de Penton Golun in com. Cornub.; bur. 1619.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Johanna. <sup>3</sup> Thomas, bur. 1610.<sup>16</sup>

Richou, or Alicie, dau. of ..... Treglyn; mar. 1575,<sup>16</sup> bur. 1584.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Roger, bur. 1607.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Nicholas, bur. 1575.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Edward, bur. 1581.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>7</sup> John, bur. 1581.<sup>16</sup>

William, bapt. 1578.<sup>16</sup>

Elizabeth, bapt. 1577,<sup>16</sup> bur. 1577.<sup>16</sup>

Gilbard, bapt. 1576,<sup>16</sup> bur. 1576.<sup>16</sup>

John, bur. 1582.<sup>16</sup>

Phillip, bapt. 1584.<sup>16</sup>

Jessie, bapt. 1578,<sup>16</sup> bur. 1589.<sup>16</sup>

Twins.

<sup>6</sup> Hugo de Helbund, bapt. 1577,<sup>16</sup> d. 1639.

Jane. <sup>17</sup> Carolus, 4 filius, Clericus; d. at Yarmouth, Norfolk; bpt. 1572.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>17</sup> Nicholas Flamock de Buscarne, born cir. 1567; bur. 14 Oct. 1599.<sup>16</sup>

Maria, filia John Lippenat, de W'heerie in com. Cornub.

<sup>17</sup> Olivernus, 2 filius, mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Billing of Hanger. 1571.<sup>16</sup>

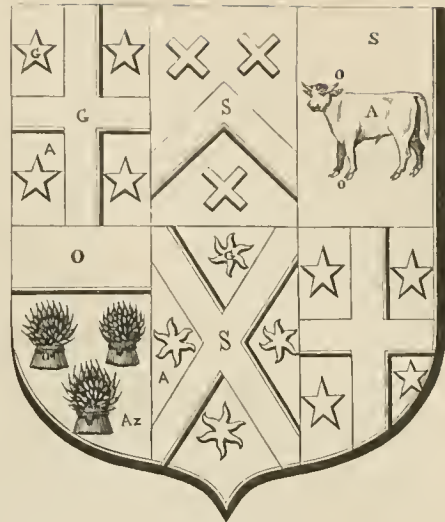
Johannes, 3 filius, ob. s.p.; bapt. 1570,<sup>16</sup> bur. 1571.<sup>16</sup>

Willm's Paul, nunc in London, bapt. 1576.<sup>16</sup>

Susan, bapt. 1565,<sup>16</sup> mar. Robert Crossman 1594.<sup>16</sup>

Cyprian, m. Thomas Randall 2 Sept. 1603.<sup>16</sup>

Hugo, Christopher.



1. and 6. FLAMANK. 2. TREGLOWNOW. 3. CAVEL. 4. PEVEREL. 5. LUCOME.

<i>a</i>												
Bridget, daugh. of Arthur Tremayne of Col-lacombe, Devon; living 1657.		= <i>Bernard Flamank, filius et hæres; at. 22 annorum 1620; bapt. 27 Aug. 1598;<sup>16</sup> bur. 27 Oct. 1658.</i>			= <i>Elizabetha, filia Ambrose Rous of Edmerston, Devon; bur. 9 Oct. 1632.<sup>16</sup></i>			= <i>Elizabetha, filia Margareta, filia Margareta, bapt. 1600;<sup>16</sup> died in infancy.</i>				
Philippa, bapt. 1623. <sup>16</sup> Released to her brother William Flamank, for legacies granted by the will of her late father Bernard Flamank, dated 20th March, 1659; witnessed among others by Henry Flamank. She was then unmarried; witnesses her brother's will in 1663. Still unmarried.	Granted 1626. <sup>16</sup>	Mary, bapt. 1626. <sup>16</sup>	Bernard, bapt. 1628. <sup>16</sup>	Mag-dalene Pearce.	Am-brose, men-tioned in a lease dated 13 Aug. 11 Ch. I.	William Flamank of Boscarne, bapt. 5 May 1622; bur. 7 May, 1663. Will dated 5 May, 1653; proved in Archd. Court of Cornwall 22 June, 1663.	= Mary, dau. of Christopher Savery of Shelston, Devon; married there 21 July, 1653. Marriage settlement dated 19 July, 1653. Buried 25 Dec. 1703. <sup>16</sup> Will dated 28 May, 1679. Proved in Archd. Court of Cornwall 18 Dec. 1704.	Hum-phony, bapt. 1631.	John, 3 son.	Hum-phony, young-est son.		
<i>Sarah, dau. of Samuel Reynolds of Taunton. Settlement before marriage dated 3 Sept. 1687. Buried 6 Oct. 1713.<sup>16</sup></i>		= <i>William Flamank of Boscarne, son and heir, bapt. 1663;<sup>16</sup> bur. 14 Feb. 1740.<sup>16</sup> Original cancelled will dated 18 Dec. 1711 and another will dated 1729.</i>			= <i>Frances Lover of Lanivet, mar. 20 April, 1740;<sup>18</sup> living in 1729.</i>		Bridgett.		Elizabeth, mar. .... Jenkins.	John, bur. 1662. <sup>16</sup>		
Thomas, 2 son.	William Flamank of Boscarne, bapt. 9 April, 1690; <sup>16</sup> bur. 1766. <sup>16</sup>	= <i>Honour, only child of Robert Bere of St. Ives. Settlement before marriage dated 8 April, 1712; bur. at St. Ives 27 June, 1732.</i>		Sarah, bapt. 1691; <sup>16</sup> mar. ... Blake.	Mary, bapt. 1692; <sup>16</sup> mar. Samuel Carkeet of Totnes.	Eliza-beth, bapt. 1702. <sup>16</sup>	Samuel, 3 son; bapt. 1701, <sup>16</sup> of Totnes; mar. 1733; died 1783.	Mary, dau. of .... Woodley; died 1783.	Ann, mar. Richard Harry of St. Ives, 23 Aug. 1720. <sup>18</sup>			
<i>William Flamank of Boscarne, son and heir; bur. 15 April, 1779.<sup>16</sup></i>		= <i>Honour, dau. of Thomas Beard of Bod-min. Settlement before marriage 6 Nov. 1751; bur. 8 April, 1795.<sup>16</sup></i>			Amy, dan. of .. Ley; mar. 16 Aug. 1779.		= <i>William Fla-mank, only son, bo. 1740.</i>		= <i>Sarah, dau. of .. Know-ling, 1 wife.</i>			
<i>William Flamank of Boscarne, Clerk, D.D., Rector of Plympton, co. Oxford, and Prebendary of Endellion; eldest son and heir; bapt. 4 Jan. 1753;<sup>16</sup> bur. 25 Nov. 1817, at. 64.<sup>16</sup> Will dated 12 Aug. 1814; Cod. 29 April, 1816. Prov. 24 Jan. 1818 [18 Creswall], ob. s.p.; mar. Mary, dau. of .. Hughes of Clifton, co. Glouc. 17 Oct. 1809; bur. at Bath 28 Feb. 1848.</i>	<i>Robert Fla-mank of Boscarne, bapt. 22 Mar. 1768; died unma.; bur. 24 April. 1847, at. 80.</i>	John, bapt. 3 May, 1763.	Tho-mas, bapt. 16 July, 1754; died 1794 un-mar.	Honour, bapt. 25 June, 1765; bur. 1778.	<i>Nicholas Phil-lips, Clerk, Rector and Pa-tron of Lanivet; died Oct. 1817; bur. at Lanivet.</i>	= <i>Dennis, only da. bapt. 31 May, 1757; mar. 10 Oct. 1781; bur. 8 Mar. 1824.<sup>18</sup> at. 66.</i>	John, 2 son.	Tho-mas, born 1780; died 1837.	= <i>Sarah Hing-ston, born dau. of ... mar. 11 Jan. 1815; died 1849.</i>	Wil-liam, born 1761; died 1763.	Wil-liam, bapt. 1764; mar. Isabella Know-ling; died 1819 s.p.	Samuel, born 1767; died 1782.
Vide Pedigree of PHILLIPPS and EDYVEAN, post.												
										William Flamank of Newton Abbot, co. Devon, heir of line; born 1810; living 1869.		James.

I certify that the portion of this Pedigree printed in *italics* and the arms agree with the Pedigree and arms of Flamank recorded in this office, in Registers marked "2 C. I." 444, and Norf. 9. 94.

GEORGE HARRISON,

Windsor Herald.

Heralds' College,

Dec. 1869.



## MARTYN OF BODMIN.

Of this ancient Bodmin family the first whom we find mentioned is Roger Martyn, who, in 12th Edw. I. (1284 \*) was amerced for selling wine contrary to the assise; and the same Roger was defendant at the suit of Ralph de Donwyeh of Bodmin in an assise of a view of recognisance of a free tenement in Bodmin in 17th Edw. I.\* Roger Martyn, probably son of the above, is mentioned in the Assize Roll of 30th Edw. I, and we also find him described in an undated deed of this reign † as senechal of Bodmyn, and he is alluded to as bailiff in 31st Edw. I.\* He was manucaptor for John Dira in 53rd Edw. I., ‡ and attested deeds in the 32nd and 34th of this King's reign † (1304 and 1306). He is mentioned in an Inquisition, § and was manucaptor for William Caruball, Burgess in Parliament, in the following year. || We find also Geoffry Martyn and John Martyn, ¶ both of Bodmin, probably brothers of Roger, attesting deeds of this date. † In 7th Edw. II. (1313) John Martyn was manucaptor for Amadis de Bodmyn, one of the burgesses in Parliament, || and in the same year he is described as son of Roger.\*\* John, son of Robert Martyn, which Robert was probably also a son of Roger, is mentioned in the Assize Roll of 7th Edw. II. (1313). He is also mentioned in another Roll of 14th Edw. II. (1320), as the son of Robert Martyn of Bodmin. He was Burgess in Parliament 34th Edw. II. (1361). || Adam Martin, believed to be the son of Robert, is mentioned in the Assize Roll of 3rd Edw. III. and was mayor in the 19th of that King's reign (1340) †† and in (1345). His name stands at the head of the pedigree recorded in the Heralds' College. †† By Thomasine, daughter of William Coulyng, he had a son Roger, §§ who had two sons, Roger and William. Roger died leaving two daughters, co-heirs. Joan, the eldest, married, 25th Hen. VI. Otho, son and heir of John Trefusis, and is now represented by the Lord Clinton, and Agnes the youngest became the wife of . . . Winter.

\* Assize Rolls.

† At Tregothnan.

‡ Parliamentary Writs.

§ Escheats 32nd Edw. I.

|| Writs and Returns to Parliament.

¶ John Martyn and Roger Martyn dealt largely in tin—as appears from the Sheriff's Account of the Stannaries 34th Edw. I.

\*\* Assize Rolls 7th Edw. I.

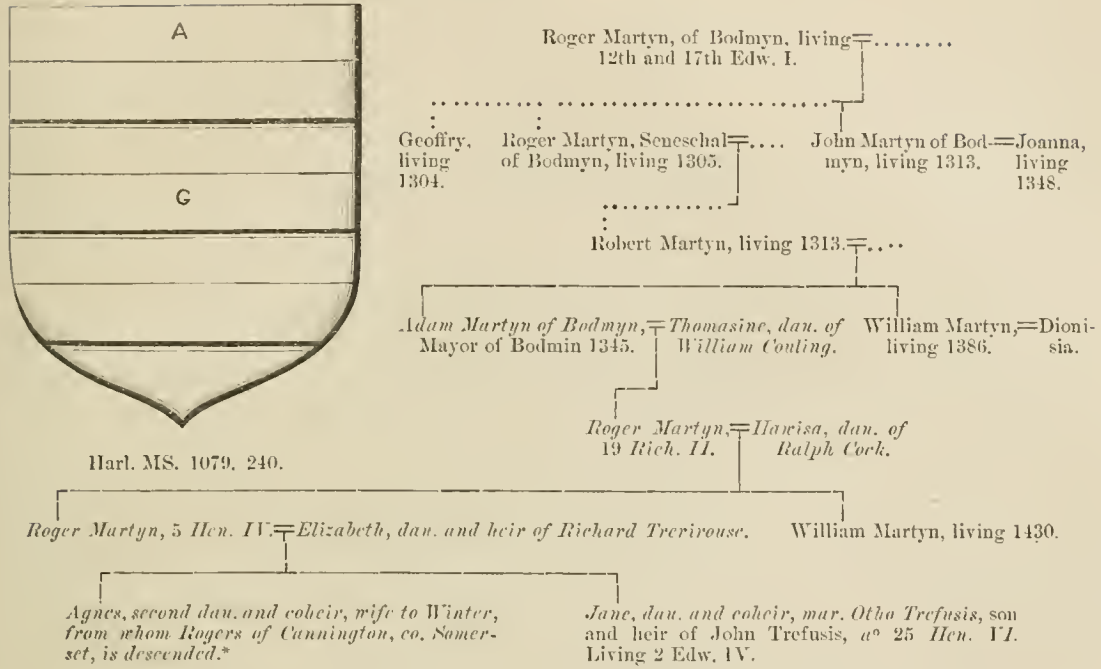
†† Pat. Rolls 19th Edw. III. p. 2, m. 22. (1329.)

‡‡ Harl. MS. 1164, fo. 84.

§§ Roger witnessed a deed dated 3rd Rich. II. now at Place, Fowey. Roger Martyn of Bodmyn was one of the Collectors of the Subsidy 10th Rich. II. (Inrolment of Tax Accounts.)



PEDIGREE OF MARTYN OF BODMIN.



[The portion in *italics* is from the recorded Pedigree of the Heralds' Visitation, Harl. MS. 1164-84.]

BLIGH, BLIGHE, OR BLIGHT.

The family of Bligh, Blighe, or Blight, though the name is often written in these several ways, seems to have been the same, and to have borne the same arms. The name is of some considerable antiquity in Bodmin,† though we do not find it among those of the inhabitants who contributed to the rebuilding of the church in 1472. In this year, however, was Richard Bligh born, who became mayor of the borough in the year 1505, so that we conclude he was the first of the family who settled at Bodmin, as he is the first in the pedigree of Bligh of Bodmin recorded in the Heralds' Visitation Books of 1620, from which pedigree it appears that they matched with the district gentry. John Bligh,‡ son of Richard, was mayor in 1539, and we find that William

\* Jane, dau. and sole heir of Edward Winter, married Sir George Rogers of Cannington, whose grandson Francis Rogers was living in 1623. (Visitation of Som. 1623. Harl. MS. 1559. 179.)

† The name occurs in the Manor Rolls of Trelaske as early as Henry IV.

‡ William Bligh, John Bligh, senior, and John Bligh, junior, were assessed to the Subsidy in Bodmin in 1525, when they appear to have been among the most wealthy people in the town. (Sub. Rolls 16th Hen. VIII. 43.)

Blight was head burgess, and John Blight mayor in 1531; and, though the name of the former is not recorded in the pedigree, it is probable that he was the brother of John. Thomas, son of John, died 6th Sept. 1576, when he was found to be seized of Bocconnion, part of Colquite, Penhergert, &c., and that John Bligh of Bodmin was his son and heir.\* John Bligh, who was mayor in 1582 and 1588, had a large family. Thomas his son and heir carried on the succession at Bodmin, whilst John settled at Exeter and became the founder of the family of Blight, Lords of the Manor of Parnacott, co. Devon, which it is believed became extinct in the male line in the beginning of the 18th century. Gilbert Bligh, son of John above mentioned as mayor, married Elizabeth daughter of Digory Roe, of St. Issey, and settled in that parish, where his descendants remained to the third generation.

Thomas, son and heir of John, recorded the pedigree of the family at the Visitation of the Heralds in 1620. He died 17th Oct. 1624, seized of the Manor of Bocconnion, held of the Manor of Blisland in free socage; a moiety of the Manor of Canalezey in St. Issey, held of the Manor of Pawton: Trelogett, held of the King as of the castle of Launceston by military service; Treweens, held of Henry Spiller, Knt. as part of the Manor of Colquite; and other land in Bodmin, Blisland, Endellion, St. Kew, St. Teath, and Lanivet. His son Richard Bligh, Gent., was found to be his next heir, and to be of the age of 14 years and three months.† Richard had two sons—Richard and Francis, the latter of whom was a notary public and mayor in 1684. The issue of both these sons seems to have become extinct on the death of Francis, son of Francis, in 1727. Thomas Bligh had two other sons, viz. John, who died in 1663, leaving two sons, John and Richard; and Charles, born in 1624, after the Visitation. We are unable to trace the baptism of Charles. It was probably solemnized at Helland, the early registers of which parish are lost; but in his will, dated 1st Dec. 1684, he mentions his nephew Francis Blight, who attests the will. As Francis was the son of Richard above mentioned, Charles, being his uncle, must have been the brother of the same Richard. Charles was mayor of Bodmin in 1677, and died as above stated in 1684, leaving two sons, Charles and Richard.

Charles Blight settled at Launceston, where he was, as his monument there styles him, “*sæpius prætor.*” He purchased the estate of Brockle in South Petherwin, and lived there. Intermarrying with Judith daughter of George Bellew of Plymouth, and dying in 1716, he left four co-heiresses: Elizabeth; Mary, who married the Rev. William Bedford (issue extinct); Ann; and Judith, who married Arthur Lawrence of Launceston, whose great-grandson, Northmore Herle Pierce Lawrence of Launceston, Esq. is now the sole representative of Charles Bligh or Blight.

Richard Blight, son of Charles of Bodmin, was mayor of that borough in 1705-1717, and again in 1723. He had a son Lewis Blight, who was mayor in 1734 and 1741, and died in 1760, leaving several children.

\* Inq. p. m. 23rd Elizabeth.

† Inq. p. m. date 14 April 10th Charles I.

*Ricardus Bligh, de Bodmin in com. Cornubie*, born 1472; described in a testimonial...  
*Richard, de Bodmin*, 1506.

*Johannes Bligh, de Bodmin in comit. Cornub. filius et heres*, draper; mayor...  
*Johannes Bligh, de Bodmin*, 1531 and 1539. Will proved at Exeter 13 April, 1559.  
*Thomas Bligh de Bodmin*, son and heir, mayor 1559 and 1570; bur. 1576.\* Inq. p. m. 6 Sept. 23 Eliz. Devon, bur. 1598.\*  
*Johannes Bligh*, mayor of Bodmin, 1582, 1588, and 1590.  
*Thomas Bligh, de Bodmin in comit. Cornub. filius et heres*, sup. stes de *St. Minver in com. Cornubie*, bur. 1637.\*  
*Johannes Bligh, de Bodmin*, 1624. Inq. p. m. 17 Oct. mar. 1595. § 22 Jas.

*John Bligh, de ...* Agnes, dau. of ...  
*John Bligh, de ...* Elizabeth, dau. of ...  
*John Bligh, de ...* Mary, dau. of ...  
*John Bligh, de ...* Elizabeth, dau. of ...  
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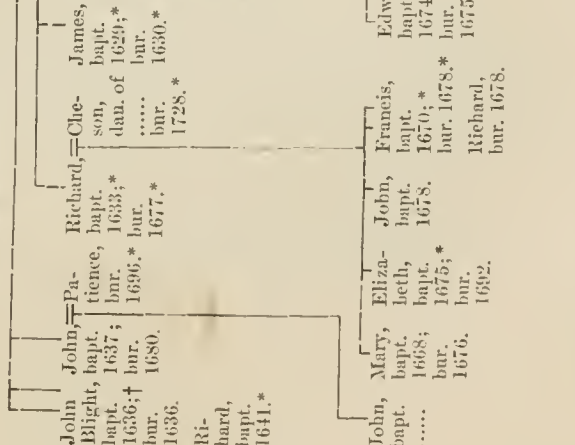
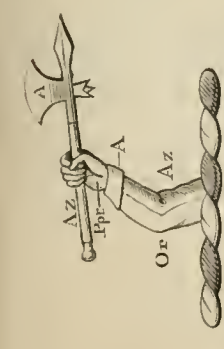
*John Bligh, de ...* Elizabeth, dau. of ...  
*John Bligh, de ...* Mary, dau. of ...  
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*John Bligh, de ...* Mary, dau. of ...  
*John Bligh, de ...* Elizabeth, dau. of ...



I certify that the portion of this Pedigree printed in *Antiquities* and the arms agree with the Pedigree and arms recorded for this family in the *Heralds' Visitation of Cornwall* in 1620.  
GEORGE HARRISON, Windsor Herald.

\* At Bodmin. † At St. Minver. ‡ At St. Issey. § At Lanhydrock.

## ACHYM OF BODMIN AND OF PELYNT.

This family is of considerable antiquity in the county. John Achym was, on 13th Dec. 1318,\* presented by the Prior and Convent of Montacute to the Vicarage of St. Neot. In 1334 † Thomas Achym was attorney for John the son of John Daune, and in 1377 ‡ Martin Achym took out a writ of assize of novel disseisin against Thomas the son of William, but did not prosecute the suit.

We find the family settled in Bodmin in the time of Henry VIII. William Achym was mayor in 1537, and again in 1545. In 1544 this William and Margytt Achym, probably brothers, were assessed to the subsidy in Bodmin,§ the former being one of the highest rated in the town, being assessed upon 30*l*. The only other who equalled it was William Vyvyan, though John Blighe was rated at 28*l*. The singular name of *Margytt* Achym leads us to infer that there had been an alliance between this family and that of Margytt, one of whom was mayor in 1488. William, son of the above William, described as of Pelynt, registered the pedigree of the family, extending back to his grandfather, at the Heralds' Visitation of 1573. He married Emma, daughter of the above-mentioned John Blighe, in 1559, and was buried at Pelynt at the age of 63 years in 1589, where a monument to his memory still remains in good preservation. The deceased is represented in basso-rilievo clad in armour, with the arms of himself and his wife above. Around the margin of the slab is the following inscription: "Hic jacet Gulielmus Achim Armiger qui obiit die mensis decimo septimo Novembris. Anno Domini Millessimo quingentesimo octogesimo anno nono. Ætatis suæ 63." Beneath are some verses in Latin which are not wholly legible. The Achym family possessed the manor of Much-larriek or Much-lanrake in Pelynt, together with the estates of Trenake and Hall in the same parish, to which latter barton was annexed the advowson of the church.

The continuation of the pedigree was not recorded at the Visitation of the Heralds in 1620; but we find that in 1617 Henry Achym, Gent. petitioned against Thomas Achym, Esq. for the recovery of one messuage, &c. in Trenake in Pelynt, when Nicholas Gyll was called to warrant.|| Probably this Henry was a son of Thomas, who was the grandson of the above-mentioned William, which Thomas is described as of Hall in Pelynt, and in 1618 died seized thereof and of the Manor of Much-lanrake, and also of Trenake, &c. Thomas, his son and heir, was aged nine years at the time of his father's death, and it is believed that he had a brother, Bernard Achym, who in 1635 married at Bodmin, Cecily, daughter of John Ward by Philippa, daughter of . . . . Blight. Two children were born of this marriage: Mary, baptized 1636; and John, baptized in 1638, who it is supposed is identical with the John Achym who suffered a fine of land in Bodmin in 1668.

Thomas Achym, last mentioned, died in 1669, leaving three sons and several daughters. Thomas, son and heir, sold the manor of Much-larriek to John Trelawny, Esq. in 1672, and he suffered a fine of lands in Bodmin in 1688. This is the last trace which we have of the family in connection with Bodmin, but the three brothers were all alive in 1694, when their names occur

\* Michell's Hist. of St. Neot, p. 81.

† Assize Roll 7th Edw. III.

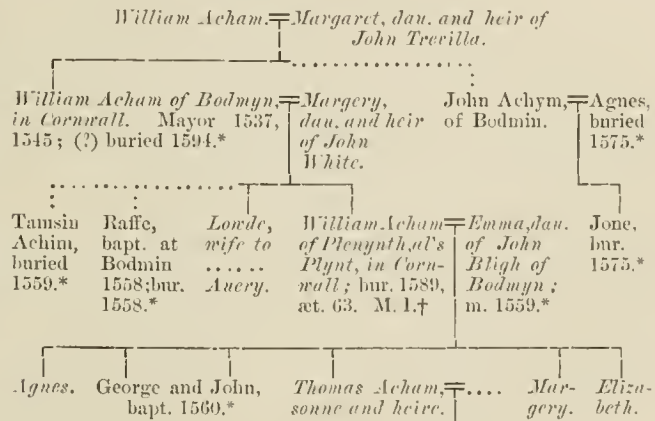
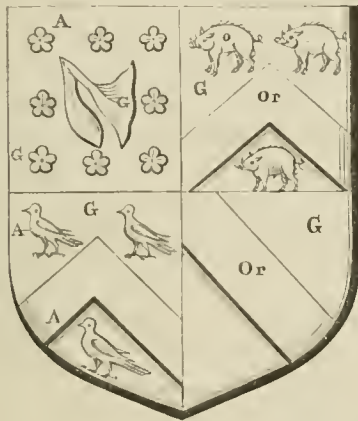
‡ Assize Roll 10th Edw. III. These assizes were held at Bodmin.

§ Subsidy Roll 35 Hen. VIII. 157.

|| Recoveries 14 James Hilary, Roll lxxxx.

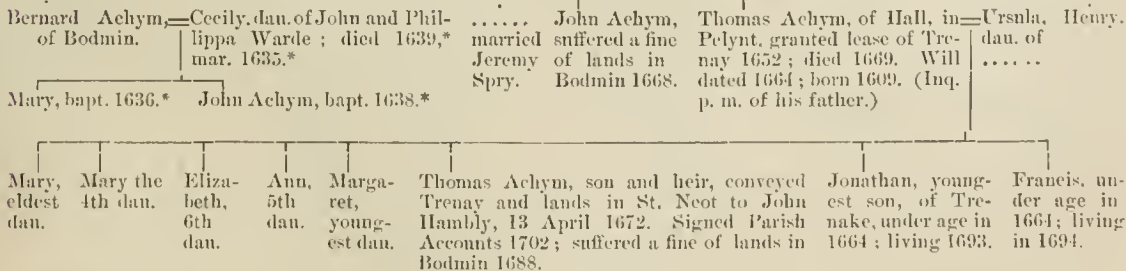
in the accounts of the parish of Pelynt. The rate-book is signed by Thomas Achym in 1702, and in 1707 he sold to the Trelawny family the aisle in Pelynt Church, which belonged to the barton of Hall. From this date we lose all trace of the family, but the following tradition is preserved in the Lysons' MS. Correspondence in the British Museum: "The last of this family sent his steward to renew a lease of some property which he held under the Duchy, but the steward renewed the lease in the name of Buller. Achym being told of this fraud, went in pursuit of his steward and killed him on Berrydown, at a place which the people to this day call *slew-gate*. After this Achym, to avoid justice, went to sea, and on his death was buried in Pelynt church, where he is represented at full length on a monument." Of course the appropriation to him of the monument described above is an error, but the tradition is still quite rife among the natives of Pelynt.

PEDIGREE OF ACHYM.



William Achym held a free tenement in the Manor of Trelawny in 1605. The same name occurs as a free tenant of the same manor in 1628 and in 1635.

Thomas Achym, of Hall in Pelynt, bought Trenay in St. Neot; Lord of the Manor of Much Larrake, and of Trenake in Pelynt. Died 12 Decr. 1618. (Inq. p. m. 18 James I.)



I certify that the portion of this Pedigree printed in *italics* and the Arms agree with the Pedigree and Arms of Achym recorded in the Heralds' College.

GEORGE HARRISON, Windsor Herald.

\* At Bodmin.

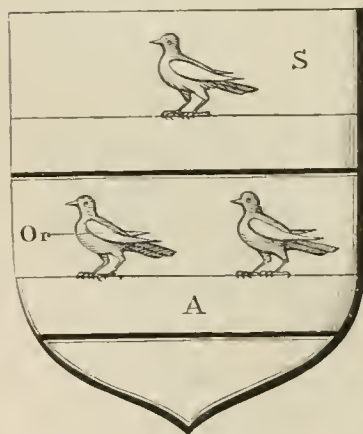
† At Pelynt.

MICHELL OF BODMIN.

The family of Michell or Mitchell was of considerable standing in Bodmin for at least three generations from the middle of the sixteenth century. Ralph Michell was assessed for the subsidy at Bodmin in 1544, and was three times mayor, viz. 1551, 1560, and 1578; and was also burgess in Parliament in 1555. His son, Richard Michell, was also three times mayor. He died without issue in 1607, and the representation of the family devolved upon his brother, Gilbert Michell, and his issue. Gilbert also had been mayor and burgess in Parliament. The family passed away from Bodmin about the middle of the 17th century. These Michells formed alliances with the best blood in the county, *e.g.* with the Rosearocks, Kendalls, and Carminows.

In our search for the continuation of this family we discovered that a certain Edward Mitchell in 1674 married Elizabeth Chapman, sister and heir of William Chapman, the son of Richard, the son of Edward Chapman of Respryn, Gent., who in the year 1611 purchased the Manor of Respryn of Thomas Carminow, Esq. By this marriage the Mitchells acquired the Manor of Respryn and other lands in St. Winnow and Lanhydrock, but Chapman Mitchell, son of Edward, sold Respryn in 1745, and his son Chapman died in 1751, *v. p.*, and was buried at Bodmin. We have failed, however, to establish any connection between this family and the Michells of Bodmin, of which we are specially treating.

We have been equally unsuccessful in tracing any consanguinity between either of these families and a family of Michell some time settled at Bodmin, now represented by William Michell, Esq., M.D. of Plymouth, who sometime represented the borough of Bodmin in Parliament. This gentleman is the son of Bennett Michell of Bodmin, the son of Bennett Michell of St. Austell, son of John Michell of the same place.



*Radulphus Michell, de Bodmin in com. Cornubie.* Mayor 1551, 1560, and 1571; Burgess in Parl. 1555; bur. 1578.

*Ricardus Michell, filius, duxit Phil. filiam Walteri Kendall of Pelline, et ob. s. p.* Bur. 1607; mayor 1584, 1593, and 1605. *Gilbertus Michell de Bodmin, filius et hæres.* Mayor 1604, bur. 1612. Burgess in Parl. 1585. *Francisca, filia Anth. Roscarrock de Crowan; renupta Joh'i Sanders de Bodmin.* Mar. Gilbert Michell at Bodmin 21 Nov. 1589.

Francis, bapt. 1603.	Jane, bapt. 1603.	<i>Ricardus Michell, filius, duxit Phil. filiam Walteri Kendall of Pelline, et ob. s. p.</i> Bur. 1607; mayor 1584, 1593, and 1605.	<i>Gilbertus Michell de Bodmin, filius et hæres.</i> Mayor 1604, bur. 1612. Burgess in Parl. 1585.	Blanche, dau. of Tbos. Carminow, bo. of 1602; mar. . . . now 1625; died 1673, aged 71. M. I. No. 11.	Elizabeth, beth. dan. 1602; mar. . . . 1630 and 1643.	<i>Ricardus Michell, filius, duxit Phil. filiam Walteri Kendall of Pelline, et ob. s. p.</i> Bur. 1607; mayor 1584, 1593, and 1605.	Dorothea, <i>nupta Nich'o Maynard Tur-de Milton; Abbott in com. Devon; mar. bu. 16 1609; died May 1610.</i> 1639.
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Gilbert, bapt. 1640. Frances, bapt. 1643.

I certify that the portion of this Pedigree printed in *italics*, and the Arms, agree with the Pedigree and Arms of Michell of Bodmin recorded in the *Heralds' Visitation of 1620*. 2 C. I., 401.

GEORGE HARRISON, Windsor Herald.

## SPREY OF BODMIN AND ST. KEW.

This family migrated from St. Columb. The first who would appear to have settled at Bodmin was William Sprey, who married Elizabeth daughter of . . . . Kittow of the last-mentioned place, where they had several children baptized; the earliest registered being in 1562. Nicholas Sprey was, it is probable, christened before the registers were commenced. This gentleman married Margaret daughter of Christopher Walker, Town Clerk of Bodmin, to which office he succeeded, and was resident at Bodmin in 1620, the date of the Heralds' Visitation, when he registered his pedigree, showing his descent from his father with continuation to his grandchildren.

Nicholas Sprey died in 1624,\* being then Town Clerk, and in his will makes several remarkable bequests to the town, to which we have already alluded under the head of Charities, and Customs of the Town.

Christopher, eldest son of Nicholas Sprey, married Johanna daughter of Richard Courtenay of Lanivet, and, dying before his father, left issue two sons and a daughter. Stephen, the second son of Nicholas, would seem to have been at the point of death at the time of the decease of his father, who says in his will, "whereas I do not know whether my son Stephen Sprey be living or not," &c. He survived his father but a very short time. His wife was *enceinte* at the time of his death, but we find no trace of issue. By his will, dated 1st May 1624, he bequeathed to the poor of Bodmin all his estate in a house in Lostwithiel Street, and a plot of ground beyond the bridge by Halgaver Mill. He married Jane, daughter of Littleton Trenance, to whom probate was granted on 14th April 1625, under the name of Jane Sprey, but on the 30th of the same month administration of the will of Nicholas Sprey was granted to her, under the name of "Jane Sprey as Perryman, † relief of and executrix to the will of Stephen Sprey, deceased, son of Nicholas Sprey, deceased." Nicholas Sprey in his will mentions his cousin John Sprey of St. Columb.

Philip Sprey, eldest son of Christopher, inherited considerable estates acquired by his grandfather, and settled at Trevinnick in St. Kew. In the time of the rebellion he adhered to the King, and all his estate, both real and personal, was sequestrated. He was seized of a freehold in St. Kew for life, with remainder to Nicholas Sprey his eldest son and the heirs males of his body, with remainder over successively to his other sons in tail; ‡ and of certain lands and tenements in Bodmyn, Lanivet, St. Winnow, and Egloshayle. He was also seized for the term of his life in a moiety of the sheaf-tithe of the Rectory of St. Kew, remainder to Wilmot his wife for her jointure, remainder to Nicholas Sprey his eldest son and the heirs males of his body, and remainder over as above. He compounded for these and other lands on 22nd May 1649, for the sum of 288*l.*§ The family appears to have become extinct in the male line on the death of his grandson Philip Sprey, Vicar of St. Issey, in 1729, who left two daughters then children.

\* Prin. Court of Probate, Byrd 96. See also Clark 42.

† She married John Perryman, presumed to be the same who was afterwards Town Clerk; the following entries occur in the Parish Register:

1625. John the son of Mr John and Jane Perryman.

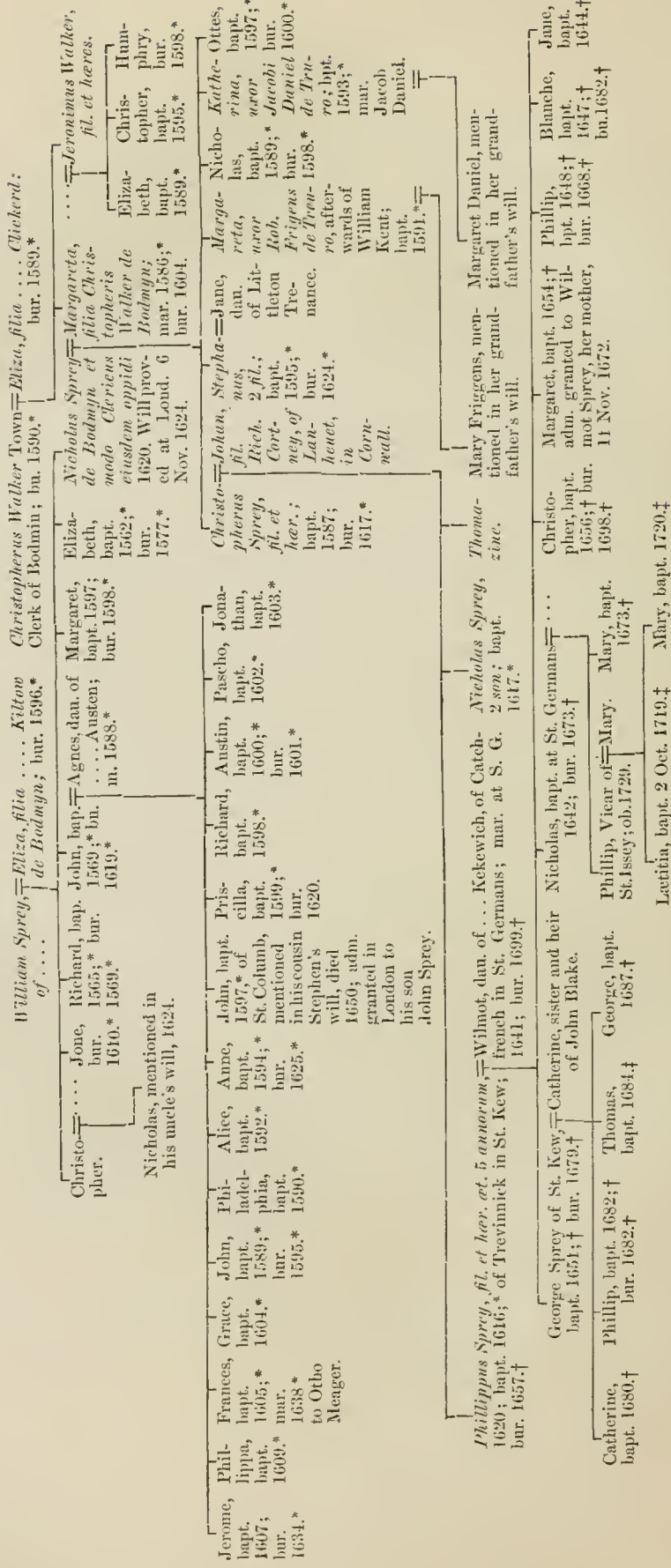
1626. George the son of Mr John and Jane Perryman.

‡ Settled by deed dated 19th January 19th Charles I.

§ Royalist Composition Papers, vol. xxxviii. fo. 505.

SPREY OF BODMIN AND ST. KEW.

.... Clickerd. = Elizabeth Clickerl,  
geut.; bur. 1577.



Dec. t869.

I certify that the portion of this Pedigree printed in italics agrees with the Pedigree in this office recorded at the Herald's Visitation of Cornwall in 1620. 2 C. I. 411.

GEO. HARRISON,  
Windsor Herald.

\* At Bodmin. † At St. Kew. ‡ At St. Issy



## FAMILY OF DAGGE.

The family of Dagge was settled in St. Teath at an early period. Roger Dagge was assessed to the subsidy in that parish 1st Edw. III. (1327.) William Dagge of St. Teath in the beginning of the 14th century married Janet, daughter of John Smith of Trewigget, in St. Kew,\* which subsequently became the seat of the Dagge family for many generations. John Dagge of Trewigget, by Margery daughter of William Webber of St. Kew, had three sons: John, the eldest, continued the succession at Trewigget, and registered the pedigree of the family at the Heralds' Visitation of 1620.† Abel Dagge the third son settled at Bodmin, and on 12th February 1620 married Margaret Martin of St. Kew. He was Mayor of Bodmin in 1652, and died in 1663, leaving several sons, of whom should be mentioned John, Abel, and Henry.

John Dagge was Mayor of Bodmin in 1667 and 1678. He had a son, Jonathan, who matriculated at Oxford on 15th November 1678, and was instituted to the Rectory of Endellion in 1709 (of whom hereafter).

Henry Dagge was Mayor in 1674. He had several children, but his descendants disappear from Bodmin in the beginning of the 18th century. John settled at Fowey, and died 1703; Henry had three sons, John, James, and Henry,‡ who were eminent legal practitioners in London in the middle of the century. Henry was the purchaser, soon after 1754, of the Manor of Pallingswick in the parish of Hammersmith, which he again sold to John Dorville, Esq. in 1765. James purchased Killiganoon in Cornwall. He and his brother Henry became connected with Covent Garden Theatre, and appear to have died involved and issueless.

John had three children—John, Henry, and Catherine. Henry was practising as a solicitor in Clement's Inn in 1790, but both brothers appear to have died s. p. Catherine died unmarried in 1837, aged 73 years, and was buried at Hammersmith, as her mother had been in 1808. She left all her property to the children of George Cory of Hammersmith, Esq.

Abel Dagge, baptized 1622, had a son of the same name who is mentioned in the will of John Stone of Bodmin, dated 1667.§ We have no certain evidence what became of him, but we believe him to have been the father of Abel Dagge of Bristol, apothecary (druggstrucker), who was admitted to the freedom of that city after his marriage with the daughter of Thomas Hall of Bristol,|| and who, from philanthropic motives, became Governor of the prison in that city in 1739. His memory is preserved by the kindness with which, in bad times, he treated the unfortunate persons placed under his charge. Dr. Johnson bears testimony to the tenderness and civility with which Mr. Dagge treated the poet Savage, who died in the prison at Bristol, and was buried in the church of St. Peter in that city at Mr. Dagge's expense. This gentleman is now represented by Abel Power Dagge of Lisbon, Esq.

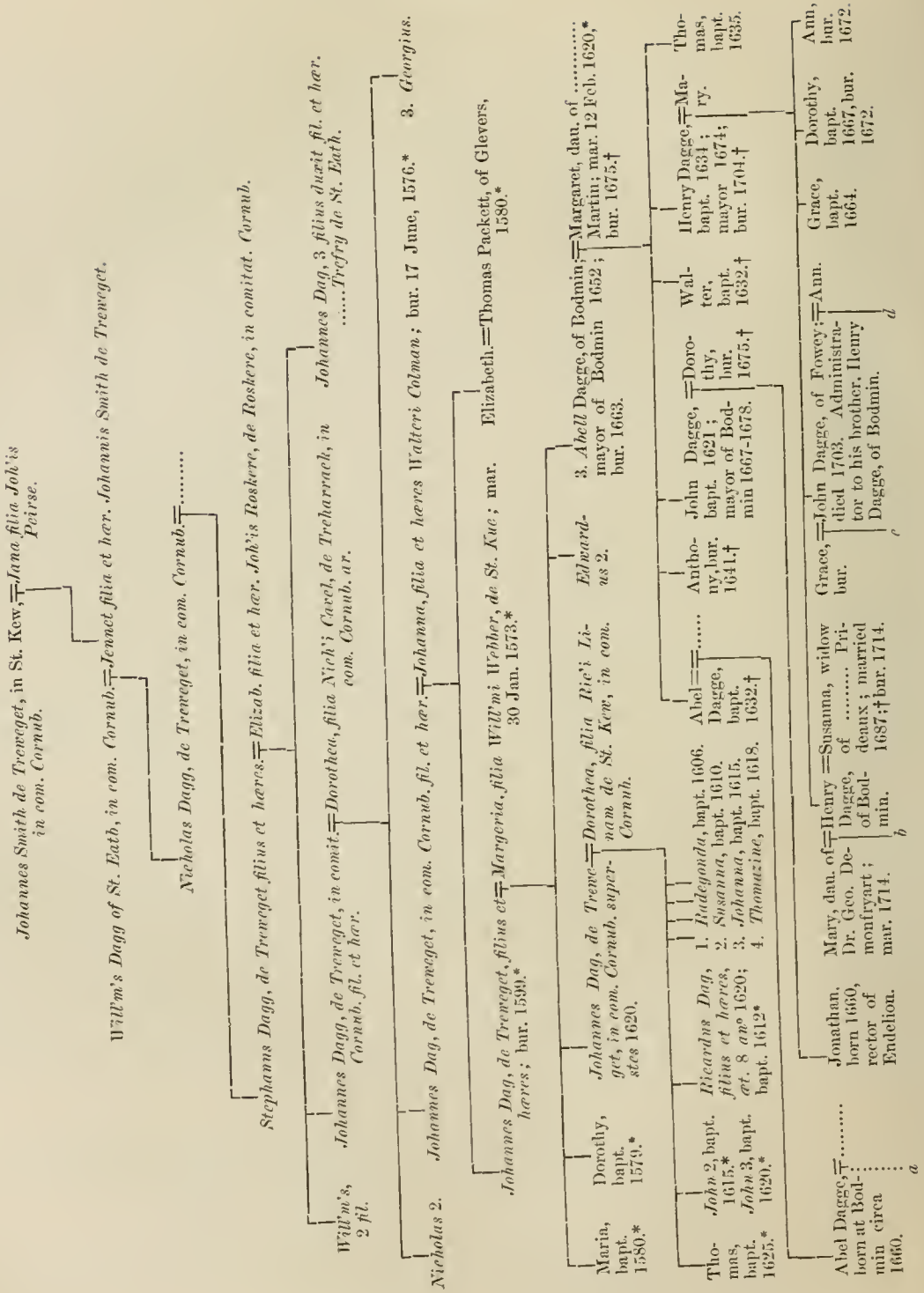
\* The family of Smith was seated at Trewigget as early as 1280, as appears from the following deed: Know &c. I Lucy who was wife of John Smith of Trewigget in my pure widowhood give and grant, &c. to Richard Smith my son and Roesia daughter of John Cradock all my messuages, &c. Dated at Trewigget, An. reg. reg. Edwardi post Conquestum Angliæ octavo. † Harl. MS. 1162, fo. 123. Original Visitation.

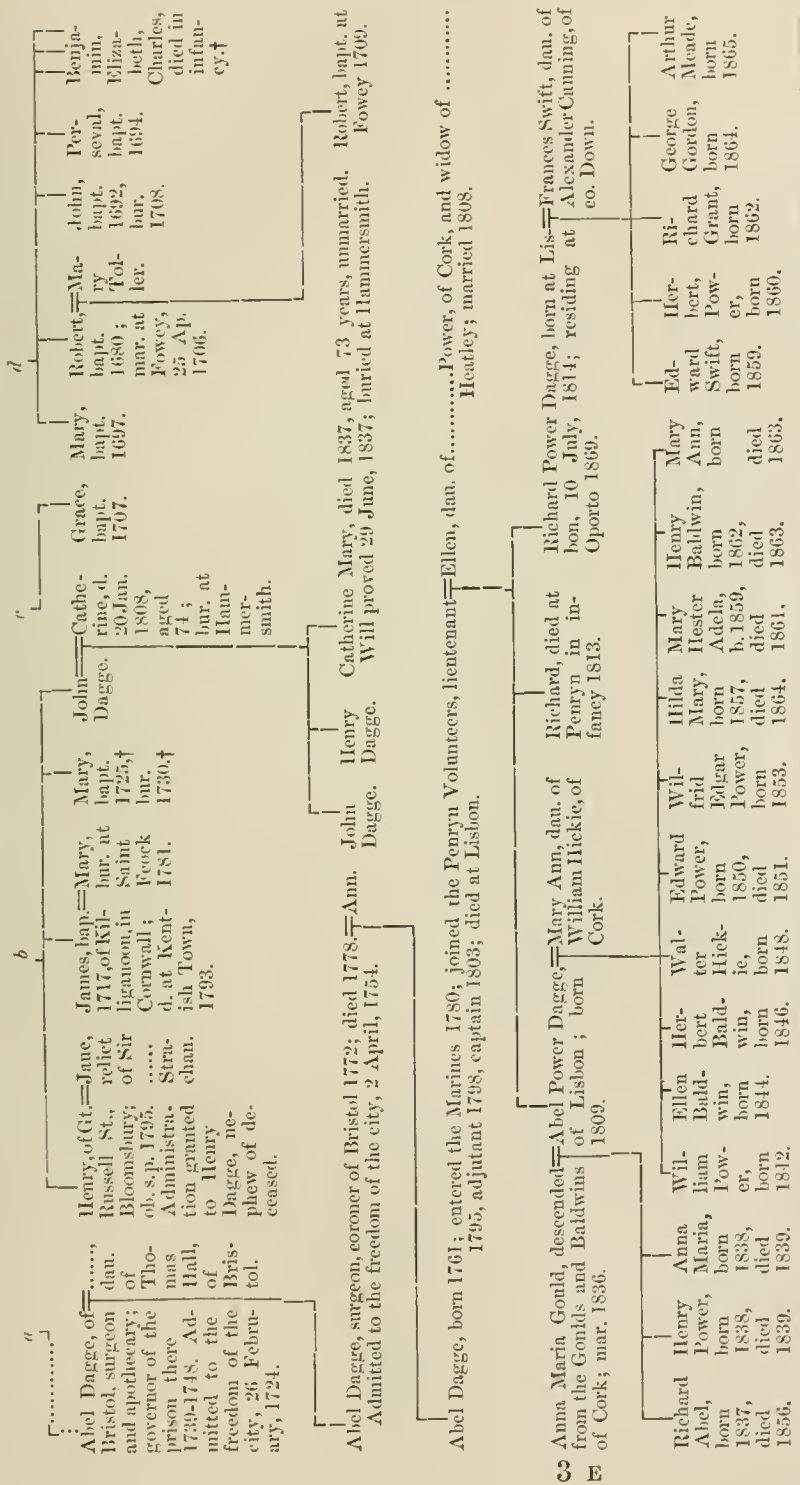
‡ Henry Dagge was the author of an able work entitled: "Considerations on Criminal Law." 1st Edition 1773. Second Edition enlarged, 1771.

§ "To Abel son of Abel Dagg 5l. towards his advancement to some good calling, the same to be paid to the same Abel Dagg as soon as he shall be capable of a trade." Proved in Archd. Court of Cornw. Sept. 1667.

|| His son, of the same name, a surgeon, and coroner of the city and county of Bristol, was admitted to the freedom of the city 1751. He was the author of a pamphlet, entitled "A rare and singular, tho' not less proper, method of treating a highly ardent or 'Acrimonious Inflammatory Fever.'" Bristol, 1770.

PEDIGREE OF DAGGE OF ST. KEW AND BODMIN.





\* At St. Kew.

† At Bodmin.

I certify that the portion of this pedigree printed in *italics* agrees with the pedigree of Dagge of Treveget recorded at the Herald's Visitation of Cornwall in 1620.

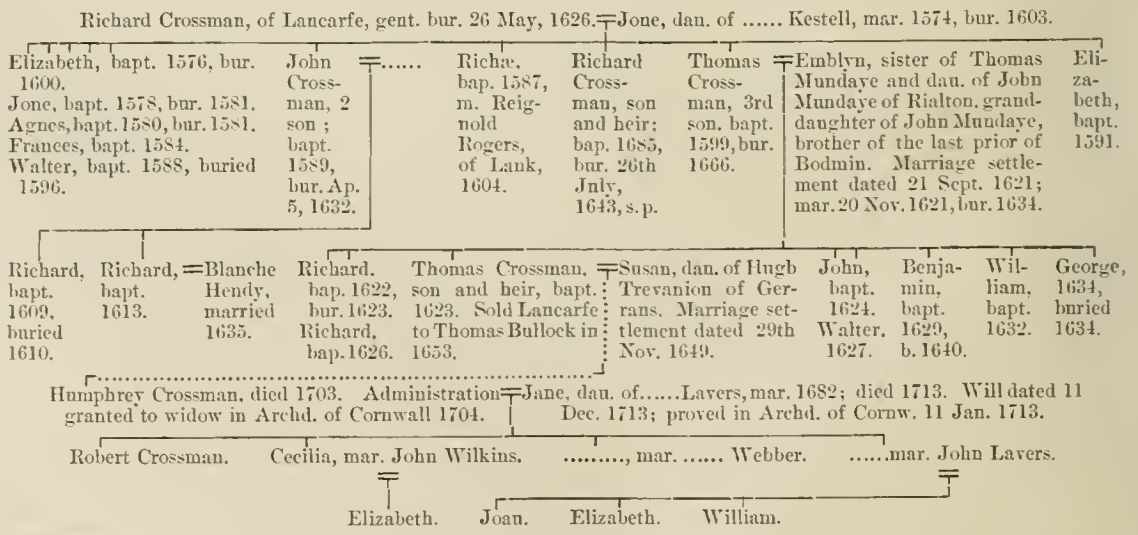
GEO. HARRISON, Windsor Herald.  
Dec. 1869.

## CROSSMAN OF LANCARFE.

A pedigree of the family of Crossman of Cross,\* a manor in Morwenstow, is registered in the Heralds' Visitation of 1620. It commences with John Crossman of Cross, who was living in 24th Henry VII. It is not improbable that it is the same family, members of which are described as "atte Cross" in the reign of Edw. I., before hereditary surnames were fully settled. We have, however, no evidence to connect the Crossmans of Lancarfe with the family at Cross, although it is probable that they were of the same stock, especially as both matched with the Trevanions of Carhayes.

Our earliest notice of the family of Crossman in connection with Bodmin is the 30th of Queen Elizabeth, in which year we find Richard Crossman of Bodmin, Gent., Lord of the Manor of Lancarfe, which Thomas Crossman, his grandson, in 1653, sold to Thomas Bullock. After the sale of Lancarfe the family would appear to have settled at Bodmin. Humphrey Crossman of Bodmin, in 1682, married Jane Lavers, and died in 1704, leaving a son, Robert. We are unable to prove the descent of this Humphrey from the Crossmans of Lancarfe; but, inasmuch as he would probably have been born during the period of the rebellion, we are not surprised that no record of his baptism is found in the parish registers. It is not improbable that he was the son of Thomas Crossman of Lancarfe, who in 1649 married Susan, daughter of Hugh Trevanion of Gerrans

## CROSSMAN OF LANCARFE.

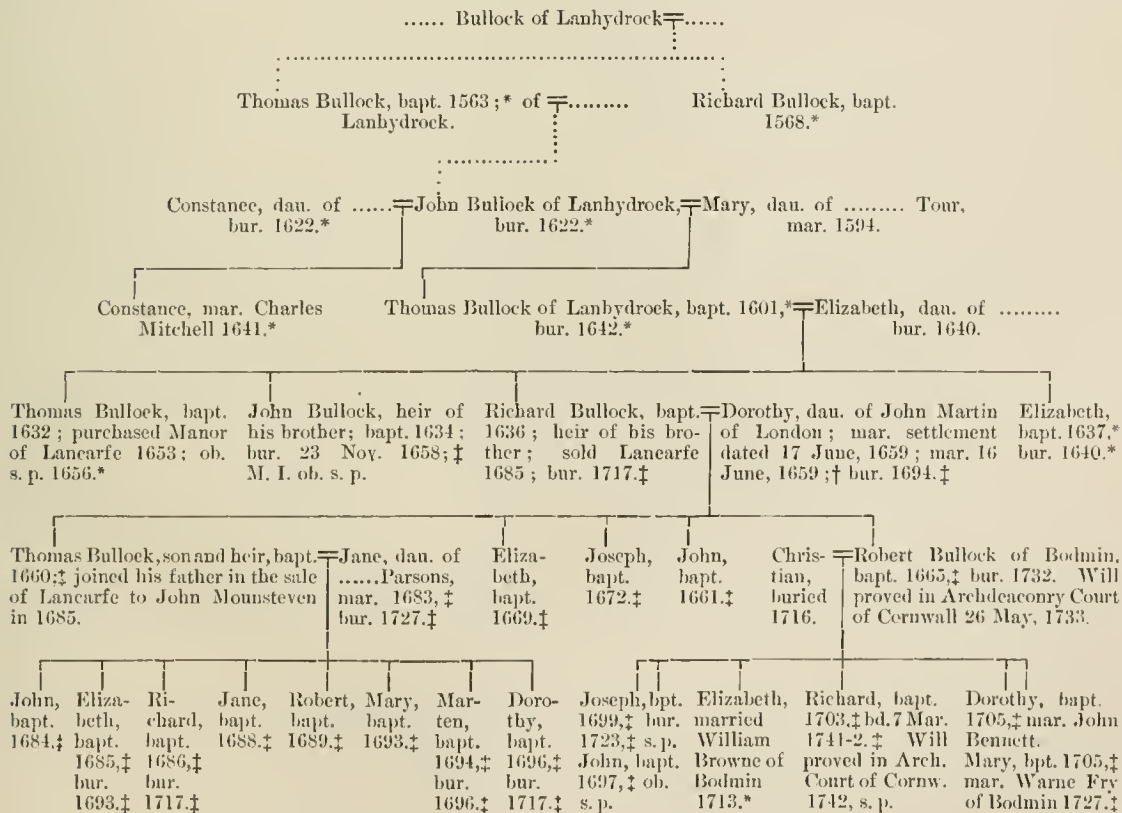


\* Arms of Crossman of Cross: Sable, a chevron or between three goat's heads erased argent; but we do not know that the Crossmans of Lancarfe used these or any other arms.

## BULLOCK OF LANCARFE.

This family was settled in the parish of Lanhydrock on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, where Thomas Bullock was baptized in 1563 and Richard Bullock in 1568. Thomas Bullock of Lanhydrock, great-grandson of the above Thomas, purchased the manor of Lancarfe in 1656, and, dying s. p., the estate passed to his brother Richard Bullock, who in 1685, in conjunction with his son and heir, Thomas Bullock, alienated the same to John Mounsteven. After this Thomas Bullock and his brother Robert removed to Bodmin, where they lived in some credit for several years. The latter died in 1732, leaving surviving issue one son Richard and three daughters, Elizabeth wife of William Browne, Dorothy wife of John Bennett, and Mary wife of Warne Fry. Richard died without issue in 1742, when his three sisters became his coheirs.

## BULLOCK OF LANCARFE.



\* At Lanhydrock.

† At St. Mabyn.

‡ At Bodmin.



## PENNINGTON.

The Penningtons of Cornwall were eminent and successful bellfounders. We find them residing at Bodmin as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Robert Penynnton of Bodmin had two sons, John baptized in 1595, and Bernard ten years later. John married at Bodmin and had seven sons baptized there, one of whom was probably the progenitor of the Penningtons of Lezant and Stoke Clymsland, who carried on the business of bellfounders nominally at that place, but, itinerating thence, they cast most of their bells near the churches to which the bells belonged. Between 1702 and 1818, these popular founders cast nearly 500 bells in the county of Devon, and, it is believed, as many in Cornwall. "FitzAnthony Pennington of Lezant, while crossing Antony ferry with a bell in a boat, intended to be set up at Landulph, was drowned April 30th 1768. He is buried in the Tower of Landulph, and on a mural tablet, besides his name and age, may be read the following epitaph :

Tho' boisterous winds and billows sore  
Hath tossed me to and fro,  
By God's decree, in spite of both,  
I rest now here below."

Almost contemporaneous with the earliest of the Bodmin Penningtons, we find bellfounders of the same name, and most likely of the same family, actively engaged in business at Exeter. Thomas Pennington of Exeter cast a bell at Eggesford in 1618, from which date there is scarcely a year for a very long period in which his mark is not found on the church bells of Devon. John Pennington of Exeter also began to cast bells in 1635, and continued to do so during the remainder of the century.\*

Bernard Pennington of Bodmin, second son of Robert Penynnton first above mentioned, was also a bellfounder, and so describes himself in his will, proved in 1674, in which he bequeaths (after the death of his wife) to his son Christopher his "woorkehouse" and all his moulds and tools belonging to the same. This Christopher is also described as a bellfounder in the grant of administration of the effects of his wife, who died in 1696.

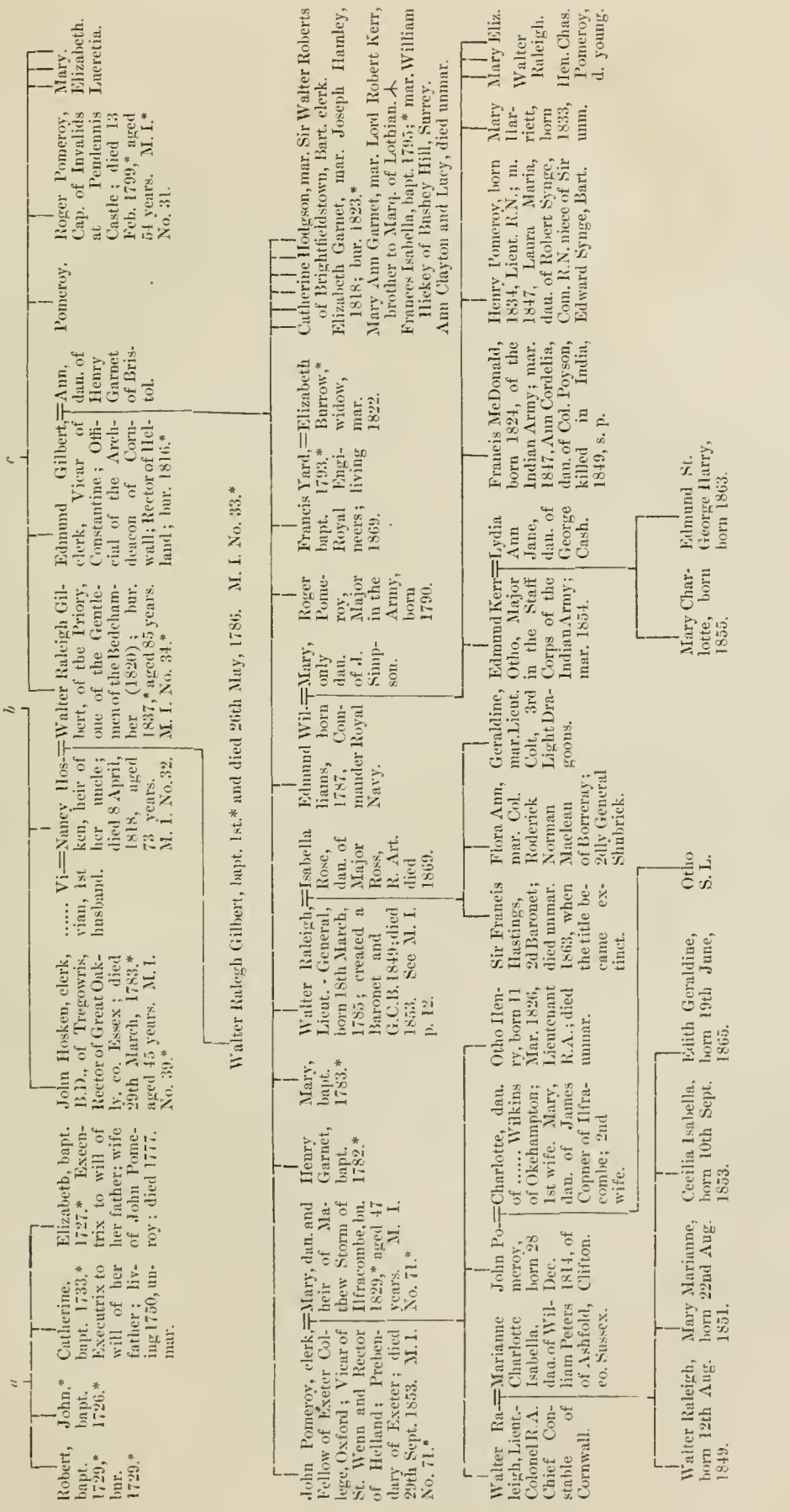
The Penningtons of Bodmin soon after this would seem to have relinquished the business of bellfounders. William Pennington, son of the last-mentioned Christopher, entered holy orders and became Vicar of Davidstow. His son William Pennington purchased the site of the Priory in 1788, having rebuilt the house some twenty years previously under a lease. His granddaughter and heir, a lady of great accomplishments, married Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Esq., descended from the Gilberts of Compton Castle, co. Devon, who dying without surviving issue the Priory passed to his brother, the Rev. Edmund Gilbert, by whose grandson, Lieut.-Colonel Walter Raleigh Gilbert, it is at present possessed.

*Arms of Pennington:* Or, five lozenges in fess azure. No pedigree of Pennington is recorded in the Heralds' Visitation of Cornwall of 1620, and the earliest evidence we have of the use of the arms is a beautifully engraved seal attached to the will of Bernard Pennington of 1674, to which reference is above made.

\* The Church Bells of Devon, by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe.







\* At Bodmin.

† At Lanthydrock.

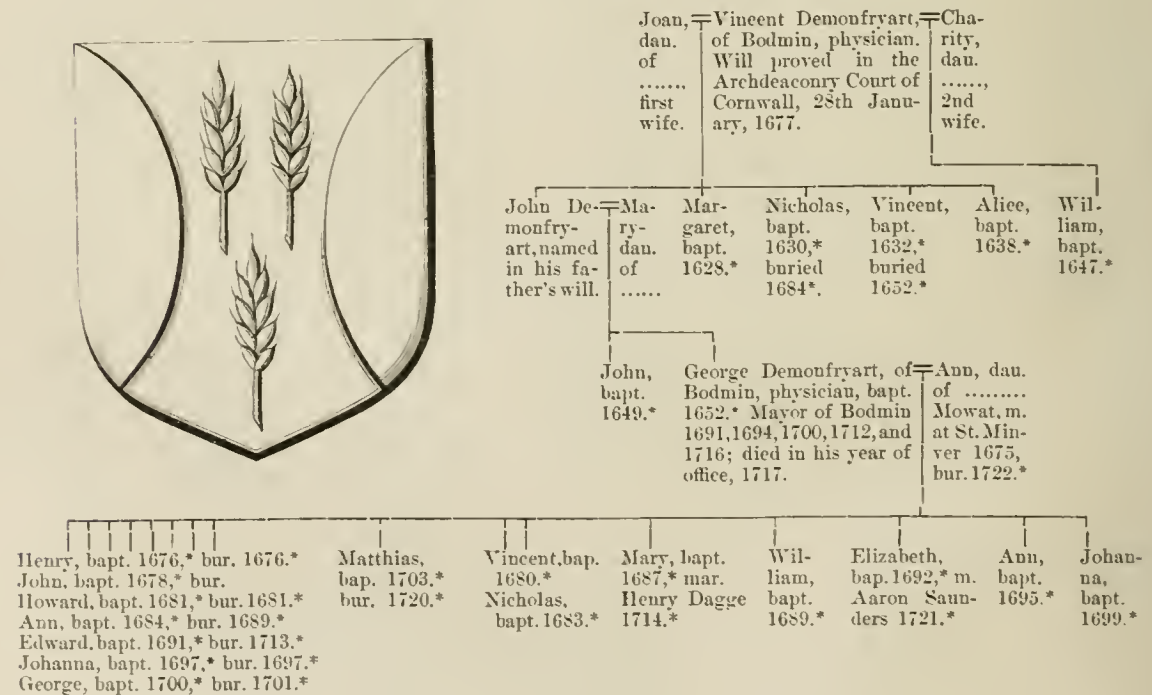
‡ At St. Malbyn.

DEMONFRYART.

This family was resident at Bodmin for about a century as leading inhabitants of the borough. The first of the name who settled here was Vincent Demonfryart, a physician, who had several children baptized between 1628 and 1647; but John, who would seem to have been the eldest, being first named in his father's will with a bequest of twelve pence, was probably born before his father established himself at Bodmin. George Demonfryart, son of John, also a physician, was baptized in 1652. He was five times Mayor, and died in his year of office in 1717. He had a large family, but many of his children died in infancy. Of what became of the survivors we are ignorant, but the name is not traced as occurring in the registers, or other documents connected with the town, later than 1722, in which year Ann, widow of the said Dr. George Demonfryart, was buried.

ARMS : . . . . between two flanges . . . . three wheat ears. These arms occur on many seals to documents among the municipal records, but we have no other authority for them.

PEDIGREE OF DEMONFRYART.



\* At Bodmin.

## THOMAS OF LELANT, CURY, AND TREMAYNE IN ST. MARTIN'S IN MENEAGE.

This family claims descent from Sir William ap Thomas, a gentleman of Wales, whose coat armour was allowed to William Thomas of Cury at the Heralds' Visitation of 1620. They would seem to have settled in Lelant about the end of the fourteenth century, in consequence of the marriage of Richard Thomas, a Welsh merchant trading between Wales and Cornwall, with the daughter and heir of John Hickes of Lelant. John Thomas, great-grandson of Richard, married the daughter and heir of . . . Rosmell of Bodmin; and the grandson of the said John, William Thomas of Cury, above-mentioned, who registered his pedigree at the Visitation, was twice married. By his first wife, the daughter and coheir of Nicholas Penticost, of Retalliek, in Constantine, he had one son, John, who settled at Tremayne. His son and heir William Thomas, barrister-at-law, married Cecilia, widow of John Treise of Lavethan, where he seated himself, and on his death in 1669 was buried in Blisland church.\* Three children were the issue of this marriage,† but one only, William, the youngest, would seem to have survived his father.\* He also was a member of the Inner Temple. He left apparently two children, John who succeeded him at Tremayne, and Jane, who became the wife of Thomas Allen of Boskenwyn and Bosavern, in St. Just. We have, however, no direct evidence of the parentage of John. To the articles before marriage of Jane Thomas, dated 9th February, 1709, now in the possession of her great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. William Bolitho of Polwithen,‡ John Thomas of Tremayne, gent. whom we conclude to be the brother of Jane, is one of the parties, and is appointed one of the trustees. Of this gentleman we have at present no further trace except that the late Edward Thomas of Helston and Callington claimed to be descended from him through Edward Thomas of Lelant, who died in 1790. From the said marriage of Jane Thomas, or Thoms, as the name was frequently written, are descended the family of Hichens of St. Ives, and Cecilia, only surviving issue, of the late Rev. John Allen, clerk, and widow of the late Rev. William Hodgson, clerk, now of Cheltenham.

William Thomas of Cury took to his second wife Mary, daughter of John Pendarves, and had four sons and six daughters. William, the eldest, married Joan daughter of Alexander Cara of Constantine, and settled in that parish, where his son Emanuel was baptized in 1636-7.§ The latter afterwards, probably on account of his cousin William Thomas being resident at Lavethan, removed to Bodmin, whence, in February 1658-9,|| he entered at the Inner Temple as Emanuell Thomas of Bodmyn, gent. On 3rd August, 1657, he had a certificate that his intention to intermarry with one Mary Larken had been published three times in Newgate Market, and that they had licence to marry when they pleased.¶ We have not succeeded in tracing this marriage, but we find in the Parish Registers of Bodmin under the date of 1664 a record of the burial of "Ann, the wife of Mr. Emanuel Thomas." Emanuel Thomas is a party to many deeds, fines, and recoveries, &c. with William Thomas of Lavethan and Cecilia his wife relative to the Treise, afterward Morshead, lands in Blisland and the neighbourhood.

\* *Vide* Hist. of Blisland, p. 59.

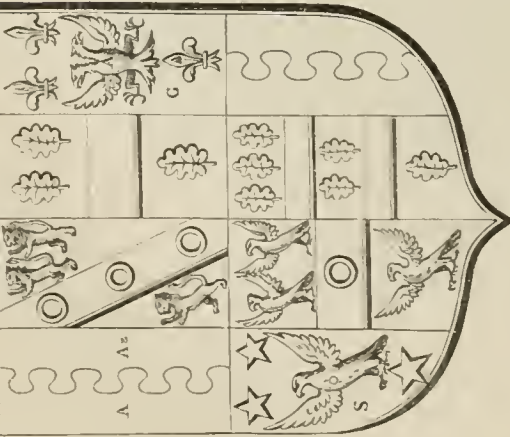
§ Parish Reg.

† *Ibid.* p. 39.

|| Admissions, Inner Temple.

‡ Mrs. Bolitho has a portrait of her ancestress.

¶ St. Bride's Parish Reg.



1. and 8. Thomas.
2. ....
3. Godolphin.
4. Pendurves.
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....

These arms are from the seal of John Thomas of Tremayne, attached to the marriage articles of Jane Thomas 1709.

## PEDIGREE OF THOMAS.

Richard Thomas, gent. of Wales, and trading in merchandize betwene Wales and Cornwall, and married at Lelant in Cornwall with the dau. and heyre of John Hiches of Lelant.

Henricus Thomas de Lelant, filia et her. .... Punkeij.

Will<sup>m</sup> Thomas de Lelant, filia et her. .... Roswell, in com. Cornwall. .... Roswell, in com. Cornwall.

Johannes Thomas de Lelant in comit. Cornwall, filius et her. .... Roswell, in com. Cornwall.

Johannes Thomas de Lelant in comit. Cornwall, filia et her. Joh<sup>is</sup> Godolphin de Gwynnipp in com. Cornwall.

Jana, filius et coh. Nicho<sup>l</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Thomas de Penrice, near 1, of Retalick in Constantine. M. I.

Johannes Thomas, filius et heres, of Tremayne. M. I.

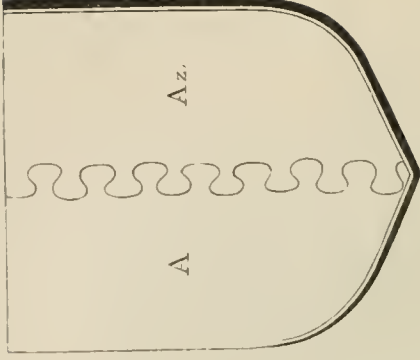
Hannibal, bur. at St. Constantine. M. I.

William Thomas of Tremayne, afterwards of Lavethan, barrister at-law, eldest son; admitted member of the Inner Temple 3 May, 1642; bur. at Blisland March 11, 1669, aged 42 years. M. I.

William Thomas, son and heir, bapt. 1657, admitted member of the Inner Temple 13 June, 1684, and of Tremayne. Will dated 8 April, 1703. Died cir. 1708.

John Thomas of Tremayne living 1709.

June Thomas, mar. 1708-9, Thomas Allen of Bosavern in St. Just; articles before marriage dated 9 Feb. 1709. Died before 1739.



This is the coat of Sir William ap Thomas of Wales, from whence this family of Thomas of Cornwall claimeth to be descended.

I certify that the portion of this Pedigree which is printed in italics and the above Arms agree with the Pedigree and Arms of Thomas of Lelant recorded in the Visitation Books of 1620 in this office; marked 2 C. I. 390.

GEO. HARRISON, Windsor Herald.

1. Hester.
2. Grace.
3. Lowday.
4. Elinor.
5. Jane.
6. Maria.

Emmanuel Thomas, bapt. at Constantine 3 March, 1636-7; admitted member of the Inner Temple 8 Feb. 1658-9.

## VIVIAN OF BODMIN.

The name of Vivian is of great antiquity in Cornwall, and is found dispersed throughout the county in all ranks of life. This patronymic has been fancifully traced to a certain Vivianus a Roman General. A branch of the family of Vivian (now written Vyvyan) has been seated from about the time of Henry VII. at Trelowarren, and is now represented by Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan, Bart., whose father Sir Vyel Vyvyan claimed to be the legal representative of Prior Vivian, of whose family we are now treating.\*

The pedigree of the family of Vivian of Bodmin, recorded at the Heralds' Visitation in 1620, commences with the prior and his brother John Vivian of Bodmin. Unfortunately the name of their father was not stated. Mr. Vyvyan Jago has conjectured† that this person was Robert Vivian, a second son of Richard Vivian of Trelowarren by Florence daughter and coheir of Richard Arundell of Trerise; and upon this conjecture Lysons and others have relied in the supposititious accounts given of this family. Mr. Jago, however, adduces no proof whatever for his theory, which is inconsistent with established facts.

Thomas Vivian, prior of Bodmin, had a confirmation of his arms in 10 Hen. VIII.‡ which arms differ, very widely, from those of the Vyvyans of Trelowarren.§ It is probable there was some connection between the Vivians of Bodmin and William Vyvyan of Trehmsey in Quethiock, one of the parties to the conveyance of the site of the Friary to the mayor and burgesses of Bodmin.|| We have, however, failed to obtain any information which would enable us to establish this connection; and, indeed, as to the descent of the Vivians of Bodmin we have not been more successful. The prior's brother John had two sons: Edward the younger died without issue male; and of the descendants, if any, of his brother John we have no record.

There seems to have been a close connection between the Vivians of Bodmin and a family of Vivian of St. Columb, of which John Vivian of that place recorded a pedigree at the Heralds' Visitation of 1620, extending back to his grandfather John Vivian, who married Olive daughter and heir of . . . . Tresaster, and was the father of Thomas, who, by Ann daughter and heir of Peter Lower of Truro, was the father of the said John, who married Margaret daughter and heir of William Cavel of St. Kew. No arms were recorded for this family at the Visitation, but in 1637 the said John Vivian received a grant based upon the arms confirmed to the prior of Bodmin, the only difference being that the annulets upon the chevron and the martlets upon the chief were omitted.¶ At the same time he was allowed to quarter the arms of his grandmother (Tresaster) *and those of his wife*. The most singular fact, however, is that these quarterings are, upon the Visitation record, allowed to the Vivians of Bodmin, even including the arms of Cavel, the wife of John Vivian of St. Columb, who was then living. This is manifestly incorrect.

\* See Account of Prior Vivian's Tomb, No. 1.

† Lysons Corr. Addl. MS. 9418. 95.

‡ Grants, Heralds' College.

§ The arms of Vyvyan of Trelowarren are: Ar. a lion ramp. gu. armed sa.

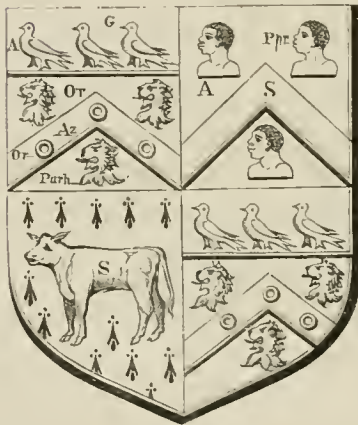
|| Ante sub Grey Friars.

¶ Grants, Heralds' College, 1637.

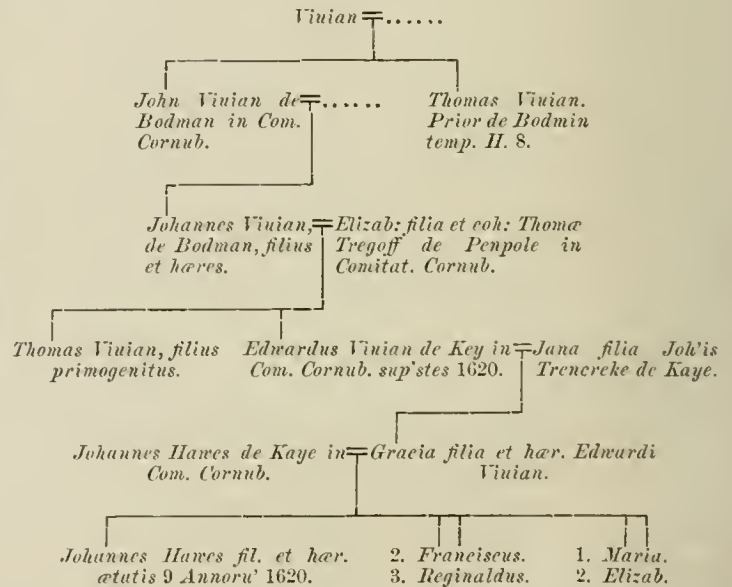
Mr. Vyvyan Jago has also attempted to connect the Vivians of St. Columb with the Trelowarren family, by supposing that John Vivian, the recorded progenitor of the former family, was the son of a John Vivian of Trenouth (which is not improbable), and that the latter was the son of Thomas, a younger son of John Vivian of Trelowarren by Elizabeth daughter and coheir of Thomas Tredurfe. He, however, furnishes no satisfactory evidence, his conjecture being based upon the *probability* that Trenouth was a part of the Tredurfe estate. Of this family Sir Richard Vyvyan of Trelowarren is the legal representative by the marriage of his ancestor Sir Richard Vyvyan with Mary the daughter and heiress of Francis Vivian of Cosworth, Esq.

Arms of Vivian of Bodmin.—Or, upon a chevron azure between three lion's heads erased proper, three annulets of the field, upon a chief gules three martlets argent.

PEDIGREE OF VIVIAN OF BODMIN.



1—4. Vivian.  
2. Tresaster.  
3. Cavel.



I certify that this is a correct copy of the Pedigree and Arms of Vivian of Bodmin, as recorded in the Heralds' College. Register marked 2 C. I. 337.

Decr. 1869.

GEO. HARRISON,  
Windsor Herald.

## MUNDAY.

A brief account of the family of the last prior of Bodmin can scarcely fail to be acceptable in this history. He is known as Thomas Wandesworth, but his family name was Munday, as has been before noticed in the record of the events immediately preceding the dissolution of the priory. The founder of this family was Sir John Munday, knt, citizen of London, who was sheriff in 1514, alderman of the ward of Aldgate in 1517, and Lord Mayor 1522. When the insurrection of the apprentices on 1st May, 1517, called the Evil May-day, occurred, he attempted to stop the riot, but was driven off by the rebels and glad to seek safety in flight. From his eldest son, Vincent, are descended the Mundays of Derbyshire. Thomas, the second, became prior of Bodmin, having, it is probable, been previously in a convent at Wandesworth, whence he derived the name by which he was afterwards known in Cornwall. The third, John Munday, followed his brother to Bodmin, and he and his family greatly profitted by the grants of the convent, in anticipation of the dissolution. John Munday himself had a grant of a lease of the manor of Rialton for 99 years, and settled there. His daughters married into the best county families—the Prideauxes and the Kendalls, and several others. Though they continued with some credit at Rialton during the period of the lease, they do not appear to have prospered, for soon after that expired they seem to have sunk from the rank of gentry, though the name is found in St. Columb Minor down to the end of the 17th century.

Arms of Munday of Cornwall.—Quarterly gules and sable, upon a cross engrailed or five lozenges azure; upon a chief of the third three eagle's legs of the fourth, a-la-quoise; a mullet for a difference.

## THE FAMILIES OF LE TAILLOUR, BEKET, AND BERE OF BODMIN.

We find the family of le Tailleur in Bodmin in the time of Edward I., and it seems to have become extinct in the beginning of the reign of Rich. II. William le Tailleur gave a mark to have a license of agreement with Roger Blyker and Matilda his wife, concerning a tenement in Bodmin, 30th Edw. I. (1301.)\* Roger le Tailleur was manncaptor for William Caruball, Burgess in Parliament for Bodmin, 33rd Edw. I. (1304) and also for John Bylorn in 15th Edw. II. (1321).† He and Meliora his wife are mentioned in 9th Edw. II. (1315).\* Their son Roger married Jone, daughter and heir of John Nantian, Lord of Kenwyn, by the daughter of Walter de la Hay; and by this marriage acquired considerable property in the neighbourhood of Truro. This Roger appears to have been a man of great wealth. He was assessed to the subsidy levied in Bodmin in the time of Edw. III. (year unknown) at more than three times as much as any other inhabitant of the town.‡ William, his grandson, left an only daughter, Johanna, who married, first, Thomas Paderda, by whom she had four daughters; and secondly, Nicholas Beket, the representative of a family which held lands in Bodmin at an early date. There are lands now

\* Assize Rolls.

† Writs and Returns to Parliament.

‡ Subsidy Rolls, Edw. III.

at Lower Whitley known as "Beket's Grove." By Nicholas Beket she had a son Edmund, who was manucaptor for William Penforn, burgess in Parliament for Bodmin, 9th Hen. VI. He married the daughter and coheir of Thomas Lanberg, by Alice, daughter and heir of Stephen Fairford, by whom he left an only daughter Ann, who became the wife of John Bere of Pengelly in St. Neot, the representative of another ancient Bodmin family.

We find the Beres in Bodmin as early as 3rd John (1201),\* when Alward Bere was amerced one mark, and Alan his brother half a mark, for disseizin. In 37th Henry III. (1252)\* Walter le Bere was sued concerning a mill at Bodmin. In 11th Edw. I. (1282) Stephen le Bere was amerced for selling wine contrary to the assize.\* In 14th Edw. I. (1285) John le Bere and Stephen le Bere were parties to a suit concerning Bodiniel,\* and in 30th of the same King's reign (1301) Roger le Bere of Bodmin petitioned against Reginald Lowys concerning a tenement in Bodmin.\* In 1309 Roger le Bere was witness to a deed relating to Tregannick, and in the following year to another relating to Trefreake.† Thomas Bere recovered Crellon in 1369.\* The same Thomas was burgess in Parliament for the borough in 15th Rich. II. (1391), when John Bere was his manucaptor, and he was again returned to the Parliaments of the 18th and 20th of the same King's reign.‡ Another Thomas was mayor of Bodmin in 1447 and again in 1450.§ He is believed to be the same who married Jone, daughter and heir of John Udy of Pengelly in St. Neot, by Jone, daughter and heir of . . . Pengelly of the same place, though this Thomas is described in the visitation pedigree in the Herald's College as Thomas Bere of Brammer, a place which we are unable to identify. The Beres would seem, however, to have had possessions in St. Neot before this alliance, for we find that as early as 9 Hen. IV. (1408)\* John Bere and John his brother, Johanna Bere and Alice Bere were sued concerning lands in that parish. Thomas Bere and Jane Udy had issue John Bere, who, as is above mentioned, took to wife Ann Beket. Two sons were born of this union; John, the eldest, inherited Pengelly. He died without issue male, and left a daughter, Philippa, who married first, Humphry Arundell, by whom she had no issue; and afterwards Peter Bevell, whose descendants are now her representatives.

Upon the death of John Bere, Pengelly passed to his brother Thomas, to whom payments of high rents for lands in Bodmin were made annually by the mayor and burgesses as late as 1501.|| He would appear, however, to have been dead before 1509, for in that year payment of high rent for lands in Borelane was made to John Bere of Pengelly, and in 1527 a similar payment was made to the *heirs* of John Bere.|| Thomas Bere had another son, Robert, who married Jaquet, daughter of Kestell of Park, and founded the family of Bere of Belawren in Egloshayle. John Bere of Pengelly, last mentioned, had a son William, who had a son Thomas, who died s.p. and was buried at Bodmin in 1604,¶ and a daughter Grace, who by marriage with John Grylls of Lanreath, carried the estates, including the advowson of the Church of St. Neot, into that family, which estates are now enjoyed by her representative, Lieut.-Colonel Shadwell Morley Grylls of St. Neot.

\* Assize Rolls.

‡ Writs and Returns to Parl.

|| Accounts of Receiver-General.

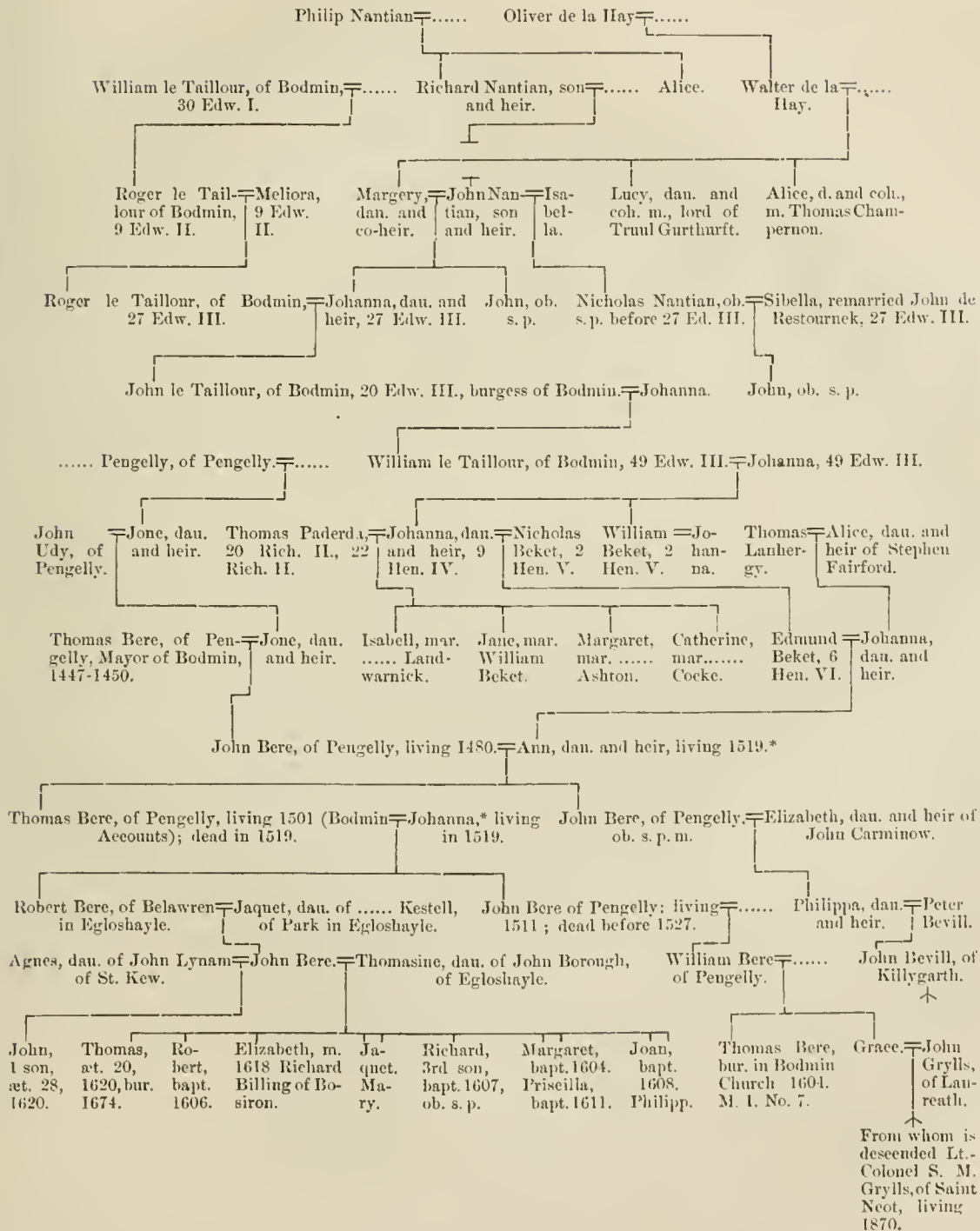
† Deeds at Tregothnan.

§ See List of Mayors.

¶ Monumental Inscription, No. 7.



## LE TAILLOUR, BEKET, AND BERE.



\* "I, Ann Bere, widow of John Bere of Pengelly, grant to Johanna Bere, widow, late wife of Thomas Bere my son, all that messuage called Borlawren in Egloshayle." Dat. 7 Oct. 10 Hen. VIII.

## KESTELL OF BODMIN.

The family of Kestell of Bodmin derives its descent from Symon son of John Kestell of Egloshayle, by Joan, daughter and sole heir of Nicholas Godolphin. Symon married Jane, daughter of Richard Boturnal,\* and his descendants appear to have acquired the estate from which that name was derived. We find John Kestell as one of the largest contributors to the rebuilding of Bodmin Church, 1468-1472.† William Kestell was assessed to the subsidy in Bodmin in 16 Henry VIII.‡ and John Kestell and Thomas Kestell in the 35th of the same king's reign.‡ The Kestells of Bodmin held Boturnal by military service of the Lord of the Manor of Penvrane, and in 15th Eliz. Thomas Kestell of Bodmin, gent., did homage to John Treffry, Esq. Lord of the Manor of Penvrane, for one knight's fee in Over Come and Nether Come, and one acre of land Cornish in Boturnell.§ This Thomas Kestell was town-clerk of Bodmin in 1560,|| and died in 1577. In 1580 Walter Kestell paid 7*s.* 8*d.* for relief and homage after the death of his father Thomas Kestell, to John Treffry for the same lands.§ Walter settled at Bradoak, and, marrying the daughter and heir of John Forde of Egloshayle, his son and heir, Thomas Kestell, returned to that parish and settled at Pendavy, where he was seated at the time of the Herald's Visitation\* of 1620. Several of the name, however, continued at Bodmin until the beginning of the 18th century. We purpose to treat of this family more at large in our account of Egloshayle.

## STONE OF BODMIN.

Lysons states that this family was descended from the family of Stone of Trevelver in St. Minver, who, he adds, had a residence in Bodmin for several generations before 1603, when John Stone represented that borough in Parliament. Notwithstanding some diligence in research, we have failed to discover any evidence of this descent, nevertheless the statement is probably correct. We do not find the name in the Subsidy Rolls for Bodmin of the reign of Henry VIII., but it appears almost at the commencement of the Parish Registers. The first entry is the marriage of John Stone and Elizabeth Garby in 1564, and the next the burial of Elizabeth Stone. These were probably the parents of William Stone, and of John Stone above-mentioned, who was mayor of Bodmin in 1600 and two following years, and Burgess in Parliament in 1603. William Stone, his son, was mayor in 1622, 1630, and 1637. For several generations this family took a foremost place among the burgesses of Bodmin, and its members frequently held the highest municipal office. The last of the name was Mr. Samuel Stone, who died on 1st June 1838, in Dover Road, London, and was buried in the vicinity. He left a considerable estate, both real and personal. The personal property he bequeathed to two Misses King, and the freehold was inherited by his next of kin, the Willises, Bennets, and Blighs, descendants of the three daughters and coheirs of John Stone, brother of Thomas, grandfather of the deceased.

Arms : the same as Stone of Trevelver : viz. Per pale or and vert, a chevron engrailed between three Cornish choughs counterechanged.

\* Visitation Pedigree.

‡ Subsidy Rolls.

|| Award in the dispute between the towns of Bodmin and Liskeard : *see ante*.

† Bodmin Church Accounts.

§ Deeds at Place, Fowey.

## STONE OF BODMIN.

JOHN STONE, = Elizabeth, dan. of ..... Garby;  
mar. 1561; \* bur. 1568.

John Stone, Mayor of Bodmin = ..... William Stone, = .....  
1600, 1601, 1602; Burgess in  
Parliament 1603; bur. 1629.

John. Frances, Harrye, William Stone, = Wilmott, Mary, Katherine,  
Joane. { died in bap. 1602; bap. Mayor of Bodmin dau. of bap. bap. 1588; \*  
John. { infancy. bur. 1623. bap. 1604. \* 1622, 1630, 1637; ..... bur. 1586. bur. 1588. \*  
Mary. } bur. 1642. \* 1643.

Gartred. Katherine, Elizabeth, John Stone of Bodmin, haberdasher, bap. = Katherine, Richard, Robert, = .....  
bap. 1619. mar. .... 1622; \* mayor 1657, bur. 1667. \* Will dau. of ..... bap. 1624. \* bap. 1632.

Wilmot, Katherine, Frances, John Stone, son and = Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Blight Two  
bap. bap. bap. heir; bap. 1659; \* of Bodmin; mar. 1681; \* daughters.  
1651. \* 1653. \* 1656. bur. 1727. \* 1739. See ped. of BLIGHT.

John Stone, = Joan, Charles, Samuel Stone, = Honour, Richard, Elizabeth, Catherine, bap. Wil- Abigail, = Thomas = Frances,  
bap. dau. of bap. bap. 1690; \* dau. of bap. bap. 1682; \* married mot. dau. of Stone, dau. of  
bur. 1685; \* ..... 1687. \* Mayor 1731, ..... 1695, \* 1683; \* Edward Brad- ..... 1753. Kempe:  
bur. 1761. May; mar. 1733, 1738, 1746, 1752; bur. Fry; mar. bur. 1722. † mar. John lick of Lanhy- drok 1717. See 1723. \* Will proved married  
bur. 1783. 1783. 1783. 1766. \* 1717, \* bur. 1740. \* field. ped. of EDY- VEAN. bur. 1724; \* bu. 1770;  
1783. 1783. 1783. 1766. \* 1717, \* bur. 1740. \* field. ped. of EDY- VEAN. bur. 1723. \* Will proved at Exce- ter 1754. 2nd wife.

Samuel, Elizabeth, Catherine, Elizabeth, Hester, Richard, John Stone, = Catherine, Richard Stone, = Joanna, dau.  
bap. bap. bap. 1747; bap. 1751; bap. 1758; bap. 1723; \* dau. of bap. 1725; of Walter  
1737; \* 1743; \* married married Stephen mar. Richard, 1722; \* Hugh King died 1784, Radeliffe of  
bur. 1742. William Cradock 1768. 1768. 1777. 1722. \* buried 1763. died 1826, M. I. No. 25. Devon; bur.  
1768. 1768. 1777. 1722. \* buried 1763. died 1826, M. I. No. 3. M. I. No. 25.  
1768. 1768. 1777. 1722. \* buried 1763. died 1826, M. I. No. 3. M. I. No. 25.

Samuel Stone, John, Thomas Stone of = Mary, daughter of Elizabeth,  
bap. 1763; \* bap. 1765; bap. 1767; \* bur. Bodmin, mercer; Edward Truscott, bap.  
died in Lon- 1 June, died 1832. mar. 1792; \* bur. 1768, \*  
1838. 1788. 1832. M. I. No. 81. buried 1769. \*

Catherine Loveday, bap. 1796; bur. 1832,  
act. 36. M. I. No. 81.

\* At Bodmin.

## KEMPTHORNE

This family derives its name from an ancient estate in the parish of Clawton, eo. Devon,\* where it is probable they continued seated for a considerable period, but eventually, probably about the beginning of the 15th century, upon failure of male issue of the elder line, the estates passed with the heiress to a younger son of the Leys of Beer-Ferrers, who settled at Kempthorne, and in course of time wrote themselves Ley, Ley *alias* Kempthorne, or Kempthorne alone.† In the early part of the 15th century, John Ley of Kempthorne married Thomasine, daughter of Robert Jourdan of Tonacombe, in the parish of Morwinstow, and seated himself there. John Ley, alias Kempthorne, his eldest son, married Katherine daughter of Sir Piers Courtenay of Ugbrooke, co. Devon, and dying in 1592 s.p. the estates devolved upon his next brother, Nicholas, who took to wife Margaret daughter and heir of John Laveney. His grandson John Ley alias Kempthorne of Tonacombe registered the pedigree of his family at the Heralds' Visitation in 1620, and was allowed the arms of Ley and Kempthorne quarterly. By Eulalia, daughter of John Trevellian of Nettlecombe, Esq. he left an only child Honour, born in 1620. She married Thomas Waddon, to whom she carried the Tonacombe estates, and is now represented by William Waddon Martin of Tonacombe, Esq. Richard, a younger son of John Ley by Thomasine Jourdan, settled in the parish of Merther.‡ He was twice married, and had issue by both wives, some of whom are supposed to have migrated to Mullion in Kerrier, and Carminow in the parish of Mawgan. Samuel Kempthorne of Mullion died in 1665,§ leaving, with other children, a son Edward, whose grandson of the same name, of Carminow, by Margaret, the daughter of Paseoe Tregidyon of Tregidyon in Cury, had a large family. Samuel his fourth son is now represented by his grandson John Buckingham Kempthorne, of Polhormou, near Helston, son of Capt. Samuel Kempthorne, Royal Navy. James, his fifth son, entered the Royal Navy, in which he accompanied the gallant Boseawen in many of his enterprises, and attained the rank of admiral.|| He married Eleanor, only child of the Rev. Sampson Sandys of Lanarth, and of St. Martin's in Meneage, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. John, the eldest, became senior wrangler at Cambridge, and afterwards Prebendary of Gloucester, who, in 1837 died seized, among other lands in the Lizard district, of the Manor of Rosenithon in St. Kevern, all which, after his decease, were sold. Three of his sons are now living, viz. John, Vicar of Wedmore, eo. Somerset; Richard, Rector of Elton, eo. Hunts., late archdeacon of St. Helena; and Samp-

\* Pole's Devon, *sub* Clawton.

† Parish Reg. of Morwinstow and Heralds' Visit. 1620.

‡ Heralds' Visitation.

§ Par. Reg.

|| The family of Kempthorne has been remarkable for its attachment to the navy. Admiral Sir John Kempthorne finds a place in Prince's Worthies of Devon (p. 549). He was knighted for his brilliant achievements. His son Captain Morgan Kempthorne is celebrated for the defeat of seven Algerine men of war with a single frigate; he was mortally wounded. There is a monument to his memory at Leghorn. Thomas Kempthorne, Commissioner of Chatham Dockyard, married the great-granddaughter of John Hampden the Patriot. The inscription on his monument in Hampden church, 1759, informs us, that, following the example of his ancestors, he served his King and Country in the Royal Navy.

son, settled in New Zealand. James, second son of Admiral Kempthorne, purchased Kirland and settled there. He married Mary Peter, daughter of George Borlase of Wadebridge, afterwards of Kirland. Of the issue of this marriage two sons and two daughters still survive: viz. Capt. George Borlase Kempthorne, late of the Indian Navy, and John Kempthorne of Callington, surgeon; both of whom have issue. The daughters are Eleanor Hosken, widow of the late Sir Joseph Graves Sawle, Bart; and Caroline Gilbert, widow of the late Ambrose Thomson. Mr. James Kempthorne died at Bodmin in 1851, and a monument to his memory was erected in the parish church (No. 27), whereon is displayed the quartered coat of Ley alias Kempthorne of Tonacombe.\*

Eleanor, the daughter of Admiral Kempthorne, married the Rev. Charles Bryan, and had a son, James, now in the Admiralty, and a daughter, Ellen, who married first Henry Neville of Walcot, in Northamptonshire, Esq.; and, secondly, Colonel Cracroft Amcotts of Hackthorn, co. Lincoln, now M.P. for Mid-Lincolnshire, and chairman of the Quarter Sessions of his county.

#### HOBBS.

For two or three descents members of this family were prominent inhabitants of Bodmin. We find Hugh Hobbs, gent. settled in Bodmin before the middle of the seventeenth century. He married Joan, one of the daughters of John Dunkyn of Penzance, by Elizabeth his wife, one of the sisters and coheir of Christopher Walker, which Joan was sister to Cecilia, who married first John Treise of St. Thomas by Launceston and afterwards William Thomas. Upon the settlement † of the estates which Cecilia derived from her uncle upon her second marriage in 1663 the remainder in the manor of Barlandew, and in the moiety of the manor of Hamatethy, and also a sixth part of the said manor, in the event of the failure of issue of Cecilia, was conveyed to her sister Joan Hobbs and the heirs of her body. Hugh Hobbs was mayor of Bodmin in 1654, 1662, and 1682, in which last-mentioned year he set up the King's letter in Bodmin church. Upon the grant of the new charter to Bodmin in 1685 he was therein appointed one of the aldermen or capital burgesses. We find him, Joan his wife, and Walker Hobbs his son and heir apparent mentioned in a deed dated in 1692.‡ He died in 1697, and was buried at Bodmin, leaving two sons, Walker and Hugh. Walker also was a distinguished burgess of Bodmin, and mayor in 1695 and 1701. He had a large family, but, with the exception of two sons, Walker and Christopher, and three daughters, they all died in infancy. Mr. Walker Hobbs died in 1725 and his brother Christopher in 1733, the first apparently without surviving issue and the latter unmarried.

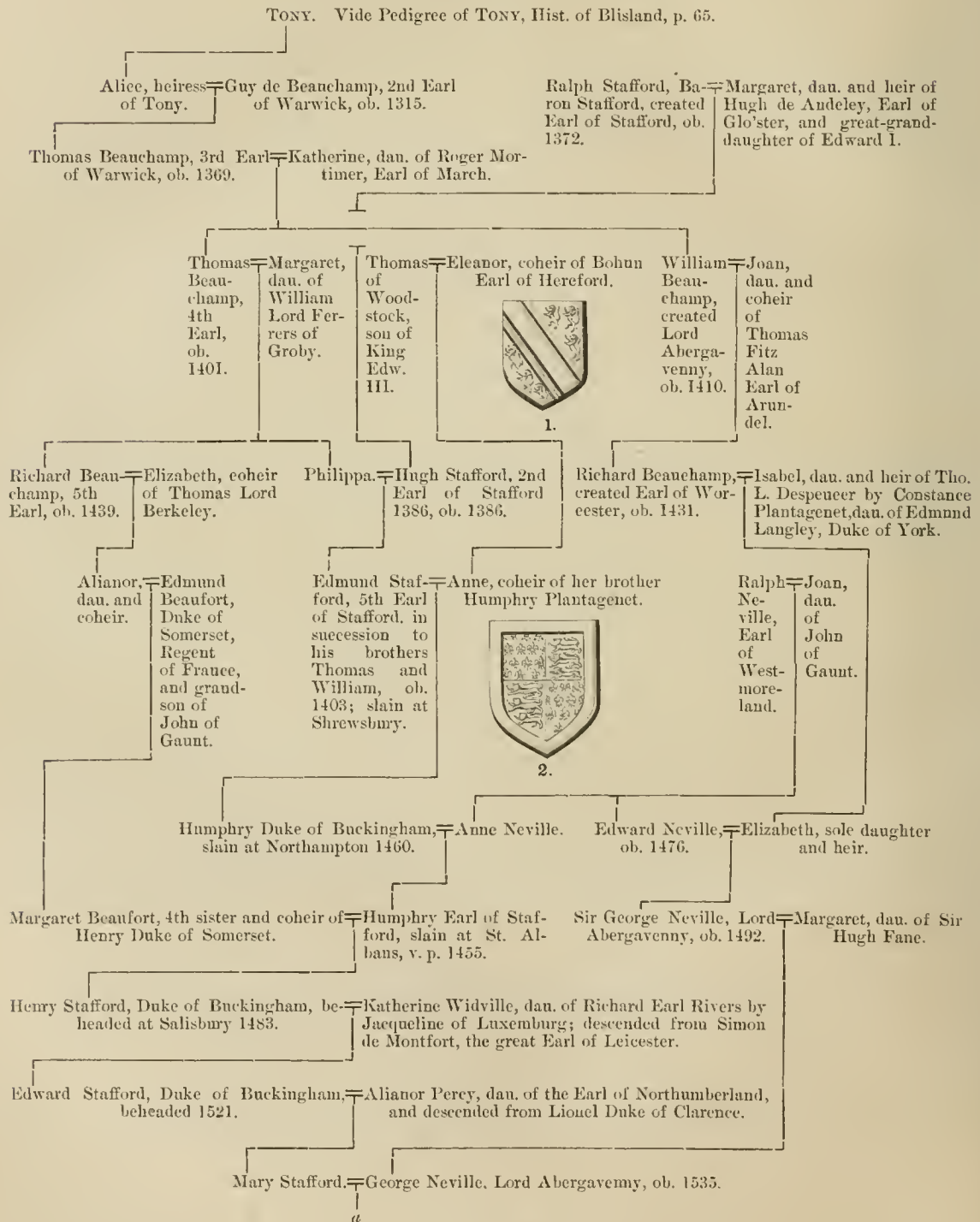
Arms. . . . on a bend three birds . . . , on a chief . . . two stag's heads cabossed. These arms are derived from a seal to a deed executed by Walker Hobbs on 28th November, 1711, and now before the author.

\* 1 and 4. Argent, a chevron between three bear's heads couped at the shoulders sable, for *Ley*; 2 and 3. Argent, three pine trees fructed proper, for *Kempthorne*.

† Deeds at Lavethan.

‡ Deed at Tredethy.

## TABLE SHOWING THE DESCENTS AND CONNECTIONS OF SEVERAL EMINENT CORNISH FAMILIES.



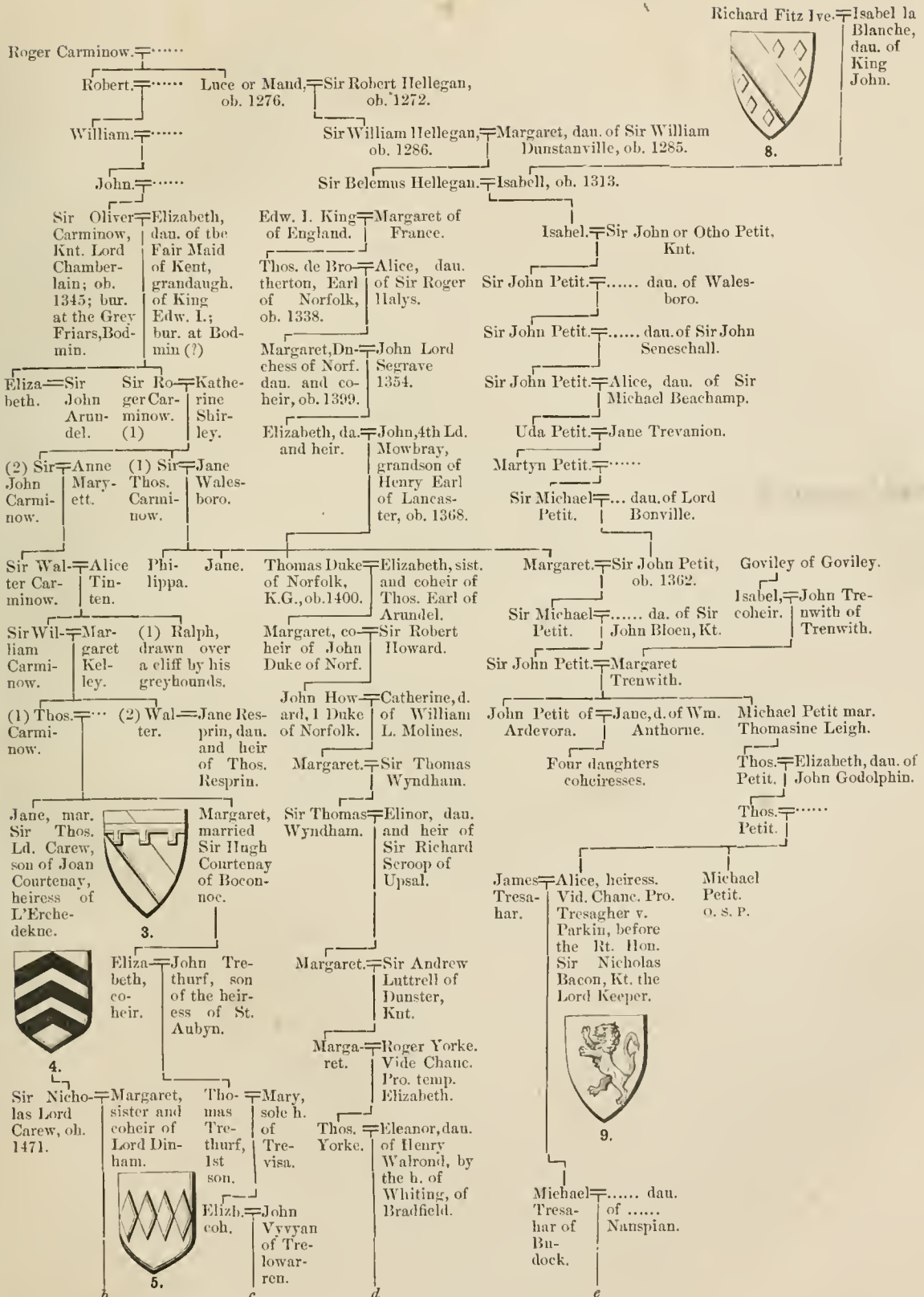
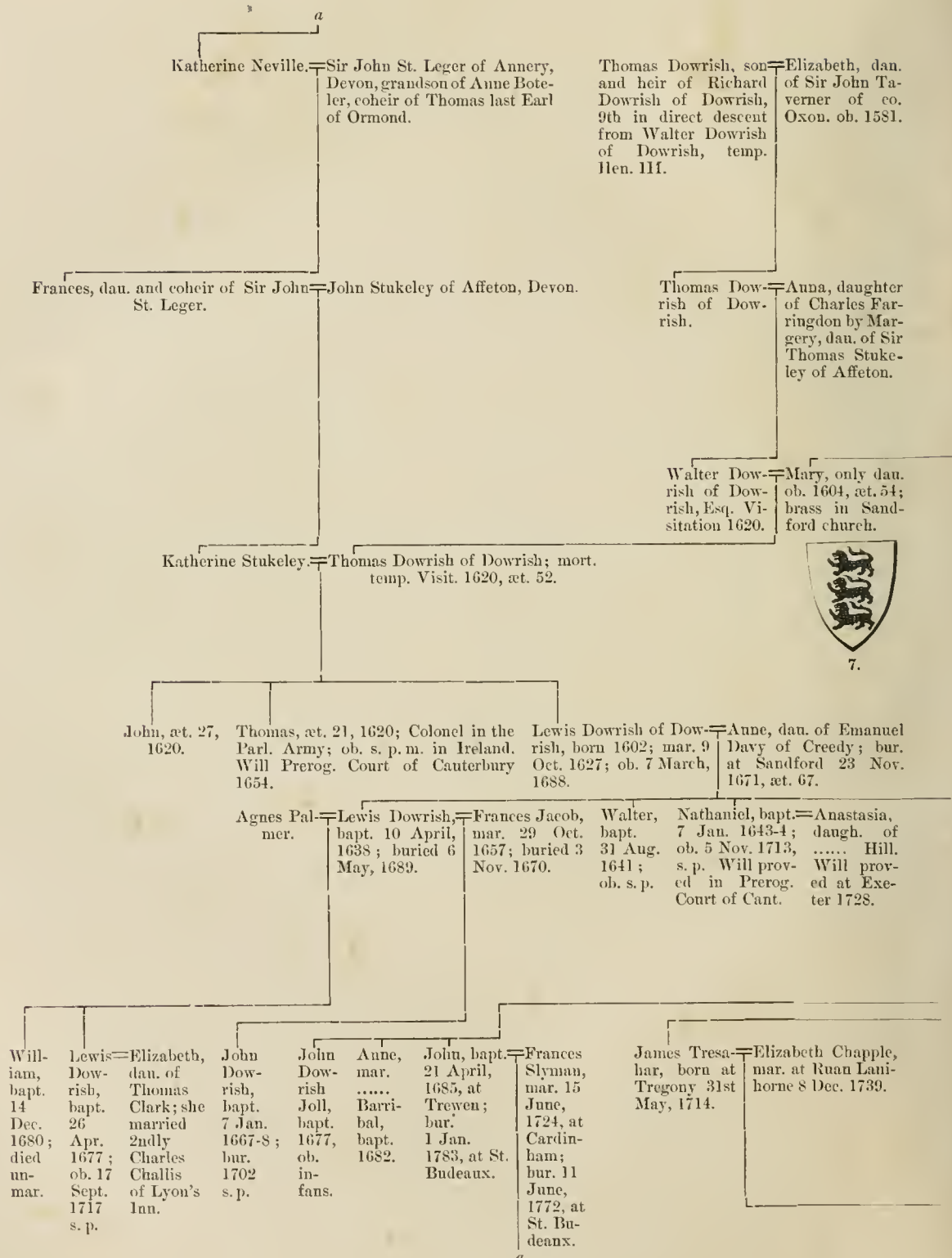


TABLE SHOWING THE DESCENTS AND CONNECTIONS





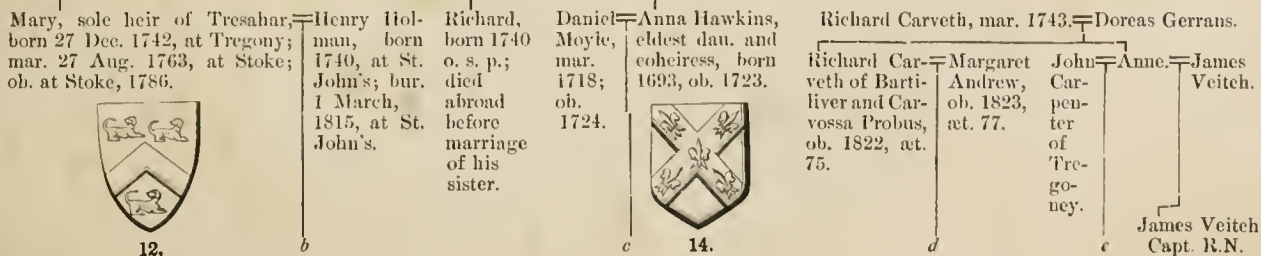
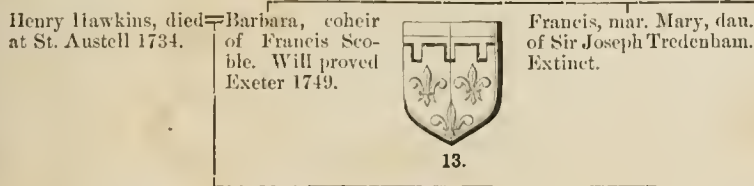
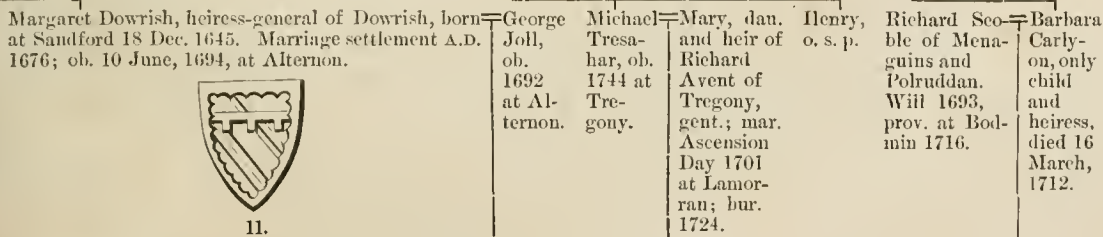
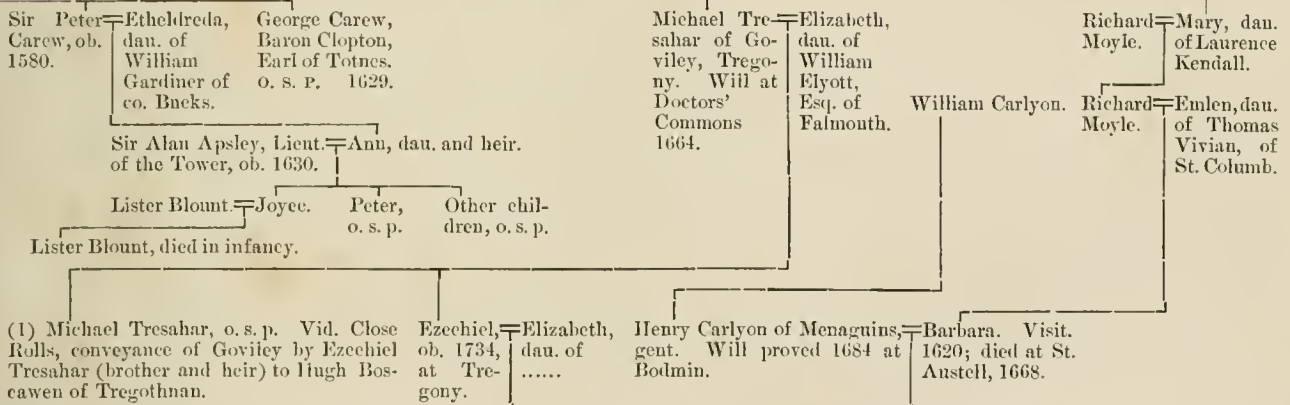
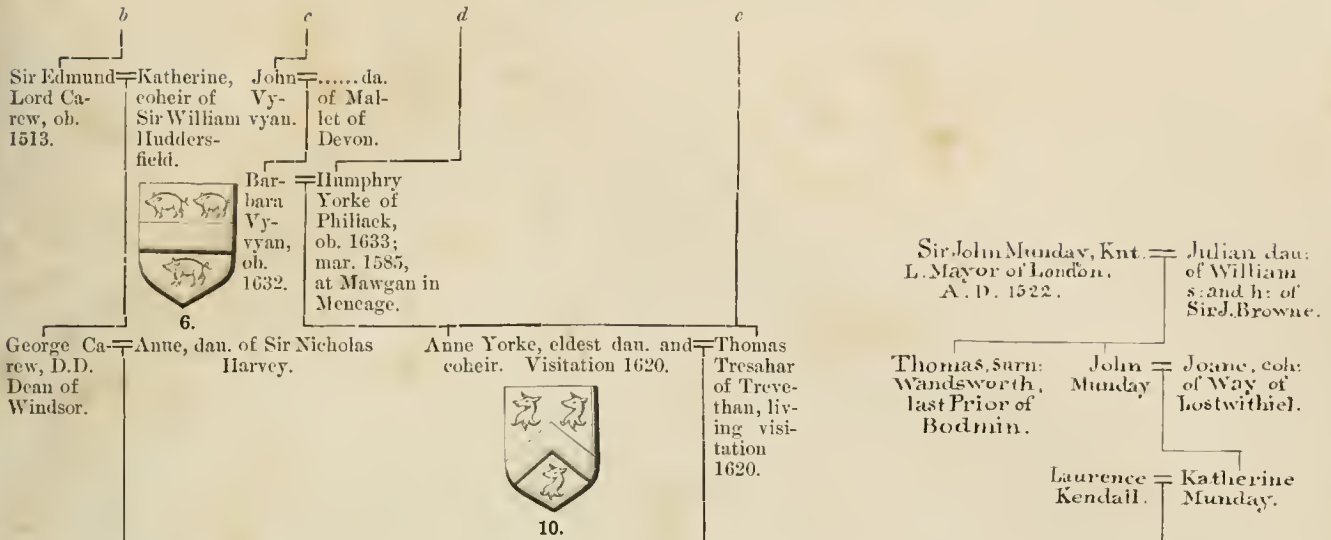
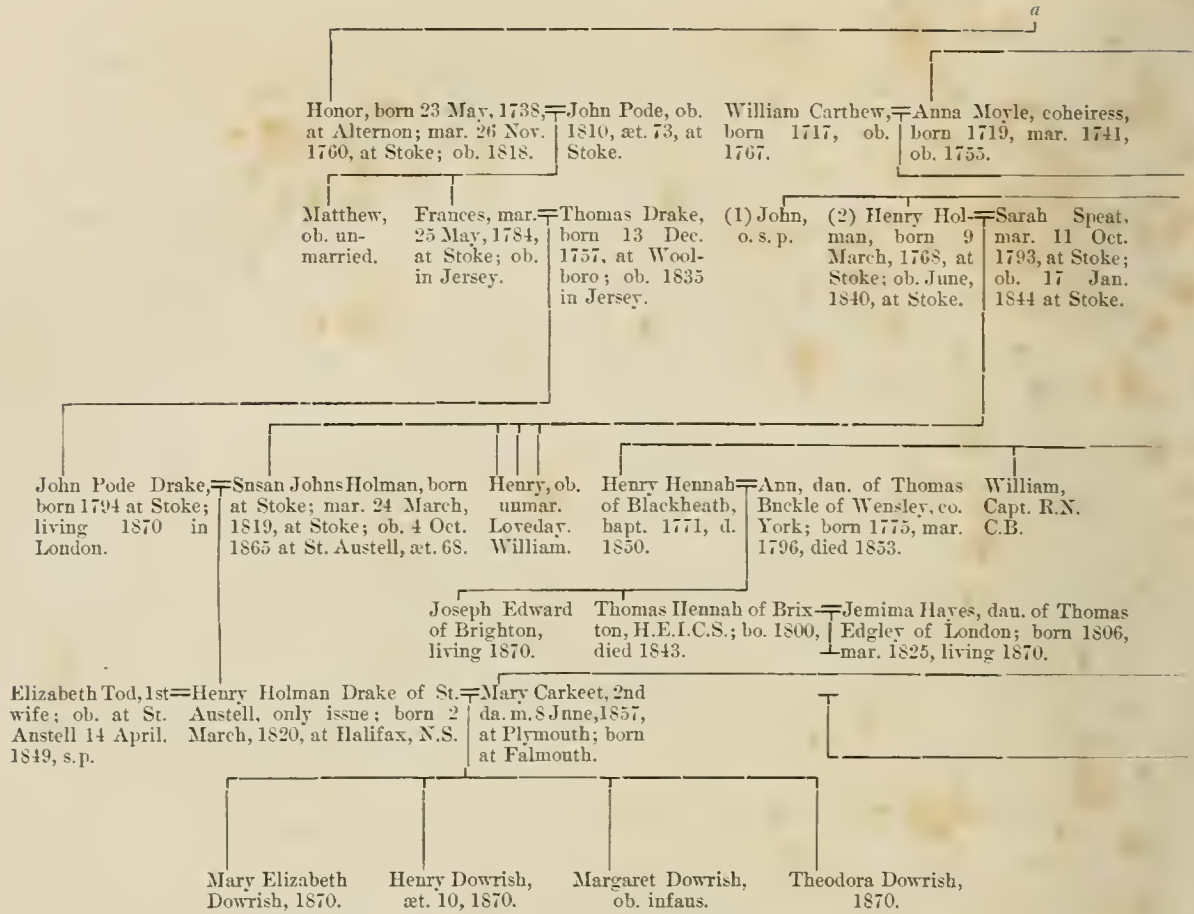
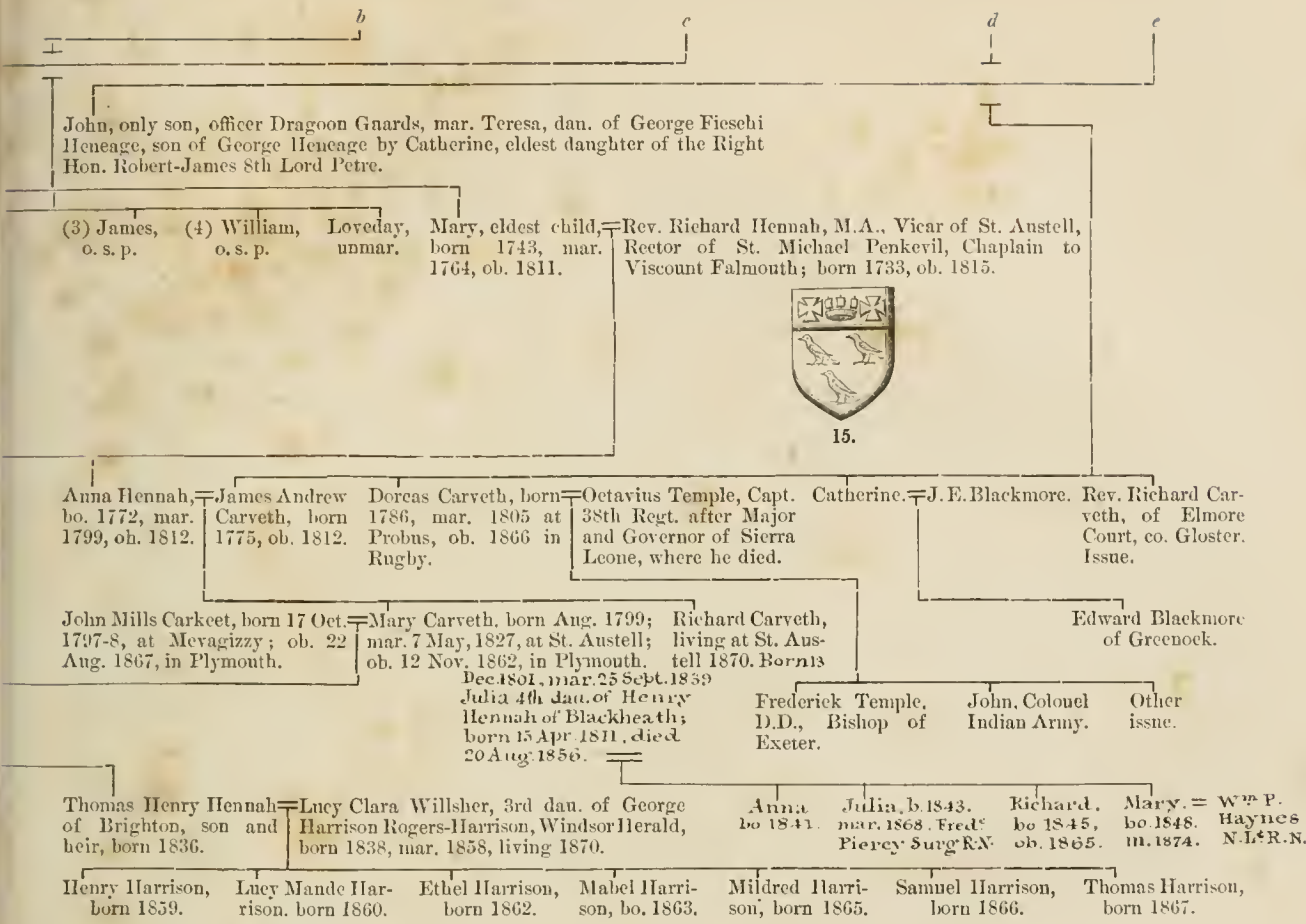


TABLE SHOWING THE DESCENTS AND CONNECTIONS



BLAZONRY OF THE ARMS ON THE SHIELDS IN THE TABLE OF DESCENTS.

1. BOHUN ..... Az. a hend arg. cotised between six lioncels ramp. or.
2. PLANTAGENET ..... Quarterly, France (ancient) and England within a bordure ar.
3. CARMINOW ..... Az. a bend or and a label gu.
4. ARCHDEKNE ..... Ar. three chevrons sa.  
 brings in *Haccomb* ..... Ar. three bends sa.  
*Roche* ..... Gu. three roaches naiant ar.  
*St. Aubyn* ..... Ar. on a cross gu. five bezants.  
*TALBOT* ..... Gu. a lion ramp. and bordure eng. or.  
*MORTIMER* ... Barry of six or and az. on a chief of the first 3  
 pallets between 2 gyronnies of the second, over  
 all a bend gu.
5. DINHAM ..... Gu. 4 fusils in fess ermine.  
 brings in *\*Arches* ..... Gu. three arches or.  
*Courtenay* ..... Or. three torteaux.  
*Moles* ..... Ar. two bars gn. and in ch. 3 torteaux.
6. HUDDERSFIELD..... Ar. a fess between three boars passant sa.  
 brings in *Bozon* ..... Az. three bird bolts ar.  
*\*St. George?* ... Arg. a chief az. over all a lion ramp. gu.



- 7. CAREW ..... Or, three lions passant sa. armed and langued gu. brings in \*Fitz Stephen... Per pale gu. and erm. a saltier counterchanged.
  - \* Courcy..... Ar. three eagles disp. gu. crowned or.
  - \* Tuice ..... Quarterly ar. and gu.
  - \* Hydron ..... Ar. 3 adders enwrapped vert.
  - \* Mohun ..... Or, a cross eng. sa.†
  - \* Fleming? ..... Vair, a chief chequy or and gu.
  - \* Brewer ..... Gu. two bends wavy or.
  - \* Bouville..... Sa. six mullets arg. 3, 2, 1, pierced gu.
- 8. FITZ IVE..... Gu. a bend between six fusils or.
- 9. PETIT ..... Ar. a lion ramp. gu.
- 10. YORKE..... Az. a chev. between three doe's heads erased or.
- 11. DOWRISH ..... Ar. a bend cotised within a bordure eng. sa. and a label az.
- 12. TRESAILAR ..... Az. a chev. between 3 talbots couchant vel currentes sinister, regardant ar.
- 13. SCOBELL..... Per pale ar. and gu. three fleurs-de-lis and a label counterchanged.
- 14. HAWKINS ..... Ar. upon a saltier sa. five fleurs-de-lis of the field.
- 15. HENNAH ..... Ar. 3 choughs sa. upon a chief az., a naval crown between two crosses pattée.

\* On the Carew Tomb, Exeter Cathedral.  
 † Also Mohun's second coat, Gu. a maunch erm. hand pr. holding a fleur-de-lis or

## WALLIS.

The family of Wallis claims a brief notice at our hands. John Wallis, gent. attorney-at-law and deputy recorder of the borough, exercised a considerable influence therein for many years. He was the youngest son of Mr. Nicholas Wallis of Maddern by Miss Hoskyn, said to have been a lady of good family,\* and settled in Bodmin about 1783. His eldest brother, Christopher, was also an attorney practising at Helston, and was concerned in the sale of all Lord Arundell's lands in the county of Cornwall. He amassed considerable wealth, and, having purchased Trevarno in Sithney, died in 1826. His only child and heiress, Philippa, married Joseph Lamb Popham, Captain R.N., younger brother of Admiral Sir Home Popham, K.B., and is now represented by her son Christopher Wallis Popham of Trevarno, Esq. Mr. Wallis's second brother Thomas was collector of customs at St. Ives.

Upon the death of Mr. George Browne, attorney-at-law, Mr. John Wallis succeeded to his business at Bodmin. He was an enterprising and speculative man, and upon the sale of the Morshead estates in 1808 he purchased several manors, which he retained until near his death, regularly holding the manor courts, which have since been discontinued. He married Isabella Mary, daughter of Henry Slogget, R.N. by Isabella Mary, one of the sisters and coheirs of John Samuel Silly, Esq. the last of that name, and had a large family, the most remarkable of whom was the late Rev. John Wallis, vicar of Bodmin, to whom allusion has been frequently made in this work. The family is now represented in Bodmin by J. Preston Wallis, gent. attorney-at-law.

It is stated by the late Rev. John Wallis, in a letter to Mr. Lysons dated in 1813,\* that his family was not in any way connected with the family of Wallis of Fentonwoon near Camelford.

## GATTY.

We find the name of John Gatty among the contributors to the funds for rebuilding Bodmin Church in 1470, from which date we do not trace the name of Gatty in Bodmin until the 18th century. In 1717 is recorded the marriage of Robert Gatty and Elizabeth Bond. It was a son of this marriage, Joseph Gatty, who, about 1750, became governor of the debtors' prison at Bodmin. He was twice married, first, to Johanna, daughter of John Beard of Bodmin, by whom he had three children: William; Elizabeth, who married James Every; and Johanna. Secondly, he married Jane daughter of Mr. Thomas Hawken, by whom, as well as other children, he had two sons, Robert and Thomas. The latter was appointed one of the capital burgesses under the charter of 38 Geo. III. and his descendants still possess property in Bodmin.

About 1780 William Gatty and Robert Gatty, sons of Joseph, after receiving their education in the Grammar School at Bodmin, left their native town and settled in London. William

\* Additional MSS. 9116, ff. 219, 224.

became attached to the Court of Exchequer, and died in 1820, aged 72 years; whilst his brother Robert, after a long practice as a solicitor in the city of London, died in 1837, aged 77 years. Both these brothers had several children, and it has happened that the youngest, in each case, has attained the greatest social prominence.

George Gatty, Esq. the youngest son of William Gatty, was for some years one of the Taxing Masters in Chancery. He became the possessor of Felbridge Park, near East Grinstead; served the office of high sheriff for the county of Sussex in 1861, and died 19th May, 1864, leaving a widow and only son, Charles Henry Gatty, of Felbridge Park, Esq. M.A. who is in the commission of the peace for the county of Sussex.

The Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D. vicar of Ecclesfield and sub-dean of York, is the youngest of Robert Gatty's children. He married Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Scott, well known as Lord Nelson's chaplain. Mrs. Gatty is a distinguished writer, especially for the young. Their eldest son is the Rev. Reginald A. Gatty, LL.B., rector of Bradfield, co. York.

#### BROWNE OF BODMIN AND TREWARDALE.

This family has occupied a position of credit in the county for just three centuries, during two of which it has been located in Blisland and Bodmin. The first member of it of whom we have certain record is Bennet Browne of Gwincar, whose son and heir Vernon was baptized there in 1610. This Vernon, who is believed to have been an attorney-at-law, resided sometime in Ladoek,\* having married Ann, daughter of Henry Bennallecke of that parish, gent., in 1632, by whom he had three sons, William, Vernon, and Michael. William, the eldest son, married Honour, daughter of George Spry of Blisland, Esq., and was residing in Blisland in 1671, when his father enfeoffed him, as his eldest son and heir,† in the manors of Denis Eia Porthia in St. Ives, Argansawth, Respletha, and Penzance, in the county of Cornwall. A few years afterwards he purchased Trewardale and settled there, adding to his property in that neighbourhood Tregenna, in Blisland, still called "Browne's Tregenna," Dunnaton, and Merrifield, in Temple, part of Penrose in St. Breward, and Tremaddick and other lands in St. Neot. Hals, writing of Blisland, says "In this parish at (. . . . .) dwelleth William Browne, gent. attorney-at-law, who hath gott a considerable estate by the practice of his profession, who married [ ] Spry of this parish; his father [ ], his grandfather [ ]; and giveth for his arms ‡ . . . . ."

William Browne (son of this William) had two sons, William and George. The former succeeding to a property involved by his father sold it in 1762 to William Mackworth Praed, of

\* Bond in the possession of the Rev. C. M. Edward Collins of Trewardale (date 1635).

† Deed dated 9 Jan. 1671, in the possession of the Rev. C. M. Edward Collins.

‡ This passage is not in Hals, as printed by himself or by Davies Gilbert, but it is found in Hals's original MSS. in the possession of H. S. Stokes, Esq. of Bodmin. These MSS. were, in 1790, in the custody of Mr. George Browne, from whom they passed to Dr. Whitaker, by whose daughter, the widow of the late Dr. Taunton of Truro, they were bequeathed to Mr. Stokes.

Yarnacombe in Devon, Esq., who, twelve years afterwards, in 1764, resold Trewardale and Dunnaton to the younger brother, Mr. George Browne of Bodmin. William Browne married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Bullock of Bodmin, gent. and coheir of her brother Richard Bullock,\* gent., and had a son William, who practised as a solicitor in London, and left a son, John Browne of Polwyn near Helston, who died in 1853, s. p. He had two sisters, Mary and Harriet-Matilda wife of Henry Clutterbuck, M.D. of Walbrook, London, his coheirs and representatives of the elder branch of the family of Browne.

Mr. George Browne settled at Bodmin in 1744, and practised as a solicitor and proctor. He assisted Mr. John Bennett, the deputy registrar of the Archdeaconry Court, in the conduct of his business, and, upon the resignation of that gentleman from age, Mr. Browne became deputy-registrar, and assisted in the removal of the court from Lostwithiel to Bodmin.†

Mr. Browne obtained a large practice at Bodmin, and amassed considerable property both real and personal. He married Mary, daughter of . . . . . Hamley of Bodmin, and left an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married the Rev. John Basset Collins, rector of Camborne, by whom she had a numerous family.‡ Mr. Browne died in 1795, and, after making provision for his younger grandchildren, he bequeathed the bulk of his estate to his eldest grandson, George Francis Collins, on the condition of his assuming the name of Browne, which he did by royal licence, dated 24th Sept. 1799,§ and is now represented by his son John Collins Browne, of Crow's Nest, Virginistowc, near Launceston. Mr. Browne was buried in Blisland church, according to the direction in his will, "in a walled grave to be made as near to the remains of his father, mother, brother, and sister as conveniently may be." ||

Arms: Or, three garbs azure, as used by George Browne, about the middle of the last century. The seal to the bond of 1635, referred to above, bears an escutcheon charged with three (apparently) boats, and surmounted by the letters V. B.

\* See pedigree of Bullock, *ante*.

† See "Probate Court," *ante*.

‡ See pedigree of Collins, *post*.

§ See account of Trewardale in History of Blisland, p. 45.

|| Mr. Browne kept a diary from the time of his settling in Bodmin until his death, which contains notices of many facts and illustrations of the social habits of the period. Some portion of this is now in the possession of his descendant, the Rev. C. M. Edward Collins of Trewardale, and has been frequently cited in his work. According to tradition Commodore Browne, who was second in command at Porto Bello, 21 Nov. 1739, was a member of this family. His connection with the Brownes of Blisland cannot be traced. He may however have been descended from Michael or Vernon Browne of Gwinear (see pedigree). The late Mrs. Collins, George Browne's daughter, always affirmed it as a fact, who probably heard it from her father, who was 19 years of age when Porto Bello was taken and would have had good means of knowing the truth. There are at Trewardale two old engravings, dated 1740, of Admiral, afterwards Lord, Vernon, and Captain Browne, and also a medal struck to commemorate the victory. There is a picture of the commodore in the Greenwich Gallery, presented by his grandson E. Hawke Locker, Esq., formerly governor of the hospital. It is said<sup>1</sup> that the Spanish commander went to the ship of Commodore Browne to surrender his sword, and that that officer declined to receive it and sent the Spaniard on to the admiral. The sword, however, is now in the possession of the commodore's descendant, Frederick Locker of 91 Victoria Street, Westminster, Esq.

<sup>1</sup> In an account of the pictures in the Greenwich gallery by Algernon son of E. H. Locker.

## COLLINS.

The name of this family, written in various forms as Cowlin, Coulin, Collings, Colyn, Collyns, and Collins, is found in the earliest records relating to the county of Cornwall. A family of the name of Couling was resident in Bodmin in the 13th century. John Couling was burgess \* in Parliament in 1294, being the first occasion on which burgesses were sent; and in 1312 we again find the name of John Coulynge as burgess, and William Coulyng as one of his manueaptors. In 1307 John Collin was burgess in Parliament for Launceston, as was John Collings in 1338, and Thomas Colling in 1400.† We have before alluded to a family of Colyn which was seated at Bosearne, and afterwards became lords of the manor and advowson of Helland, which family will hereafter receive special notice in these pages. ‡ We should also mention John Colyns who was Vicar of Gwennap from 1404 to 1418, when he removed to Ludgvan, and Thomas Colyns, or, as Dr. Oliver writes his name, Collins, § the last Prior of Tywardreth. He was the son of John Colyns and Alice his wife, was born in 1462, ordained priest in 1486, and appointed Prior in 1507. He held the vicarage of Fowey, which about 1532 he resigned in favour of Henry Colyns, sup-

\* See *ante*, List of Burgesses.

† There is a monument in Launceston church to Thomas Collins, gent. who married a daughter of S. Piper, gent. and died in 1614. The arms thereon are, A chevron gnttée between three birds, resembling the coat now used by the Collins family except that the birds appear to be cocks.

‡ Of this family was John Colyn, sheriff of Cornwall in 1388 and 1392.

§ The late Joseph Thomas Treffry of Place, Fowey, esq. in a letter dated 4th February, 1844, addressed to the late Capt. Collins, and now at Trewardale, stated that he had the arms of Prior Colyns in his possession, and that, to the best of his belief, they were the same as those borne by the Collins family. It appears, however, from a note on a MS. in the British Museum that, in Mr. Blomfield's MS. book of heraldry called "The Book of Chevrons," the following arms were assigned to Prior Colyns: Azure, on a chevron between three bezants three Cornish choughs: on a chief or, a griffin passant, party per pale gules and sable. (Addl. MS. 5827, 191.) What authority there was for this assignment we know not, and "The Book of Chevrons" is now lost.

Mr. Smirke, the learned Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, to whom Cornwall is greatly indebted for illustrations of the ancient historical documents of the county, has, however, brought to light a most curious and interesting personal seal of this Prior, which has been noticed by him in Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon*. (Addl. Supp. p. 5.) The seal is attached to a grant preserved in the Muniment Room at Wardour Castle. It is an antique intaglio representing in miniature the famous group of the Laocoon. A very interesting paper on this gem by C. W. King, M.A. was published by the Royal Archaeological Institute in their *Journal*, vol. xxiv. 45, in which is given an engraving of the impression double the original size, and which, through the favour of the Institute, we are enabled to lay before our readers. Mr. King, who has long pursued the study of ancient glyptics, and is esteemed a very high authority on the subject, considers this gem to be of the best period of Greek art in this particular branch, and believes it to have been engraved two or three centuries before the Christian era. The intaglio differs in some of its details from the marble group of the Laocoon, which when disinterred in 1512 was in an imperfect state, and was restored by M. Angelo in conformity with his own conception of the missing parts, which this ancient intaglio, however, shows to have been incorrect. The acquisition of this gem for his private signet shows Prior Colyns to have been a man of taste and refinement.



posed by Oliver to have been his nephew. Prior Colyns surrendered the priory in 1536, and died in 1539.\*

Contemporary with Henry above mentioned was Edward Collins, who was instituted to the Rectory of Illogan in 1533,† from whom the family of which we now treat is descended in a direct line. We have, however, nothing beyond family tradition to connect him with the families alluded to above, or with the Prior. This family is remarkable for its attachment to, and close connection with, the church. Until the last generation, of those who have adopted a profession not one has entered any other than Holy Orders.

In succession to the above-mentioned Edward Collins several of his descendants were connected with Illogan. Richard Thomas, son of Edward, was instituted to the Rectory in 1559, Edward in 1600,‡ and John in 1632, who died in 1684, thus occupying that benefice for 151 years consecutively, except one break of twelve years under an assignment made by Richard Collyns; whilst Edward, son of Richard Thomas, and father of the last-mentioned Edward, who, although in Holy Orders was not Rector of Illogan, was buried there.

John Collins, the last-mentioned Rector, was altogether the most interesting member of the Collins family. He previously held some other benefice, and obtained a special dispensation from George Abbott, Archbishop of Canterbury, for induction into this Rectory.§ He suffered for his faithfulness to the church, having been, in 1646, ejected from his benefice|| and imprisoned by the rebels.¶ Upon his release from imprisonment he practised medicine\*\* at Falmouth until the restoration, when he was reinstated in his benefice. In 1664 he was instituted to the Rectory of Camborne, which he also held until his death in 1684.†† He married Ann daughter of Henry Bray of Treswithan, in Camborne, by whom he had two daughters, who both pre-deceased him. His wife survived him until 1697, and erected a monument to his memory, and that of his daughters, within the sanctuary walls. In his will, dated in 1683,‡‡ he touchingly refers to his sufferings, expressing a “wish to be buried in the upper end of the north side of y<sup>e</sup> parish church, always living, and by God’s grace hoping to die, in y<sup>e</sup> Christian religion as established in the Church of England, which doth necessarily imply loyalty to the crowne, for which I have been a confessor both in loss of my estate and imprisonment of my body.” The monument is of coarse

\* Monast. Exon. pp. 35, 45.

† Upon the presentation of Arthur Plantageuet, natural son of Edw. IV. *jure uxoris*.

‡ “1632. Obiit Edvardus Collins, hujus ecclesie rector an. 32, 15to die Junii, et sepultus fuit in sepulero patris sui die decimo octavo ejusdem.” (Par. Reg.)

§ The dispensation is set out in the Parish Register, and shows that he succeeded his father in the rectory, and that he was inducted on the 7th August, 1632.

|| See Walker’s *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 215.

¶ These notes also occur: “In July 1646 I was sequestrated and silenced by the rebels,” and again when he returned he records, “After fourteen years sequestration from July 1646 to June 1660.”

\*\* As late as 1863 there was preserved at Trathan a MS. Diary in which he had recorded his experience, the remedies employed, their failure or success, with the habitat of, and mode of preparing, the herbs used.

†† “1684. Johannes Collins Reverendus, hujus ecclesie rector, obiit 4<sup>to</sup> die mensis Junii, et sepultus fuit in sepulero patris sui Edwardi 6<sup>to</sup> die ejusdem mensis, et aetatis suae anno septuagesimo septimo.” (Par. Reg.)

‡‡ Antograph will preserved at Exeter Registry.



free stone, and was discovered during the incumbency of the Rev. George Trewecke, plastered over, in the place indicated above. Sculptured on the stone are the figures of the deceased kneeling before a fald-stool, upon which lies an open book, and kneeling behind him his wife and two daughters. Above an escutcheon of arms, viz. : a chevron guttéé between three birds (Collins) ; impaling three trees, 2 and 1 (Bray), surmounted by an Esquire's helmet and a crest : a bird rising (see engraving below). Beneath an inscription which has been printed.\*



Edward, the elder brother of Dr. John Collins, settled at Redruth. He had two sons. Edward, the younger, took holy orders, and became rector of Phillack and Gwithian. He married a niece of Jaspas, and granddaughter of Gregory, Phillipps, his two predecessors in the benefice, both of whom were ejected from their respective parishes during the interregnum, † and had several children, of whom John, the only son who arrived at man's estate, also took orders, and became vicar of Constantine. Ann, the eldest daughter of Edward Collins, married John Giddy, and became the grandmother of Davies Gilbert the historian of Cornwall, who was for many years one of the representatives in Parliament for the borough of Bodmin, and sometime President of the Royal Society.

John Collins, the elder son, who succeeded to his father's and uncle's estates, lived for some time at Redruth ; then removed to Truro, where he married Mary, daughter of Andrew May, M.D. ‡ Finally, Mr. Collins purchased Treworgan in St. Erme of John Polwhele, and there seated himself. He was sheriff of Cornwall in 1726, and died in 1732, leaving two surviving sons and a daughter, Mary, who married Thomas Polwhele of Polwhele, the grandfather of Richard Polwhele, another historian of Cornwall.

Edward, the elder son of John Collins, entered Queen's College, Oxford, in 1710, but quitted before he graduated to study law in the Temple ; preferring, however, the priesthood, he

\* Hist. Cornw. vol. ii. p. 225. This monument is re-erected in the new church, but the stone bearing the inscription has been detached from that above described.

† Walker's *Sufferings*, p. 327.

‡ Dr. May was probably related to John May, vicar of Newlyn, and Joseph May, vicar of St. Neot and St. Anstell, who were also ejected from their benefices. (Walker's *Sufferings*, p. 305.)

returned and took his degree as B.C.L. in 1718, and, having been ordained, became, in 1722, vicar of Breage with its chapelries of Germoe, Cury, and Gunwalloe, and in 1730 vicar of St. Erth, where he resided until his death in 1755. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Kendall of Pelyn, clerk, canon of Exeter and archdeacon of Totnes, by Jane, daughter of Thomas Carew of Harrobear, son of Sir Alexander Carew of Antony, Bart., grandson of Richard Carew, author of the "Survey of Cornwall." Mr. Collins was a learned divine and scholar, and greatly assisted Dr. Borlase in his earlier researches for his *Antiquities of Cornwall*, assistance frankly acknowledged by Dr. Borlase himself, who says of Mr. Collins: "the above-named gentleman was generally the companion of all antiquarian inquiries, and his judicious decision was as frequently a check in some disquisitions as it was a leader to the author's single and more superficial animadversion in other cases."\* Ill health, however, and other avocations, prevented him from continuing his assistance. He left a son, John, and two daughters; Elizabeth, who married Peter Tippet, and Jane, who died unmarried at Manaccan 1821, nearly 90 years of age.† John, his son, became vicar of Ledbury, co. Hereford, being the only instance of a member of the family having been beneficed out of Cornwall. He also distinguished himself as a man of letters on various occasions.‡ He married his first cousin, Mary, only daughter of Walter Kendall of Pelyn, by whom he had a son, Edward, and several daughters.

Edward Collins, son of John of Ledbury, graduated in the faculty of medicine. He practised first at Chichester, and afterwards removed to Exeter, and was one of the founders of the Literary Institution of that city. Dr. Collins died at the residence of his brother-in-law, the Rev. E. Tippet, at St. Erme, in 1831, s. p. and thus this branch became extinct in the male line.

John Collins, second son of John Collins of Treworgan, was also of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1725, took holy orders, and became rector of Redruth in 1734, on the presentation of John Pendarves Basset, Esq. He was thrice married: first, to Mary, eldest daughter of Francis Basset of Tehidy, Esq. (whose second son Francis Basset by Margaret, daughter of Sir John St. Aubyn of Clowance, was the father of Francis Lord de Dunstanville,) by Margaret, only child of John Pendarves, rector of Drewsteington, Devon, and sole heir of her uncle Alexander Pendarves of Rosecrow, and had by her one son, John Basset: secondly, Constance, daughter of Paul Michell of Redruth, by whom also he had one son, Edward: and, thirdly, Ann, daughter of . . . . Williams of Penzance. During his incumbency of the rectory of Redruth in 1768 he rebuilt the church,§ and subsequently removed to Penherrick, near Truro.||

\* Nichols' *Lit. Anecdotes*, vol. v. 294; see also Polwhele's *Biog. Sketches*, 69, 71; Davies Gilbert's *Hist. Cornw.* vol. i. 353 *et seq.*; and *Gent. Mag.* Sept. 1821.

† A memoir of this lady appeared in the *Gent. Mag.* for September 1821, in which year she died at Manaccan vicarage, the residence of her nephew the Rev. Edward Tippet.

‡ He edited a posthumous edition of Capel's Shakespear with preface, and assisted Whitaker in preparing Tonkin's notes for the press. See also many of his letters in Polwhele's *Traditions* and Nichols's *Memoir* of his friend *Judge Hardinge*.

§ Mr. Collins is thus noticed by Mr. Wesley in his Diary under the date of 11th August, 1750, at Redruth: "Mr. Collins preached an exceeding useful sermon at church upon the General Judgment;" and again, September 14, 1755, "Mr. Collins read prayers admirably well and preached an excellent sermon on 'Christ also suffered, leaving us an ensample.'"

|| Davies Gilbert, *Hist. Cornw.* vol. i. p. 208.

Edward, son of John Collins of Redruth by his second marriage, founded the family of Collins of Truthan, in St. Erme. He was Sheriff of Cornwall in 1801, as was his son, of the same name, in 1830. The latter entered St. John's College, Cambridge, from Eton, in 1801, and graduated B.A. in 1806. He married Elizabeth daughter of Francis Drake, Minister Plenipotentiary at Munich, and died in 1855, leaving three sons—Edward, educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, who succeeded his father at Truthan and Newton Ferrars; Charles, educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford, who was killed on the 18th March 1869, by a fall from his horse in South America, leaving no issue; and Digby, educated at Eton and Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

By his third marriage Mr. Collins of Redruth had two sons; Jeremiah, who in 1812 was curate of Ladoek, afterwards Perpetual Curate of Cornelly,\* and Charles, both of whom died without issue, and also a daughter Ann, who died unmarried.

John Basset Collins, son and heir of John, Rector of Redruth, was educated at Eton, entered Queen's College, Oxford, in 1762, and proceeded B.C.L. in 1769. He gained the prize for a Latin poem, which was recited in the theatre,† one of the earliest, if not the earliest, of the Chancellor's Prizes.‡ He was instituted into the Rectory of Camborne upon the presentation of the guardians of his first cousin, Francis Basset, afterwards Lord de Dunstanville, in 1771. He married first, 2nd March 1772, his first cousin Catherine, second daughter of John Enys of Enys, by Lucy, second daughter of Francis Basset of Tehidy, who, dying in childbed the same year, he married, secondly, 13th June 1774, Elizabeth; only daughter and heir of George Browne of Bodmin and Trewardale. He resided at Nans in Illogan, serving that parish as curate, and afterwards at Glynn. Whilst at the latter place he was appointed Perpetual Curate of Temple. He died at Glynn in 1790, leaving a large family.

George Francis, his son and heir, inherited his father's estates, and also, by demise, the greater part of those of his maternal grandfather, in compliance with whose will he assumed the surname of Browne instead of that of Collins. He was some time a major in the Roseland militia. Having joined with Mr. Glynn, Mr. Pendarves, afterwards M.P. for the county, and others in establishing the "North Cornwall Bank," its failure led to the alienation of the greater part of his estates, as it did to those of Mr. Glynn, though some portion of Mr. Browne's estates is still held by his daughter, Lucy, widow of Henry Hawkes, together with other lands demised by her husband. Mr. Browne resided at Tredidon, near Launceston, and afterwards at Woodley, which he built on his manor of Hornacott. He died in London, and was buried at Poundstock, where he also had a residence on his manor of Penhallyn, and is represented by his son, John Collins Browne.

\* This gentleman was the first in the county who set down his name as a subscriber to Lysons's *History of Cornwall*, and he contributed the account of Ladoek for that work. Addl. MS. 9420, fo. 1, and 9416, fo. 340.

† Polwhele's *Traditions*, vol. i. p. 68, where an extract is given.

‡ Prizes for Latin poems were first instituted (in what exact year is not recorded) during the chancellorship of Earl Lichfield between 1762 and 1772; the earliest preserved dating 1768. Mr. Collins continued occasionally to write Latin verse down to the time of his death, some of which are still preserved at Trewardale.

The inscription on his first wife's monument at Illogan is from his own pen. (Polwhele's *Traditions*, vol. i. 69, 197.)

John Collins, second son, obtained the appointment of Resident at Salem, in India, and died at Madras in 1711, s.p.

Edward, third son, entered the navy in 1794, and served with some distinction.\* He married Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Carlyon of Tregrehan, and eventually settled at Trewardale, where he died in 1850, s.p. He was in the commission of the peace, and a deputy-lieutenant for the county.

William, fourth son, entered the army, and, serving as a lieutenant in the 49th regiment in Canada, lost an eye from frost whilst on outpost duty. He was, consequently, obliged to retire from active service, and, purchasing Great Lank, the old seat of the Billings in St. Breward, settled there. He was killed in 1860 by the fall of a tree, leaving one son, William, and two daughters.

Basset, fifth son, entered the army, and served during the Peninsular Campaign as a Captain in the 74th Highlanders in "Picton's fighting Division." He was severely wounded in the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo on the night of 19 Jan. 1812,† and fell in the "heroic assault"‡ on La Picurina fort, the key of Badajoz, on the night attack under "the intrepid Shaw," 25 March 1812.

Thurstan, the sixth son, was admitted an attorney-at-law, and practised first at Bodmin and afterwards at St. Columb, at both of which places he was much respected in his profession. He married Caroline, daughter of Peter Goodman Glubb, by Jane eldest daughter of Philip Matthew of Chudleigh and sister of the Rev. Charles Matthew, Vicar of Maldon, Essex.

Vernon, the youngest son, at first entered the army and served in the 74th Highlanders in

\* Edward Collins entered as a midshipman on board the Ganges on 16th March, 1794, and was shortly afterwards wounded while assisting at the capture of the French ship, "Le Jacobin." He served in various ships both at home and on foreign stations until 1800, when he was appointed lieutenant in the "Concorde" frigate under Captain Burton, which engaged and compelled to surrender a French frigate. He was flag-lieutenant to Admirals Sir Thomas Graves, Sir Edward Buller, and Sir C. V. Penrose, from 1805 to 1813. He had command of the "Martial" sloop from 23rd February, 1814, until sent home with despatches in that year. He is thus mentioned by Admiral Penrose in his despatch to Lord Keith on 25th February, 1814: "I had also despatched my flag-lieutenant (Collins) to endeavour to land and walk to the army at the entrance of the Adour, and this he effected with great risk and difficulty." His services in connection with the passage of the Adour are thus reported by Capt. O'Reilly, "I must now call your attention to the exemplary conduct of Lieut. Collins of the 'Porenpine,' who had the whole management of moving the bridge-boats, and to whose skill and energy the army is entirely indebted for the state of forwardness in which the bridge is at this moment;" the difficulties are then described. Lieut. Collins' services on this occasion were also reported to Lord Keith by Sir C. Penrose, and acknowledged by Lord Wellington in a despatch dated St. Sever, March 1, 1814, to Sir C. V. Penrose, and again to Earl Bathurst on the same date: "The vessels destined to form the bridge (*i.e.* on the Adour) could not get in until the 24th, when the difficult, and at this season of the year dangerous, operation of bringing them in was effected with a degree of gallantry and skill seldom equalled. Sir J. Hope particularly mentions Capt. O'Reilly.....and Lieut. Collins." In the instructions given to Lieut. Collins on his appointment to the "Martial" Sir Charles Penrose writes: "Whereas there is at present no vessel of war on the station from hence (Passages) to the Adour, and as from the zeal and judgment so particularly shown by you in the late transactions in and off that river, I have the greatest reliance on your conducting that difficult duty with all possible advantage to His Majesty's service, you are, &c. &c." (Original Instructions at Trewardale.)

† See Wellington's dispatches dated respectively Gallegos 20th January, 1812, and Badajos 27th March, 1812.

‡ Napier, vol. iv. p. 107.

the Peninsula, where he was slightly wounded. He afterwards went to Exeter College, Oxford, but shortly after, in 1813, migrated to Sidney Sussex, Camb., and took LL.B. in 1818. He was afterwards admitted to Holy Orders, but was never beneficed. He married Harriet daughter of H. Rawlings of Padstow, by whom he had one son, Edward. He died in 1848, and his son in 1850.

Of the present generation most members of the family have adopted the law as a profession. John Basset Collins, eldest son of Thurstan Collins, succeeded to his father's business as a solicitor at Bodmin, and holds the appointments of Clerk of the Lieutenancy of the County and Registrar of the Court of the Archdeaconry; whilst George Browne, the fourth son, succeeded his father at St. Columb. Thurstan, the third son, was in the Ordnance Department, and served in the Crimean War as Assistant-Commissary of the Field Train of the Artillery, with the local rank of Captain. He died in Jersey, Nov. 25, 1869. Charles Matthew is the only member of the family now in Holy Orders, though Edward Vernon, second son of John Basset Collins of Bodmin, Acland Exhibitioner, Exeter School, is studying at Exeter College, Oxford, with the intention of being ordained. The Rev. C. M. Collins, also of the same college, 2nd cl. Lit. Hum.\* B.A. 1836, M.A. 1839, succeeded his uncle by bequest, at Trewardale in 1850, and in compliance with his will assumed the additional name of Edward before that of Collins. He married his first cousin Lucy, third daughter of Captain Prynne, R.N.,† and has issue one son, Edward Charles, born 9th December, 1856. Mr. Collins is in the commission of the peace for the county.

#### Arms:

According to Hals, as printed by Davies Gilbert ‡ (it is not given in Hals' own printed work), § "John Collins of Treworgan giveth for his arms, Sable, a chevron gouté of blood argent between three Cornish choughs proper." This would seem to be correct, as it agrees, with the exception of the gouté of the chevron (which may have been assumed as a difference) with the arms recorded to the name in the Heralds' College. The birds now borne are understood to be doves. The error, for such it is believed to be, has probably arisen from the motto, "Volabo ut requiescam" being understood to apply to the birds on the escutcheon instead of to the crest, which is a dove rising proper.

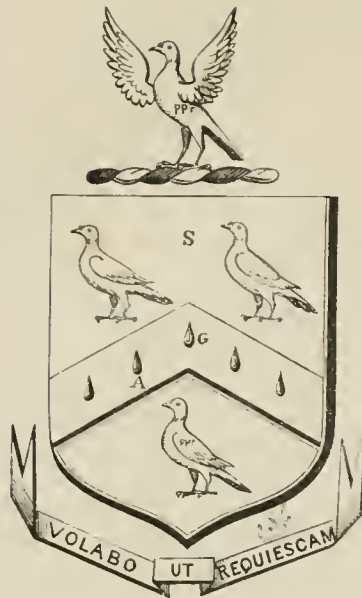
\* In this class that year were the two present representatives in Parliament for the University: the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray (then Cornish), and the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy; the Rev. F. W. Faber, founder of the Oratory of S. Philip Neri, Brompton, and the Rev. George Moyle of Bodmin.

† Capt. Prynne gave early promise of great distinction in the navy, and had much active service. He landed in Egypt with the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and served with it until the capture of Grand Cairo, receiving from the Grand Signor a gold medal for his services. He was at Trafalgar, where he received two wounds. After his marriage he retired from active service.

‡ *Hist. of Cornwall*, i. 396.

§ Hals' *Hist. of Cornwall*, p. 123.

PEDIGREE OF COLLINS AND BROWNE



..... Collins, cir. 1480. ....

Edward Collins, Clerk, Rector of Illogan. Inst. 15 June, 1533.

Richard Thomas Collins, Clerk, Rector of Illogan. Inst. 13 Mar. 1558-9; bur. 23 March, 1587.\*

Edward Collins, Clerk; buried 18 June, 1605.\*

Edward Collins, Clerk, Rector of Illogan. Inst. 1600; bur. 18 June, 1632, in sepulcro patris sui.\*

Edward Collins of Redruth.	Grace, dau. of ..... Cooke. Will dated 15 Nov. 1675. Prov. in Archd. Court of Cornwall.	Jane, mar. Francis Hearle, Rector of St. Erme. June, 1660; bur. 1684 in sepulcro patris sui Edwardi. M. I.	John Collins, Clerk, D.D. Rector of Illogan. Inst. 7 Aug. 1632; depriv. July, 1646; restored June, 1660; bur. 1684 in sepulcro patris sui Edwardi. M. I.	Ann, dau. of Hen. Bray of Tre-swihan; died 1700. Adm. granted to her brother Arthur Bray.
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Edward Collins, Clerk, Ent. King's Coll. Camb. 8 July, 1680; migrat. to Pemb. 25 Jan. 1683, B.A. 1683, M.A. 1687. Inst. to rectory of Phillack and Gwithian 1690.

John Collins of Treworgan, in St. Erme; Sheriff of Cornwall 1726; died 1732. Will proved Archd. Court of Cornwall 30 Aug. 1733.

Mary, dau. of Andrew May of Truro, M.D., by Grace, dau. of John Enys of Enys.

Mary, born 1668; bur. 1683.\*

Ann, born 1670; bur. 1677.

John Collins, mat. Pemb. Coll. Camb., 19 Dec. 1713, B.A. 1717, M.A. 1721; ordained 21 Sept. 1719. Inst. Vicar of Constantine 1734; ob. s. p.

Anne, bapt. 31 Aug. 1699; mar. John Giddy, grandfather of Davies Gilbert, 21 Sept. 1731.

Jane, mar. William Giddy.

Johanna, mar. William Glover, Rector of Phillack.

Mary, mar. Richard Polwhele of Polwhele, and was grandmother of Richard Polwhele, Hist. of Devon and Cornwall.

Edward Collins, Clerk, Ent. Queen's Coll. Oxon, 1710; B.C.L. 1718. Inst. Vicar of Breage with Germoe Cury and Gunwalloe 1722; Vicar of St. Erth 1730; mar. 22 July, 1731; died 1755.

Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas Kendall of Pelyn, Clerk, Canon of Exon and Archd. of Totnes, by Jane, dau. of Thomas Carew of Harrobear, son of Sir Alex. Carew of Antony, Bt.; born 19 Aug. 1701; died 30 Nov. 1749; bur. at Saint Erth. M. I.

Constance, dau. of Paul Michell of Redruth; 2nd wife. Anne, dau. of ..... Williams of Penzance; 3rd wife.

John Collins, Clerk, Rector of Redruth, 2nd son. Ent. Queen's Coll. Oxon 4 May, 1725; B.A. 1728, M.A. 1731, Deacon 1733, Priest 1734. Inst. to Rectory of Redruth 1734; died 1755.

Mary, dau. of Francis Basset of Tehidy; 1st wife; died 1743. M.I.\*

John Collins, born 28 Sept. 1741; ed. at Eton; B.C.L. Compounder Queen's Coll. Oxon, 3 Mar. 1766; Vicar of Ledbury in co. Hereford; d. at Penryn 20 Mar. 1797; bur. ||

Mary, only dau. of Walter Kendall of Pelyn; mar. 1769; || died 8 Nov. 1781, at. 36; bur. ||

Jane, born 16 May, 1733; died 1733; unmar. at Manaccan 1821.

Elizabeth, born 17 July, 1737; mar. 7 Sept. 1758; died at Bath.

Peter Tipsett, Collector of Customs at Truro; mar. 7 Sept. 1758.

Jeremiah Collins, Clerk, Scholar of Balliol Coll. Oxon, 1792; B.A. 1795; P.C. of Cornwall; died 1853 s. p.

Charles Collins, died s. p.; bur. at St. Erme.

Anne, died unmar.

Edward Collins of Truro, born 21 April, 1747; Sheriff of Cornwall 1801; died 15 Sept. 1827.

Mary, dau. of Richard Thomas, and sole heir of her great uncle Richard Thomas of Tretheake.

a

b

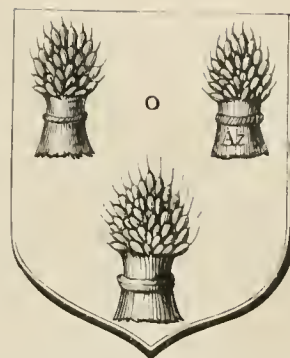
c

## OF BODMIN AND TREWARDALE.

Bennett Browne of Gwinear, .....  
born cir. 1580.

Vernon Browne of Gwinear, Anne, dau. of Henry Bennallacke  
sometime of Ladock, gent., of Ladock, married at Ladock, 20  
son and heir, bapt. 1610.† April, 1632.

Jane, bapt. 1640.†	Mary, bapt. 1641.†	William Browne, son and heir, bapt. 1644.† of Trewardale.	Honour, dau. of Spry of Blisland, mar. 1679. See pedigree of SPRY, History of Blisland, p. 73.	Vernon, bapt. 1640.†	Michael, bapt. 1647.†	Elizabeth, dau. of ..... Thislethwaite, and relict of Robert Robyns of Trewardale. See ped. of ROBYNS, History of Blisland, p. 85; mar. at St. Tudy 7 July, 1687; 2nd wife.	Mary, bapt. 1649.†	Elizabeth, bapt. 1650.†	Elizabeth, bapt. 1653.
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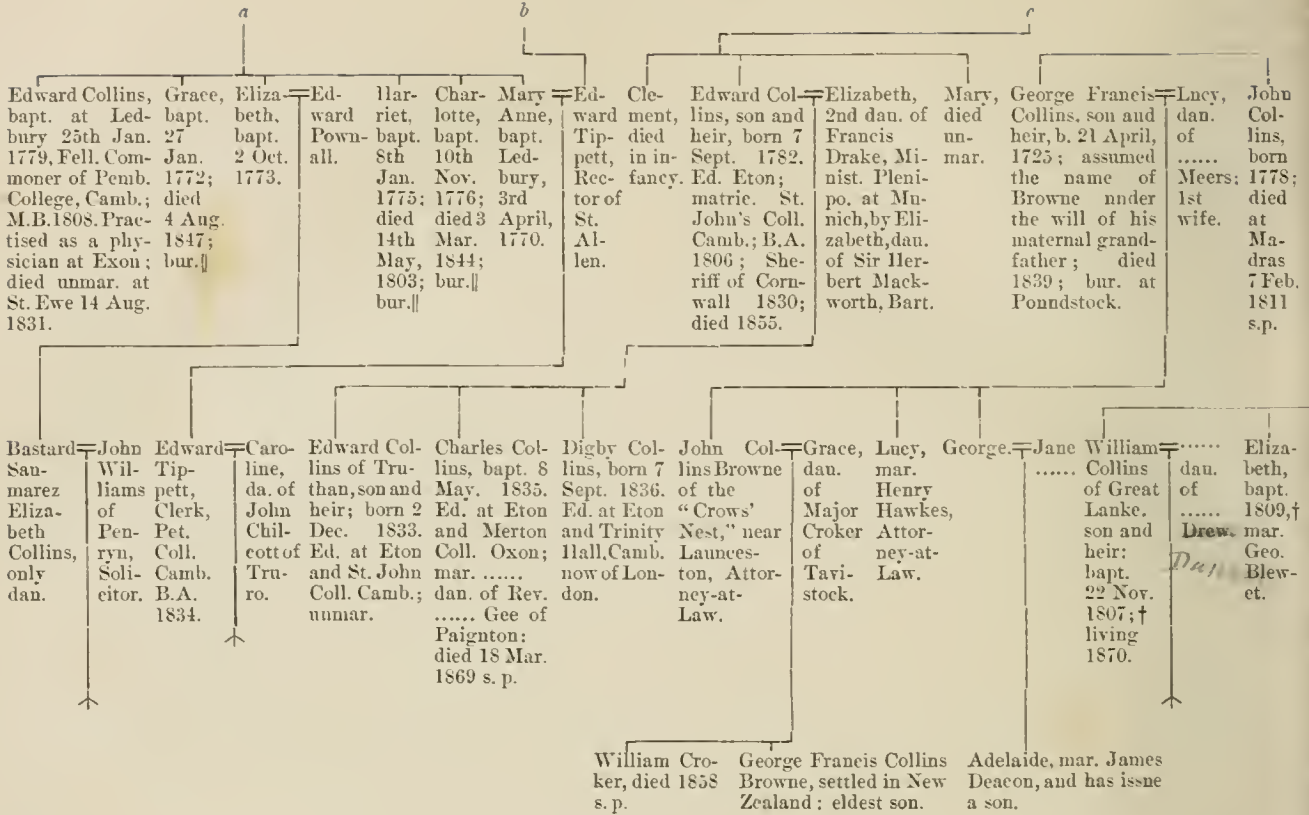


Grace, bapt. 1690.†	Phillippa, bapt. 1681.†	Ann, bapt. 1683;† bur. 1700.†	Honour, bapt. 1682.†	William Browne of Bodmin and Trewardale, bapt. 1684;† bur. 1750.†	Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Bullock of Bodmin and coheir of her brother Richard Bullock; m. 1713. See ped. of BULLOCK, <i>ante</i> .	Elizabeth, bapt. 1686;† bur. 1705.†	Vernon, bapt. 1687;† bur. 1707.† v. p.	Mary, bapt. 1688.†	George, bapt. 1690;† ob. v. p.	Mary, bapt. 1692;† bur. 1696.†	Lucy, bapt. 1693;† bur. 1696.†
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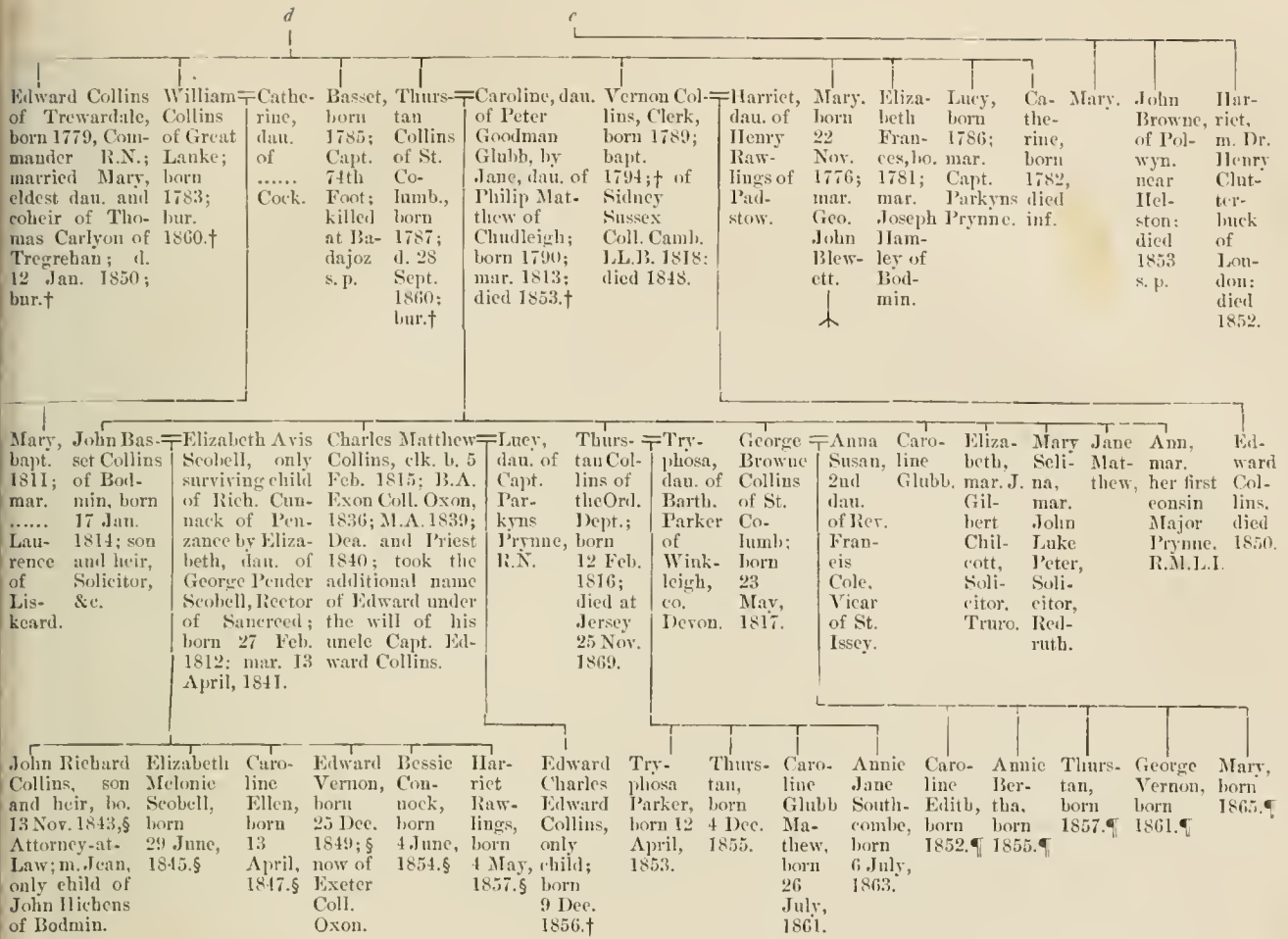
Mary, bapt. 1723;† bur. 1732.†	George Browne of Bodmin and Trewardale, § 2nd son; bapt. 27 Jan. 1719; § bur. 8 June, 1795.† Will proved in Prerog. Court, Canterbury, 13 Feb. 1796.	Mary, dau. of ..... Hamley of Bodmin; mar. 16 Dec. 1754. §	William Browne of Trewardale, son and heir; bapt. 4 Oct. 1715. § Settled in London as an attorney; bur. 1762.†	Elizabeth, born 1737; mar. Edward Hoblyn of Bodmin 29 Mar. 1760. §	Mary, born 1741.
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Catherine, dau. of John Enys of Enys by Mary, 2nd dan. of Francis Basset of Tehidy; mar. 1772 and died 1772. = Lucy, died in infancy.	John Basset Collins, Clerk, son and heir; ed. at Eton and entered Queen's Coll. Oxon 1762; B.C.L. 1769. Inst. Rector of Camborne 1771; died 22 June, 1790; bur.†	Elizabeth, dau. and heir; bapt. 30 Dec. 1755; § mar. 1774; § bur. 1837.†
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William Browne of Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, London, Solicitor.
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\* At Illogan.  
† At Blisland.

‡ At Gwinear.  
§ At Bodmin.

¶ At Lanlivery.  
¶ At St. Columb.

## POMEROY.

This family was settled at Fowey as merchants in the reign of Charles I. Hals speaks of Mr. Pomeroy as being, in his time, besides Mr. Treffry, one of the chief inhabitants of that town. They afterwards lived at Pinneck in the parish of Fowey, and appear to have become residents at Bodmin upon the marriage of John Pomeroy with Elizabeth daughter of John Pennington, Mayor of Bodmin in 1732. This marriage took place about 1750, and John Pomeroy became Mayor in 1766, and he again served the office in 1783. He died in 1799, leaving one son John Pomeroy, and two daughters,—Elizabeth wife of Hoblyn Peter of Percothan, and Sarah wife of William Hamley of Bodmin surgeon, to each of which daughters he made devises in his will.\*

John, son of John Pomeroy, was baptized at Bodmin 15th January 1753.† In the lease of Bodmin Priory granted in 1766 ‡ to his relative William Pennington he is named as one of the lives, and is described as being then twelve years of age. He matriculated at Oxford in 1771, and seven years afterwards was instituted to the Vicarage of Bodmin. In 1779 he married Margaret daughter of Robert Lydston Newcombe of Exeter, Esq.§ by whom he had an only child named Elizabeth Pennington, baptized at Bodmin 23rd October 1780, who, in 1803, || married William Tamlyn of New Court, co. Devon, gent. In 1784, Mr. Pomeroy, described as “John Pomeroy, junr. clerk,” became the purchaser of “that newly erected dwelling house wherein Walker Hobbs, gent. deceased, heretofore lived.” He appears to have been Mayor of Bodmin in 1803, and again in 1811. In 1809 he was instituted to the Rectory of Lesnewth, and on 17th August 1813 died suddenly whilst preparing to perform Divine Service in Bodmin Church in the presence of the Judges of Assise.

*Arms.*—No pedigree of this family was registered at the Heralds' Visitation of 1620. The Author has in his collection many deeds, ranging from the early part of the seventeenth century to 1803, to which members of the family were parties, but not one of them is executed with an armorial seal; but on the monument of the Rev. John Pomeroy, vicar of Bodmin, ¶ are displayed the ancient arms of Pomerai or Pomeroy: Or, a lion rampant within a bordure gules.

There have been from time to time resident in Bodmin members of several families of territorial distinction in other parishes within the Deanery of Trigg Minor—of these we may mention HEXT and HAMLEY, notices of which will be given under St. Mabyn, HOBLYN under Egloshayle, and OPYE under Helland.

\* Proved in Archd. Court, 6 Dec. 1799.

† See *ante*.

‡ Mar. settlement dated 23 May, 1803, in the Author's collection.

† Par. Registers.

§ Mar. settlement dated 27 January, 1779.

¶ See Monuments, No. 22.

## APPENDIX I.

*Sir,—I sent y<sup>e</sup> a let<sup>r</sup> per last Wednesday's post, w<sup>ch</sup> I hope came to yo<sup>r</sup> hand. In it I told you I would send you a pap<sup>r</sup> of a late discovery of Witchcraft, which I now do. You shall hear again from me assoon as our Markets give me occasion. I hope you'l not take this ill from your humble Servant,*

*March 30, 1700.*

*J. W.*

*I am of y<sup>e</sup> minde that this may be no Witchcraft, but then you must grant me that there are (as the ancients say there were) nymphs of y<sup>e</sup> woods, of w<sup>ch</sup> we have heard but little this age, that has com to my knowledge, nor do I rememb<sup>r</sup> that Lock Marlbrough or any of our sergers after truth have serch y<sup>e</sup> woods or waters for these spectrums. But y<sup>e</sup> consideration of this Witchery has moved a Maggot in my Noddle to send you something in a little time that may occasion some one better qualified to consider further of it.\**

*Mr. John Houghton,  
Fellow of the Royal Society,  
At the Golden Fleece,  
In Gracious Street,  
London.*

A True and Impartial  
Account  
of the  
Dark and Hellish Power of Witchcraft  
Lately exercised on the Body of the Reverend  
Mr. Wood Minister of Bodmyn:  
In a letter from a Gentleman there, to his Friend in Exon,  
together with  
A true Copy of a letter from Mr. Wood to his uncle in Exon, in confir-  
mation thereof.

*SIR,—I Received yours, &c. (Business, &c.) And now, Sir, I will entertain you with a strange Relation, and yet not stranger than true, concerning that dark and much talked of Power of Witchcraft (which my Landlord and your Friend Mr. Wood (now Minister of Bodmyn) hath lately lain under) as I think this Age hath produced.*

*On Thursday the 18 January, about 9 at night, Mr. Wood goeth suddainly from the Room we were in, and having wanted (*sic*) a considerable time, and being looked for, his young Daughter came crying to me, That she heard her Father Groaning in the Closet; upon which I took a candle, went in, and found him on his Knees in the Dark, leaning on the Window, being Speechless; with some help I lifted him up, but with such dreadful kind of Struglings as would affrighten one, still looking about and staring towards the Window (his Wife said she doubted he had seen an Apparition); from thence we removed him to his chamber, after which it was nigh half an Hour before he regained his Speech, and not his Reason in nigh double the time; and then the first words were, *Oh! the Paper, the Paper, the Paper, Where was the Paper? Look for the Paper;* in such Passion, as scarcely can be represented. I jndged it to be the Consequence of a strong Convulsive Fit that had affected his Brain; and yet I observed did talk in all other things*

\* This letter is written in MS. on the printed copy, and is addressed as above.

as sensibly as at other times: When I observed him restored to his Parts, I asked him what he meant by the Paper; he told me many times, and affirming it, *That a Man and a Woman on Horse-back had opened the Casement of the said Closet* (which I found open, the window being low and nigh the way) *and reached him a Paper in his Hand, which he had missed, and thereon fell into this Disorder.* And I must say, that I have a strong Notion, that when I came first to him in the Closet, I saw a Paper in his Hand, or rather as it were dropping from his Hand, I cannot be absolutely positive, being in such a Surprise, but it had that Impression and Assurance on me, that I spent next Day some time in looking for it among the scattered Papers in the Closet: I stayed with him that Night 'till he slept, which was about One of the Clock; the next day I spent with him, and found him the same Man as ever he had been, and we seriously discours'd the Matter over again. He positively insisted on what he had said Over-night; and with all, told me it made him very thoughtful, and so I observed him to be; from which time, Mr. Wood hath been at Night in his Bed several times strangely disordered. And now, Sir, I shall come to convincing Demonstrations, that this was a real and no fancied Thing.

On *Ash-Wednesday* last in the Afternoon, about Two or Three of the Clock, Mr. Wood went to walk about some Ground he had, a mile distant from the Town, and in the first Field he met with two Men, and away travels with them, how, or where, he could not tell; but at length they came to a place where they passed through a Gate by a River into a Meadow, where on the side of the Hill adjoining were Chark-Cole-Pits (I mention this because it exactly agrees with a Place called *Lady Vale*, in a Desart kind of Bottom environ'd with Woods, about a miles distance from Mr. Wood's Ground). He having been wanting some considerable time from his House, and his Family under sad Apprehensions about him, sent the Town over to enquire after him; and, it being now almost Nine of the Clock at *Night*, on suddain, in a most posterous manner, he comes into his House all in a Sweat, runs up the Stairs, calls for a Candle and hurries himself into his Closet, being followed by his Family, where in the Window lay a single Paper, which he takes in his Hand.

For thus it happened, That being conducted to the aforesaid Place, he there met with a Company of Men and Women (at least in such Appearance) to the Number of about Twenty, as he conjectures; and then after some time sat down, and he among them, round the Brink of a Chark Cole Pit: there goeth down to the Bottom of it a Man and two Women, who took forth a Paper Book and fell to Writing, the Women sitting a little behind each Shoulder of him. Mr. Wood remembers all the particulars, though under a heavy Calamity and Affliction of Mind, and still thinking on the Paper that was reached him into the Window of his Closet, and that he had it from the Man writing beneath. But on a suddain Heaven sends him Relief, for chancing to cast his Eye about, he espyed a little Boy coming up the Hill, by whose Countenance as he came nigh him, he should have judged him to be about seven or eight Years of Age; and being espyed by this *Hellish Cabal*, they on a suddain all rose up (*and I with them*, says Mr. Wood) and remembers the Women below to jog the man on his Shoulders who was Writing, as if to hasten him away; and accordingly all Three came to the Top of the Pit, and immediately making a confused Cluttering Noise, went down the Hill and disappeared.

Mr. Wood assures me, That at the first sight of the little Boy (though environed with those Hags) he found Relief and Ease of Mind; who now being left alone, this blessed Child (for so I must call him, his Guardian-Angel no doubt on't) speaks to him in these Words.

Boy.—*What makes you here?*

Mr. Wood.—Here I do stay for a Paper.

Boy.—*Hasten you home, and in your Closet Window you will find a Paper.*

This was the whole Dialogue.

Mr. Wood saith, he was Clad in Gray Apparel, and Roundfaced; immediately on this, Mr. Wood finds himself under a strong Impulse to go home, and goeth, or it least is carried, with great speed: and saith, That when he came to a Place called Cally-with-Cross he knew where he was (which Place I mention, because I suppose you know it). And a Woman I were with this Day tells me, That, it being Moon-Light, she saw Mr. Wood running down the Hill towards his House, and that she spoke to him, but he made her no Reply.

Now we will return to the Import of the Paper which he found on his Return from the Cole-Pits in his Closet-Window: As soon as he took it in his Hand the Candle went out, and, his Wife being with him, they carry it to the adjoining Room, where, besides his Family, were present, Mrs. Triggs, Mrs. Hobling, and Mrs. Tozer, who came to comfort Mrs. Wood in her Distress; in their Presence the Paper was opened, and Mr. Wood reads it, as they all did, several times, and exactly agree in the Repetition of the Words. As Mr. Wood read the first Part of it he strikes his Breast, saying, *O Lord! what hast thou done to me!* The words of the Paper were these;

*The Paper which was reached thee in this place, was a Cursed Spell against thee; It hath wrought but slowly yet, being not closely fixed, but now it is clapt on thy Back nigh thy Skin; from hence be aware, for it will Work more Furiously; Search narrowly for it, tear the Chain in three pieces, Commit it to the Flames, and this with it. Sit down and be well.*

#### Schog Dyal.

As long as the Company were reading this Paper, Mr. Wood was on his Legs to be gone again, and much ado to keep him; so they fell speedily to strip off his Clothes, but in his Coat nothing could be found; then they pull'd off his Doublet, which as soon as done, Mr. Wood protests he found himself Comforted, and in searching it, Mrs. Wood suddainly cries out, *She felt a Paper*, and to come at it, they cut through a Flannel and Canvas Lining, between which and the Cloth lay enclosed the Paper, on which was drawn a Chain, about a Quarter of a Yard in Length, with a circle at one End of it, wherein were written some strange Characters; they forthwith Tare it (according to Direction) in three Pieces and Burn it with the other Paper; upon which Mr. Wood immediately finds Tranquility of Mind, and every way well composed as ever, and so continues, Praised be God. What I had like to have omitted, After they had burnt the Paper, the Gentlewomen took the Doublet to see whether there were any hole in it, but was all whole, and the Stitches firm about the place that was opened: Mrs. Hobling tells me, That the Paper was written in a very small though legible Character.

And now, Sir, Can there be any excuse for the Unbelieving Man in such Matters, if the preparatory Part of which I were a sad Spectator cannot gain Belief? with a Consideration of Mr. Wood's Prudence and Integrity, we have the whole Matter sensibly demonstrated.

His Condition since the first Surprize, his Absence on Ash-Wednesday, and Return under such Amazement; his finding the Paper according to the Boy's Prediction in the Closet-Window, where was no such thing when he went away; and, according to what was hinted in the Paper, the Spell found in his Doublet, and on burning thereof, Mr. Wood perfectly restored; all which being sensibly felt by this Reverend Person, and so plainly seen by such unquestionable Witnesses, must Conquer the most obstinate Incredulity.

I confess I must now condemn my own Folly, in having been so Diffident in Relations of this Nature; for among many I have enquired into in my time, I fancied they either proceeded from a distempered Constitution, or some subtle Wiles and Artifices from other Hands, or from Natural Causes; but this astonisheth me.

Some Persons of Learning have been here already to Inform themselves herein; and particularly

Mr. *Humes* of Milton, who discoursed Mr. *Wood* and my self both therein. They all agree as to the veracity of the Thing, which is enough to convince any Atheist.

Sir, I have given you a true and exact Account, as if myself and the others were to confirm it by our Oaths; it being not unlikely that the thing may come under a publick kind of Scruteny. I have presum'd to give you the Trouble and Charges of it; supposing a Subject so extraordinary may recompense it.

Bodmyn 25 Feb.  
16<sup>99</sup>/<sub>100</sub>.

I am, &c.

FRAN. BLIGHT.\*

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*A true Copy of Mr. WOOD'S Letter to his Uncle in EXON.*

*Honoured Vncl,*

I received yours last *Saturday*, and in compliance thereto send you this, viz. A true Copy of the Letter Mr. *Blight* sent Mr. O. I do not give you the Relation as in mine own Person, not only because I am unaccustomed to write of my self, but also because Mr. *Blight* and others about me, in several Circumstances, know more of the Matter than I do my self: I have added some few things which were omitted by Mr. *Blight*, wherein I were myself more sensible. And as you are the nearest Relation I have in the City of *Exon*, I do the more freely Unbosom my self unto you; and therefore to the above written do add, That, notwithstanding all the Arguments I could use to my self, and that were urg'd on me by my Friends, the delivery of the Paper still pressed on my Thoughts, and possessed we with great Anxiety and Trouble of Mind. I several times privately prayed unto God to satisfy my disquieted Spirits, to ease and free me of this Perplexity; and must to the Glory of God confess, that many times I felt some Relief for a short space thereby: but still the Malady recurred to me, especially towards the Evenings, with such Pannick Fears, such dampness of Spirit, such Perplexity of Mind, as I am not able to express: And thus it continued 'till *Ash-Wednesday*, when coming from Church, I sat down with my Family to a small Fish-Dinner, when my Wife speaking to me, her Words seemed to dance in my Ear, for that I had a confused Noise in my Head, which was as the Talking of many People together at a distance; about an Hour after Dinner I walked away, and what followed after you have an Account of before.

I praise God for all his Mercies to me, especially this gracious Act of Providence, and trusting still in his Protection from all the Powers of Darkness, am full of Comfort and Alacrity of Spirit. And, desiring your Prayers, rest

Your Most respectful Nephew

J. W.

*The Characters that were in the Paper, by reason of the haste in burning it, I could not exactly mark; but to the best of my Apprehension at present, there was among them, an Hebrew Jod, Aleph, and Samech, or somewhat very much like them, but not in that Order, but mixed among the other Characters, of which I have not the least Notion. Some that have been with me have posed upon the Name Schog Dyal, in the other Paper; and this week an Ingenious Neighbour-Gentleman sent me this as in an Anagram: Hy is an old word to hasten away:*

Schog Dyal  
*Hy God Calls.*

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Exeter: Printed by Sam. Darker, and Sam. Farley, 1700.

[B. Museum. Press Mark 719<sup>m17</sup>/<sub>24</sub>.]

\* Notary Public—Mayor, 1675 and 1684.

## APPENDIX II.

ASSIGNMENT of GOODS to the CHURCH, preserved amongst the BODMIN CORPORATION RECORDS.

Endorsed { betwene N. Cory Mayor  
 Ric. Wat'. & T. Cole tanner  
 Wardens Inv'nt' ornament'  
 Eccl'ie.

Thys Indentuer made at bodmynn the Sunday next after the ffeast of Seynt mygell the archangell ynn the eyght yere of the Raygne of our Soueraygne Lady Elyzabeth by the grace of god of Englonde ffrauncie & Ire lond quene defender of the ffaythe &c. Betwyne Nycholas Cory mayor of the towne of bodmyn of thone party and Rychard Water & Thomas Cole tanner Wardens of the Churche of St. Petherick ynn bodmynn aforesayd of thother party Wyttenesseth that the sayd Rychard Water and Thomas Cole Wardens & ther successors Wardens hath taken & receved into ther handes & keypyng of the sayd Nycholas Cory mayor and of all the hole paryshe aforesayd to be vsed & occupyed to the honer of god ynn the same churche from the day & yere aforesayd fourthward all suche goodes & ornamentes as folowth & hath taken vpon them for them and ther successors to yeld a true rekenyng of all the same goodes & ornamentes & delyvery therof to make without deley to the sayd Nycholas Cory & his successors for the tyme beyng mayor and to all the hole paryshe of bodmynn aforesaid this tyme xii monethes that ys to wete fyrst ffive belles with one wich seruyth for y<sup>e</sup> clock to be rung dayly at ffower of the clock ynn the mornyng & at eyght ynn the evyng a warning bell for printyses & others. Item one vestment of grene satyn of bryddes. Item one hole sute of blew velut decon subdecon & pistholere, a pere of vestmentes of whyte damaske one cope of red satyn of bryddes. Item a vestment of blue velut one whyte cope of satyn. Item one whyte vestment of satyn & more toe copes vsed on good fryday & a obe of sylck. Item one crosse baner of grene sylck. Item one frunt of yelo . . . . . grene satyn of bryddes toe cortens wherof one of sylck a nother frunt of Arres a nother frunt of sey & a curtens of the same. Item . . . . . ensshyn of velut for the commyon tabell and a cusshyng of sylcke for Mr. Mayor ys chere & a cloth of cheker work for Mr. Mayor ys chere a shype of tyn viij pere of surpeles with one new for Mr. Vyear iiij<sup>or</sup> racheltes a bybell & . . . . . of Erasmus ij pere of candelstyeckes a bason of laten a lampe before the hye auter one corperal of red velut & a nother of green . . . . . a corpus cloth one dex cloth toe stoles for sett at the communion tabell a herse cloth of velut and a nother of black bocrom . . . . . sencer of latten toe lent clothes for y<sup>e</sup> commyon tabell ij polys one of brasse & a nother of yron ij uewe vant clothes \* a saeryng bell a cruat iij Jesus cotes ij red wosterd & one of red bocrom iij tormenttowers cotes of satyn of bryddes of yolo and blue . . . . . ij cappes of sylck toe develes cotes wherof one ys newe † a crowne of black a nother for . . . . . ell of a cross . & a nold crosse . . one comoun cup of sylver & one other gylt w<sup>ch</sup> hery Cock vsed at weddynges . . . . . andry & toe clottes of led. In . . . . . es herof the partes to thes present Indentuer interchayngably have putte . . . . . seles ye day & yere above w . . . . .

[At the foot of the foregoing, in paler ink, appear other entries which have become illegible from age and decay.]

\* "and a nold," cancelled.

† "toe sandyers cotes of whyte," cancelled.

## ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

- Page 1, line 6 —For “24 perches” read “14 perches.”
- Page 2, line 20.—For “1575” read “1577.”
- ” ” 31.—For “763 feet” read “515 feet;” and line 32, for “515 feet” read “248 feet.”
- Page 4, line 2.—For “fit for the travelling” read “fit for travelling.”
- Page 10.—*Lady Huntingdon's Meeting House.* The erection of this building has now been commenced
- Page 12, line 17, inscription.—After “Indus” insert “at Attock.”
- Page 18, Cross No. 11.—There has lately been observed a stone which appears to have formed the base of this cross. It is semi-octagonal, forming half the base, and has a portion of the square socket in what would have been the centre of the complete base. It is of the same material as the shaft, and now forms the door-step of a house in Bore Street.
- Page 19, line 10.—For “1325” read “1395.”
- Page 35, line 26.—For “so that prior” read “so that the prior.”
- Page 45, line 10.—*Proprietors in 1868.* For “. . . . Penny” read “William Penny.” In consequence of the displacement of the type on finally going to press the names of all the proprietors following that of Charles Serjeant, Esq. are incorrect in position and should be raised one line.
- Page 46.—*Tithe of Wool.* A lease of the tithe of wool in Bodmin was granted by the Crown to Thomas Opye for a term of 99 years, 15 June, 30 Eliz. (Crown Lands Inrolment Office.)
- Page 48.—*Institution of John Saunders, Vicar,* for “23 June, 1612,” read “15 Nov. 1613.”
- ” Second line of notes.—For “156” read “1560,”
- Page 50, line 14 —For “not long since” read “not long sins.”
- Page 54, last line of note.—First word of line the letter R dropped out in printing.
- Page 56, line 20.—For “tinkling” read “ting-tang.”
- Page 62, Monument No. 17.—For “vmib: spē” read “vmib: spē” (spiritus).
- Page 64, Monument No. 23.—For “God in Love” read “God is Love.”
- Page 68, Monument No. 26.—The arms of Achym, as recognised by the Heralds' College, are: *Ar. a manche within an orle of eight cinquefoils gu.*
- Page 77, Monument No. 90.—For “R. N.” read “R. M.” (Royal Marines).
- Page 78.—Seven early coffin-lids exist in different parts of the town:
1. One ornamented with a cross flory, which was formerly used as a heartstone, now serves as a door-step to a house at the back of Union Street, formerly Prison Lane.
  2. Part of a coffin-lid displaying the shaft of a cross and lower foil of the head is built into the front wall of a house in Pool Street. On the margin is a legend in Lombardic capitals, the words, no longer decipherable, being divided by dots in threes, indicating that the slab dates from about the 13th century.
  3. In the churchyard is a broken slab of the same date, cut away on one side. It is ornamented with a cross flory, and on the chamfered edges, in Lombardic capitals, are the following remains of the inscription: . . . . T . . . ICI DEV : DE SA ALME EIT : ME . . . . (See Engraving, page 344.)  
This stone is said to have been brought from Brewery Lane.
  4. Another slab dug up at “the Bery,” and now also in the churchyard. It is pointed at both ends, and has on it a cross flory.
  5. A coffin-lid, also of early date, is now much injured by decay. The remains of a cross flory are traceable on it.
  6. This is similar to the last, except that the cross is ringed at the intersection.  
The two last were dug up at the bottom of “Mount Folly” steps from forty to fifty years ago.
  7. This is much smaller than the others and appears to have covered the remains of a child. It has no cross or other sculpture on it, and the edges are finished with a plain cavetto.



Page 83, third line from bottom.—A word “the” after “yn” is accidentally omitted, the note † “sic” therefore does not apply as the passage now stands. Perhaps the word “hurto” may be read “hurte.”

Page 91, line 14.—*William Vyvyan*. A lease of five closes of land in Bodmin was granted to William Vivian by Thomas Vivian, Prior, and the convent of Bodmin for the term of eighty years, dated 20 Dec. 19 Hen. viij. (Crown Lands Inrol. Office.) This seems to confirm the conjecture expressed on page 207 that William Vyvyan of Trehunsey and the Prior were of the same family.

Page 96, last word.—For “Pontpoy” read “Penpoy,” as on the seal, page 97.

Page 101, lines 6, 7.—The ancient burial-ground at the Berry was used as a meadow until about 1840, when, the churchyard being crowded, interments were made there. The churchyard was closed against interments on 1 April, 1860, and the small yard at the Berry being also by this time filled, it was closed on 28 Nov. in the same year and new ground purchased and added to it.

Page 101, line 11 from bottom.—“*School fell into abeyance.*” This would seem to require correction. There is no trace of the payment of the stipend, but the school would appear to have been kept open from the accession of Queen Elizabeth by John Jackson. See page 102.

Page 102, line 5 from bottom.—It is stated in Mr. Browne’s diary that the last time the Archdeacon’s Court was held at St. Neot was on the 3rd Nov. 1746.

Page 102, last line of note.—For “Colins” read “Collins.”

Page 103.—*Archdeacon’s Court—Registrars*. The family of Silly would appear to have had some vested interest in the Registrarship in the seventeenth century. John Silly of Trelver, in his will, dated 6th March, 1671, and proved 22nd April, 1672, among other bequests gives to his sons John and Marke £900 apiece, to be paid on their attaining respectively the age of twenty-one years; *his son John, on attaining that age, to relieve testator’s executors of a bond for £250, entered into by testator with Mr. John Anstis on condition that his said son John should not molest him in the office of Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall during the life of the said John Anstis.* It is probable that John Anstis, who became Garter King of Arms, succeeded his father as Registrar, and that Henry Bennett, who was Deputy Registrar in 1733, and who married Mary daughter of the said John Anstis (see ped. of Anstis, *History of Blistand*, pp. 68, 69,\*), was appointed his deputy, and held the office until the death of the said John Anstis in 1743. In 1746 John Bennett, eldest son of Henry, occurs as Deputy Registrar, and we hazard the conjecture that the said John Anstis was succeeded by his son as Registrar. Probably they held the office jointly, as they did that of Garter King of Arms. After the death of the third John Anstis in 1754 perhaps the office of Registrar passed to Edward Sleech and William Cholwich, who held it jointly in 1759, when they granted a new deputation to John Bennett, as shown in the text. John Bennett married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Bullock of Bodmin, gent., and coheir of her brother Richard Bullock, whose other sister and coheir married William Browne of Bodmin, gent.; George Browne, son of William and Elizabeth, would seem to have served his articles as an attorney with his uncle John Bennett, and he succeeded him as Deputy Registrar in 1773.

The office of Registrar appears to have been held as a sinecure for a considerable period, and we have been unable to obtain any information as to the succession of the incumbents. The Right Reverend Thomas Vowler Short, D.D., late Bishop of St. Asaph, was appointed Registrar of the Archdeacon’s Court many years ago (date not ascertained), and still continues the Archdeacon’s Registrar, and Mr. J. B. Collins is his deputy; and since 1857, when the control of the local Probate Courts was transferred to the General Court of Probate, the latter gentleman has held the appointment of District Registrar for Cornwall.

Page 119, line 18.—For “Whitsan” read “Whitsand.”

Page 120, line 5.—*John Treglygh*. This was doubtless *John Treglygh*, who was elected Mayor on the 4th Oct. of this year.

Pages 123, 124.—The last passage of the text in page 123 extending over to page 124 is not an “extract” from the accounts and should have been marked to distinguish it.

Page 128.—*Paul’s Pitcher*. For “every house which is,” read “houses which have been.” We understand that these pitchers are filled with all kinds of offensive matter and filth, and that it is usually the weak and helpless who are made the victims of this discreditable practice.

\* The statement that the issue of Henry Bennett and Mary Anstis is extinct is probably incorrect. We propose to give an account of this family hereafter.

- Page 129.—*Holy Well at the Bery* (Holy Rood) used to be visited by children and young persons on Holy Well Day (Holy Thursday) for purposes of divination. Rushes were placed in the form of a cross, and laid upon the water; if they sank the person so placing them would die or be unfortunate, if they swam he or she would live and be successful. This custom has now ceased, but persons are living who practised it in their youth.
- Page 134.—*The Maces*. The small silver maces were made originally with *three* serpentlike projections at the end of each handle; only two on one and one only on the other now remain.
- Page 139.—*Town Clerks*. On the death of Nicholas Sprey, John Corrye became Town Clerk, and held that office on 18th May, 1624.
- Page 139, note †. We find that there was a family of the name of Stephens in Cornwall whose pedigree was registered in 1620. It is probable that John Stephens, town clerk, derived his descent from this family. Thomas Stephens of Duloe, son of John Stephens, married Joane daughter of . . . Collicott, and had a son, Thomas Stephens of Tregony, who registered the pedigree of his family as above stated. He married Jane daughter, and we presume heir, of Thomas Coek of Bodmin, and had four sons, Henry, John, Arthur, and Richard, and three daughters. The arms allowed to this family were the same as those of Stephens of Leicester, and with those arms they were permitted to quarter the arms of Coek of Bodmin: viz. Gules fretty argent, upon a fess of the second three cocks of the first. The founder of this family in Cornwall was possibly one of the many children of Henry Stephens of Frocester, co. Gloucester, who was the progenitor of the Stephenses of Leicester, and who died in 1552.
- Page 145. At the election of burgesses in 1868 James Wyld, esq. petitioned against the return of the Hon. E. F. Leveson-Gower, but Mr. Leveson-Gower was pronounced to be duly elected.
- Page 152, note †. For "at this time," read "at that time."
- Page 157, line 14.—*Waterlode*. For "xxvij s. viij d." read "xxvi s. viij d."
- Page 159, line 3.—For "lij. tenements" read "ij. tenements."
- Page 181, line 18.—*Gonronson*. In 1626 Sir Bernard Grenville and Beville his son conveyed Gonronson to the Flamanks, who in 1724 sold it to Philip Hawkins. (Addl. MS. 9416, fo. 298.)
- Page 185.—*Arms of Phillipps*. The tincture of the field is accidentally omitted in the engraving—it should be argent.
- Page 203, third and fourth descents.—*Gilbert Pedigree*. For "Marianne" read "Marianne."
- Page 214, line 16.—For "William Waddon Martin of Tonacombe, Esq." read "Rev. William Waddon Martyn of Tonacombe, Clerk, Rector of Lifton, county Devon."
- Page 215, line 4.—Captain George Borlase Kempthorne died 22nd March, 1870. after the page to which we refer was printed.
- Page 215, third line from bottom.—For "cabossed" read "couped."
- Page 330, line 2.—For "1711" read "1811."



## INDEX TO PERSONS, &c.

NOTE—That in this and in the following Index no attempt is made to distinguish the different modes of spelling the same name, and that one reference only is given notwithstanding the name may occur more than once on the same page.

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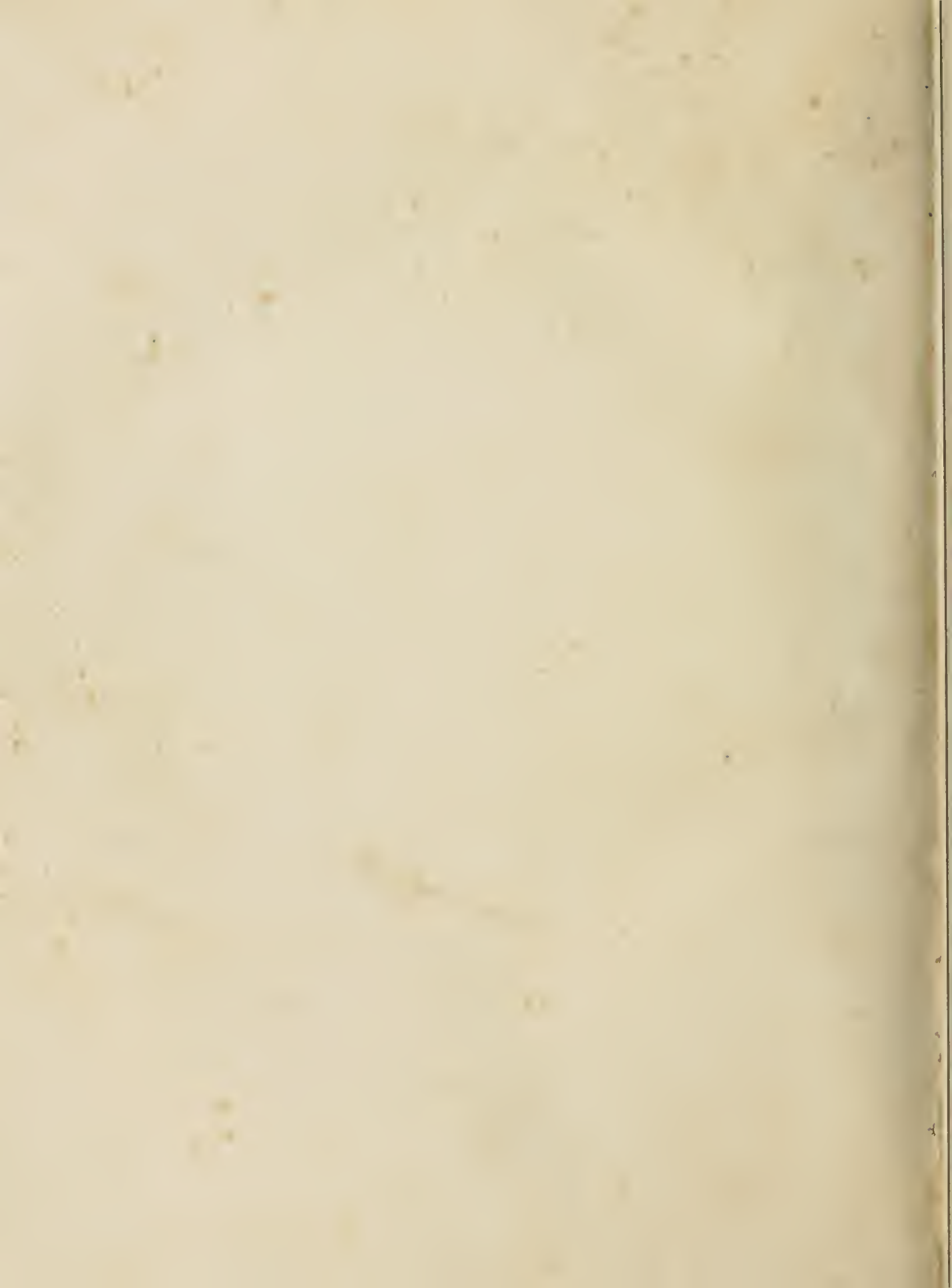


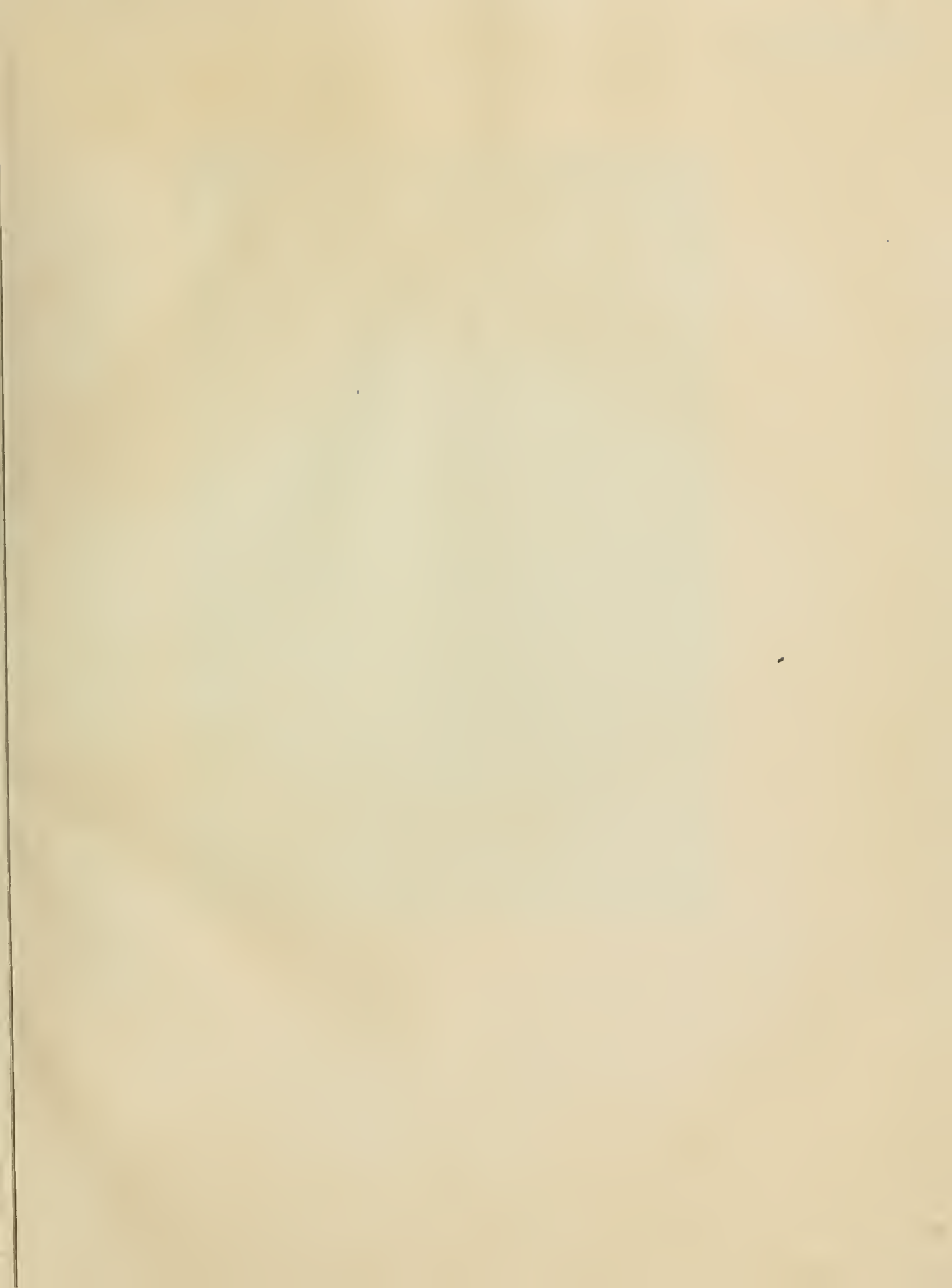
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